

MEETING:	Full Council
DATE:	Thursday, 26 May 2016
TIME:	10.30 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

AGENDA

1. Declarations of Interests

To receive any declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary interest from Members in respect of the items on this agenda.

2. Minutes (*Pages 5 - 14*)

To approve as a correct record the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 31st March, 2016.

3. Communications

To consider any communications to be submitted by the Mayor or the Chief Executive.

4. Questions by Elected Members

To consider any questions which may have been received from Elected Members and which are asked pursuant to Standing Order No. 10.

5. Questions relating to Joint Authority, Police and Crime Panel and Combined Authority Business

Minutes of the South Yorkshire Pensions Authority, South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority, Sheffield City Region Combined Authority, and Police and Crime Panel

Any Member of the Council shall have the opportunity to comment on any matters referred to in the following minutes.

The relevant representatives shall then be given the opportunity to respond to any comments made by Members on those minutes.

6. Police and Crime Panel - 4th March, 2016 (*Pages 15 - 26*)

7. Sheffield City Region Combined Authority (Draft) - 14th March, 2016 (*Pages 27 - 34*)

8. Sheffield City Region Combined Authority (Draft) - 31st March, 2016 (*Pages 35 - 38*)

9. South Yorkshire Pensions Authority (Draft) - 17th March, 2016 (*Pages 39 - 50*)

10. South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority (Draft) - 11th April, 2016 (*Pages 51 - 58*)

Minutes of the Regulatory Boards

11. Audit Committee - 23rd March, 2016 (*Pages 59 - 64*)
12. Planning Regulatory Board - 19th April, 2016 (*Pages 65 - 66*)
13. Audit Committee - 20th April, 2016 (*Pages 67 - 78*)
14. General Licensing Panel - 5th April, 2016 (*Pages 79 - 80*)
15. Appeals, Awards and Standards - Various (*Pages 81 - 82*)

Minutes of the Health and Wellbeing Board

16. Health and Wellbeing Board - 5th April, 2016 (*Pages 83 - 86*)

Minutes of the Scrutiny Committees

17. Overview and Scrutiny Committee - 5th April, 2016 (*Pages 87 - 94*)
18. Safeguarding Scrutiny Committee - 3rd May, 2016 (to follow)

Minutes of the Area Councils

19. Central Area Council - 14th March, 2016 (*Pages 95 - 100*)
20. South Area Council (Special) - 24th March, 2016 (*Pages 101 - 102*)
21. Dearne Area Council - 4th April, 2016 (*Pages 103 - 108*)
22. North Area Council - 4th April, 2016 (*Pages 109 - 114*)
23. North East Area Council - 14th April, 2016 (*Pages 115 - 120*)
24. Penistone Area Council - 14th April, 2016 (*Pages 121 - 124*)
25. South Area Council - 22nd April, 2016 (*Pages 125 - 130*)

Recommendations to Council

All reports detailed below are subject to Cabinet recommendation and are available to download from the Council's website. The Cabinet Spokesperson for the Service in question will respond to any comments or amendments concerning these minutes.

26. Council Nomination to the Berneslai Homes Board (Cab.20/4/2016/7) (*Pages 131 - 134*)

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL that approval be given to the nomination of Councillor Unsworth to the Berneslai Homes Board for a three year term with immediate effect.

27. Local Plan Publication Version Consultation and Submission for Examination
(Cab.18.5.2016/11) (*Pages 135 - 440*)

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL:-

- (i) that, public consultation be carried out on the Local Plan Publication Version (LPPV); and
- (ii) that, following consultation, provided there are no significant amendments required, authority be given to the Head of Planning and Building Control in consultation with the Cabinet Spokesperson for Place to prepare the submission version of the Local Plan and associated documents and submit them to the Secretary of State for Examination.

Minutes of the Cabinet Meetings

28. Cabinet Meeting - 23rd March, 2016 (*Pages 441 - 446*)

29. Cabinet Meeting - 20th April, 2016 (*Pages 447 - 450*)

(NB. No Cabinet decisions have been called in from these meetings)

Schedule of Declarations



Diana Terris
Chief Executive

Wednesday, 18 May 2016

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MEETING:	Full Council
DATE:	Thursday, 31 March 2016
TIME:	10.30 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

The Mayor (Councillor Mathers)

- Central Ward - Councillors D. Birkinshaw, Bruff and M. Dyson
- Cudworth Ward - Councillors Hayward, Houghton CBE and C. Wraith MBE
- Darfield Ward - Councillors Saunders
- Darton East Ward - Councillors Miller
- Darton West Ward - Councillors Cave and Howard
- Dearne North Ward - Councillors Gardiner, Gollick and Worton
- Dearne South Ward - Councillors Noble and Sixsmith MBE
- Dodworth Ward - Councillors P. Birkinshaw, J. Carr and Riggs
- Hoyland Milton Ward - Councillors Franklin, Shepherd and Stowe
- Kingstone Ward - Councillors Williams
- Monk Bretton Ward - Councillors S. Green, Richardson and Sheard
- North East Ward - Councillors Ennis, Hampson and Higginbottom
- Old Town Ward - Councillors Cherryholme
- Penistone East Ward - Councillors Barnard, Hand-Davis and Wilson
- Penistone West Ward - Councillors Griffin and Unsworth
- Rockingham Ward - Councillors Andrews BEM and Lamb
- Royston Ward - Councillors Cheetham, Clements and Makinson
- St. Helen's Ward - Councillors Leech, Platts and Tattersall
- Stairfoot Ward - Councillors K. Dyson and Johnson
- Wombwell Ward - Councillors Frost and R. Wraith
- Worsbrough Ward - Councillors G. Carr and Pourali

175. Retiring Members

The Mayor reminded Members that this was the last meeting of the Council before the Municipal Election to be held on Thursday 5th May, 2016. It would, therefore, be the last meeting to be attended by several Members prior to their retirement from the Council.

The Leader of the Council, Sir Steve Houghton CBE paid tribute to the following Members for their hard work to the Council and the local community they represented:-

- Councillor Brook
- Councillor Duerden
- Councillor Morgan
- Councillor Worton

The Mayor and Leader of the Council wished the Members well for the future.

The Mayor presented Councillor Worton, the only retiring Member present at the meeting, with a vase.

Councillor Duerden would be presented with a vase and Councillors Brook and Morgan would be presented with an engraved bowl.

The Mayor and Leader of the Council wished the Members well for the future.

The Leaders of the Barnsley Independent Group and Conservative Group added their own thanks to the retiring Members as did several other Members of the Council.

176. Declarations of Personal Interests

Councillor Ennis declared a non-pecuniary interest in Minute 177 (167) of the Council Meeting held on the 4th February, 2016 'Notice of Motion – Housing and Planning Bill' as a Member of the Berneslai Homes Board.

177. Minutes

The minutes of the meetings held on 4th and 25th February, 2016 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

178. Communications

(a) Secondary School National Offer Day

The Chief Executive was delighted to say that following the results of the National Placement Offer day earlier this month, over 95% of children had secured their first preference place for their choice of secondary school which was a great improvement on last year when the figure was just under 91%.

A large number of applications, 2,400 had been received for transfer to Secondary School and only 28 pupils had not been allocated one of their preferences, however, it was pleasing to note that all had now been allocated a place at a secondary school for September, 2016.

This placed Barnsley fourth within the Yorkshire and Humber region where more than 9 out of 10 children were allocated a place in their first preference school.

This was a fantastic achievement and congratulations were offered to all those involved in the process.

The Mayor and Members of the Council expressed their congratulations to all concerned in the usual manner.

(b) Local Government Awards

The Chief Executive reported that, as most Members were aware, the Local Government Chronicle Awards had been held last month. It was the 20th anniversary year for this premier event of the year in the Local Government calendar and Barnsley had been shortlisted for a total of five awards:

- Campaign of the Year
- Team of the Year
- Driving Growth
- Business Transformation
- Council of the Year

The success in being nominated for these five awards showed that what the Council was doing was amongst the best across the country and being shortlisted in itself could be classed as 'being a winner'.

Particular congratulations were offered to Andrew Ainsworth and the Enterprising Barnsley Team and Martin Beasley and the Driving Growth Team and all of the people involved, some of whom were in the Council Chamber this morning, in the success of being the overall winner for Driving Growth which made all the hard work in participating in these awards so worth while.

The Chief Executive reported that all representatives of the Council were extremely proud to be at the awards ceremony. It had been a fantastic night and it was wonderful to see Barnsley 'on the stage'.

Congratulations were also extended to all those involved with the other category awards, Margaret Essex, Sue Thiedeman and Phil Hollingsworth and their teams who also did a fantastic job.

Special mention was also given to all staff of the Authority and to Members because becoming shortlisted for Council of the year was a really fantastic achievement. It was achieved through innovation, hard work, dedication and lots of planning. It didn't happen overnight and took a huge amount of work to realise those levels of achievement and the Chief Executive was particularly delighted that the Council was shortlisted and that the Council had also won the Driving Growth Award. There was lots to be proud of.

Councillor Miller, Cabinet Spokesperson for Place thanked the Chief Executive for those comments which he asked to be associated with. He commented

that Barnsley Council's Enterprising Barnsley Programme received the top award at the Driving Growth Category of the Competition. The Council had faced stiff competition from other authorities including Glasgow, Birmingham, Plymouth, Leeds and Wakefield. The Driving Growth Award was particularly important to the Council as it continued to develop a thriving, vibrant economy by encouraging more businesses start-ups and creating more jobs.

Winning the Driving Growth Award was fantastic for Barnsley and he asked to place on record his thanks to all involved in this well deserved achievement. He also took the opportunity to remind Members of the hard work of all Partner organisations including the Sheffield City Region who worked with the Council closely. The development of Junction 36 was referred to and to the work of the Enterprising Barnsley Team who were involved in developing this scheme. Councillor Miller encouraged Members to visit the site if at all possible as this demonstrated the commitment of the Council, its workforce and its partners and showed what an excellent place Barnsley was to live and work.

Councillor Miller then then presented Andrew Ainsworth with the LGC Driving Growth Award.

The Mayor and Members of the Council expressed their thanks to all involved in the usual manner.

Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE, Leader of the Council, asked to add his congratulations and thanks firstly to officers within the School Admissions Team in ensuring that the vast majority of pupils obtained their first preference at their first choice Secondary School and secondly to all staff and all entrants involved in submitting entries to the Local Government Chronicle Awards. The Council had won one award out of the five entries submitted so there was clearly room for improvement in the eyes of the judges but to get that far out of hundreds of applications and shortlisted was no mean achievement and the Council would obviously keep working on improving services for the people of Barnsley. He felt that all staff deserved recognition for their hard work in incredibly difficult circumstances and there was no Council that went to those awards or anywhere else that faced the kind of challenges that Barnsley had financially, socially and in the current economic climate of the area. For the staff to achieve the recognition they had was absolutely tremendous and on behalf of all Members they should be congratulated and thanked for all that they had done. Particular thanks were, of course, extended to Andrew Ainsworth and the Team in winning the Driving Growth Award as there some 'big' cities had been shortlisted for this award who, compared to Barnsley, had much more resources at their disposal and lots more opportunities and yet Barnsley 'showed them how to do it' and this was really good news.

Councillor Cheetham, Cabinet Spokesperson for People (Achieving Potential) asked to add his congratulations to all involved in the Local Government Chronicle Awards but particularly congratulated officers within the Admission Team for the work they had done on school places this year as this was a fantastically complicated process with lots of heavily legislated criteria to take into account within extremely tight deadlines as well as being very emotive for parents. To have increased the rate of success was remarkable and a testament to the work and efforts of everyone involved.

Councillor Platts, Cabinet Spokesperson for Communities echoed the comments of the Leader and paid tribute to all staff involved and, in particular, stated that the Awards Ceremony had been a ‘nerve wracking’ night. It had been a fantastic achievement to be shortlisted for five awards and amazing to have won the Driving Growth Award.

179. Questions by Elected Members

The Chief Executive reported that she had received no questions from Elected Members in accordance with Standing Order No. 11.

180. Questions relating to Joint Authority, Police and Crime Panel and Combined Authority Business

The Chief Executive reported that she had received no questions from Elected Members in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.

181. South Yorkshire Pensions Authority - 14th January, 2016

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

182. South Yorkshire Pensions Authority - 11th February, 2016

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

183. Police and Crime Panel - 27th January, 2016

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

184. Sheffield City Region Combined Authority - 1st February, 2016

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

185. South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority - 15th February, 2016

RESOLVED that the minutes be noted.

186. Planning Regulatory Board - 26th January, 2016

Moved by Councillor D. Birkinshaw - Seconded by Councillor R Wraith; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Planning Regulatory Board held on 26th January, 2016 be received.

187. Planning Regulatory Board - 23rd February, 2016

Moved by Councillor D. Birkinshaw - Seconded by Councillor R Wraith; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Planning Regulatory Board held on 23rd February, 2016 be received.

188. General Licensing Regulatory Board - 24th February, 2016

Moved by Councillor C. Wraith, MBE – Seconded by Councillor Tattersall; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the General Licensing Regulatory Board held on the 24th February, 2016 be received.

189. Statutory Licensing Regulatory Board - 24th February, 2016

Moved by Councillor C. Wraith, MBE – Seconded by Councillor Tattersall; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Statutory Licensing Regulatory Board held on the 24th February, 2016 be received.

190. Planning Regulatory Board - 22nd March, 2016

Moved by Councillor D Birkinshaw – Seconded by Councillor R Wraith; and

RESOLVED that the minutes now submitted of the proceedings of the Planning Regulatory Board held on the 22nd March, 2016 be received.

191. General Licensing Panel - 9th February, 2016

Moved by Councillor C. Wraith, MBE – Seconded by Councillor Richardson; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the General Licensing Panel held on 9th February, 2016 be received.

192. Appeals, Awards and Standards - Various

Moved by Councillor Leech – Seconded by Councillor Shepherd; and

RESOLVED that the details of the various Appeals, Awards and Standards Regulatory Board Panels held in the last cycle of meetings together with their decisions be received.

193. Health and Wellbeing Board - 2nd February, 2016

Moved by Councillor Sir Stephen Houghton, CBE – Seconded by Councillor Platts; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Health and Well Being Board held on 2nd February, 2016 be received.

194. Overview and Scrutiny Committee - 9th February, 2016

Moved by Councillor Ennis – Seconded by Councillor Sixsmith; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 9th February, 2016 be received.

195. Safeguarding Scrutiny Committee - 15th March, 2016

Moved by Councillor Worton – Seconded by Councillor C Wraith MBE; and

RESOLVED that the minutes now submitted of the proceedings of the Safeguarding Scrutiny Committee held on 15th March, 2016 be received.

196. Dearne Area Council - 25th January, 2016

Moved by Councillor Noble – Seconded by Councillor Gardiner; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Dearne Area Council held on 25th January, 2016 be received.

197. North Area Council - 1st February, 2016

Moved by Councillor Leech – Seconded by Councillor Platts; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the North Area Council held on 1st February, 2016 be received.

198. Penistone Area Council - 11th February, 2016

Moved by Councillor Barnard – Seconded by Councillor Griffin; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the Penistone Area Council held on 11th February, 2016 be received.

199. North East Area Council - 11th February, 2016

Moved by Councillor Hayward – Seconded by Councillor C Wraith MBE; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the North East Area Council held on 11th February, 2016 be received.

200. South Area Council - 19th February, 2016

Moved by Councillor Stowe - Seconded by Councillor Frost; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the proceedings of the South Area Council held on 19th February, 2016 be received.

201. Local Code of Planning Conduct and Guidance (PRB. 24.11.15/7)

Moved by Councillor D Birkinshaw – Seconded by Councillor R Wraith; and

RESOLVED that the Local Code of Planning Conduct and Guidance be approved and adopted.

202. Planning Compliance Policy (PRB. 23.2.16/7)

Moved by Councillor D Birkinshaw – Seconded by Councillor R Wraith; and

RESOLVED that the Planning Compliance Policy be approved.

203. Terms of Reference of General and Statutory Licensing Regulatory Boards - Update (GLB & SLB 24.2.16/3)

Moved by Councillor C Wraith MBE – Seconded by Councillor Tattersall; and

RESOLVED that the Terms of Reference of the General and Statutory Licensing Regulatory Boards be amended as detailed within Appendix 1 to the report.

204. Implementation of the Pay Policy Statement 2016/17 (Cab.27.1.2016/6)

Moved by Councillor Gardiner – Seconded by Councillor Franklin; and

RESOLVED that approval be given to implement the 2016/17 Pay Policy Statement as detailed at Appendix B of the report now submitted with effect from 1st April, 2016.

205. Review Policy for Minimum Revenue Position (Cab.24.2.2016/10)

Moved by Councillor Gardiner – Seconded by Councillor Franklin; and

RESOLVED:

- (i) that the revised Policy for the Council's 2015/16 Minimum Revenue Position (MRP) now submitted be approved noting that the MRP for 2016/17 was agreed by Cabinet as part of approving the overall 2016/17 Treasury Management Strategy; and
- (ii) that the Council review the MRP on an annual basis to take account of the Council's changing requirements, particularly in relation to its financial position.

206. Cabinet Meeting - 27 January 2016

Moved by Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE – Seconded by Councillor Andrews BEM; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the Cabinet Meeting held on 27th January, 2016 be received.

207. Cabinet Meeting - 10 February 2016

Moved by Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE – Seconded by Councillor Andrews BEM; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the Cabinet Meeting held on 10th February, 2016 be received with the exception of the following Minutes which were approved by the Council on the 25th February, 2016:

- (a) Minute 197 'Revenue Budget, Capital Programme and Council Tax';
- (b) Minute 198 'Redundancy Compensation and Procedures 2016/17';
- (c) Minute 199 'Treasury Management Policy and Strategy Statement'; and

(d) Minute 200 'Prudential Indicators 2016/17'.

208. Cabinet Meeting - 24 February 2016

Moved by Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE – Seconded by Councillor Andrews BEM; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the Cabinet Meeting held on 24th February, 2016 be received.

209. Cabinet Meeting - 9th March, 2016

Moved by Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE – Seconded by Councillor Andrews BEM; and

RESOLVED that the minutes as printed and now submitted of the Cabinet Meeting held on 9th March, 2016 be received.

The Mayor extended his best wishes on behalf of Members of the Council to all those seeking re-election at the Municipal Elections on the 5th May.

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Chair

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POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
Friday, 4th March, 2016

Present:-

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Councillor M. Dyson
Councillor R. Frost

Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

Councillor A. Jones

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

Councillor C. Vines
Councillor E. Wallis

Sheffield City Council

Councillor J. Armstrong
Councillor S. Mair-Richards (**in the Chair**)
Councillor J. Otten

Co-opted Member

Mr. A. Carter
Mr. S. Chu

Apologies for absence were received from:-

Councillors G. Jones (Doncaster)
Councillors C. McGuinness (Doncaster)
Councillor J. Campbell (Sheffield)

F44. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

44.1 A member of the public asked the following question:-

“Can the area assemblies have all crimes reported not just a selected few. 2/3rds of the crimes are not reported to the area assembly i.e. assaults, domestic violence, fraud, drug possession etc.”

44.2 The Police and Crime Commissioner responded in writing indicating Area Assemblies were Council meetings. He understood that each Area Assembly was responsible for setting its own agenda and requesting the information required.

44.3 South Yorkshire Police provided detailed crime information at its “Partners and Communities Together” (PACT) meetings. To find your local PACT meeting contact the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner at info@southyorkshire-pcc.gov.uk and they would provide details of the next PACT meeting.

44.4 The Chairman reported that this was a matter for Rotherham and would be referring the content to Councillors Sims and Yasseen, relevant Cabinet Members with responsibility, to discuss with the various Chairs of Area Assemblies.

F45. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PANEL

45.1 Mr. Alan Carter, Co-opted Member, had submitted the following question:-

“The Sheffield First Safer and Sustainable Communities Partnership Board meeting on 20th November, 2015, was informed that the community trigger was a new power contained in the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 and was advised of the criteria for applying its provisions.

My recollection of the meeting was that it was specifically agreed to raise awareness with Elected Members (of the Sheffield City Council) and inform them when a Community Trigger had been initiated in their area and also to broaden the publication of Community Triggers to include leaflets in libraries, give them to registered social landlords to distribute and to speak with Voluntary Action Sheffield and also with GP surgeries.

(Note I am given to believe that these actions subsequently may already have been followed up in Sheffield but only members who sit on the appropriate Partnership Boards (or their equivalent) in each of the four Districts may be privy to this information.)

I did wonder at the time of learning about this relatively new provision if the system might provide to be somewhat bureaucratic, costly and not necessarily sustainable in the longer term. However, I also wondered if similar publicity arrangements to those commenced in Sheffield had indeed been made across South Yorkshire and also, if the matter was considered to be of sufficient importance, if it might also be possible for a report about Community Triggers to be brought to our attention in order to raise Panel Members' general awareness as community representatives of the availability of the statutory provision?

Furthermore, I contemplated whether the two Independent Members of this Panel (along with our Elected Member colleagues) might also benefit from a more detailed knowledge about the prevalence across South Yorkshire to date of Community Triggers since their implementation. Might it be possible, therefore, for this information and some up-to-date statistics and an assessment of their value (or otherwise) to you on a County-wide basis to be made available to all members of this Panel in assisting with the determination of your priorities as our Police and Crime Commissioner?”

45.2 In response to the question, the Office of the Police and Crime

Commissioner had produced a report giving an update on the introduction of the Community Trigger (CT) within the South Yorkshire Partnership. The report was distributed to those present.

45.3 Mr. Carter expressed his surprise that no cost had been incurred operating this system and believed some form of cost element must have been borne, but thanked the Police and Crime Commissioner for his answer.

45.3 Councillor Otten asked the following questions:-

(a) "Do you accept the conclusions of the HMIC report published on 18th February, 2016 into the effectiveness of South Yorkshire Police and what steps are you taking to ensure its recommendations are implemented?"

(b) "Do you recognise the concerns expressed on page 8 of the PEEL: Police effectiveness 2015 A national overview report regarding the degradation of community policing? Have you evidence that those concerns are not well placed in South Yorkshire given recent changes to neighbourhood policing structures?"

45.4 With regard to question (a), the Police and Crime Commissioner supplied an answer in writing which confirmed:-

"I do accept HMIC's conclusions as did the Chief Constable.

The Force had detailed action plans in place for addressing the recommendations made by HMIC and he would monitor these through his Governance and Assurance Board.

As he had said in a recent public statement, HMIC reports were useful for him when he held the Force to account. They helped him see more clearly the areas that needed greater attention.

The report concentrated on how effective the Force was at preventing and investigating crime and anti-social behaviour, tackling serious and organised crime and protecting victims and the vulnerable. It was a mixed picture of 'good' and 'requiring improvement'.

He was pleased that the Force was considered 'good' at preventing crime and anti-social behaviour and keeping people safe. Keeping people safe was the overall outcome of the Police and Crime Plan that he produced each year.

It was also good news that the Force was 'good' at tackling serious and organised crime and fulfilling national responsibilities including cyber-crime. The report acknowledged that South Yorkshire had some very experienced and capable officers.

But the Force would have to work at improving the way it investigated crime more generally and managed offenders. The latter would require greater co-operation with other agencies. However, the Commissioner noted that victim satisfaction levels remained above the national average. He also noted the strain that had been placed on the Force due to cuts in grant and, therefore, in numbers. We needed to find more savings from areas other than the workforce if the good work was to be built upon.

I shall be particularly concerned to ensure that the Force this more carefully about how it protected from harm those who were vulnerable and those who became victims of crime.

He was very pleased that the report recognised the steps that had been taken to improve the Force's response to child sexual exploitation. It stated clearly that there was now strong leadership in place and it was 'well prepared' to tackled child sexual exploitation.

But more needed to be done to understand domestic abuse and help the victims and their children.

Protecting the vulnerable would be a key priority for the renewed Police and Crime Plan which he would be publishing in a few weeks' time. We need to expand our understanding of who the vulnerable were.

There was also growing categories of victims that needed sensitive help such as those suffering domestic abuse or those caught up in modern slavery and trafficking. We are only just beginning to recognise the scale of the problem.

The Commissioner would use the report to focus the attention of the Police on those areas of growing concern."

45.5 In a supplementary question Councillor Otten thanked the Commissioner for his answer which was very thorough and he accepted and agreed with what had been said. However, the HMIC report referred to had some quite specific recommendations and raised concern that the Force was not being sufficiently effective in protecting the vulnerable and supporting victims. There were specific recommendations and he was not seeing specific responses to those. It may well be that the Commissioner was including these in the Police and Crime Plan.

45.6 The Police and Crime Commissioner replied that he accepted the report of HMIC and gave him some idea of where the Force was performing well and where it was not performing well. The Commissioner would take the report to various forums that he had with the Police – 1:1 meetings with the Chief Constable, Senior Leadership Group and the Governance and Assurance Board where they would be discussed in some detail and hold the Force to account and ask them what they were doing about it. If there were specific things in the report that the Panel was not sure about or would like more information, it could be brought to

the Panel and show exactly what was being done but otherwise be assured that the areas HMIC were particularly flagging up such as domestic abuse and weaknesses around that up would be pursued through those various meetings.

45.7 The Chair pointed out sharing information with the Panel would be useful.

45.8 With regard to question (b), the Commissioner reported in writing that-

“I am committed to neighbourhood policing and it was his intention, in conjunction with the Chief Constable, to maintain the number of PCSOs there was across the Force.

The people of South Yorkshire valued highly visible, dedicated police teams who knew an area well, supported by locally based PCSOs (Police Community Support Officers).

During 2015 the Force moved to more flexible multi-skilled Local Policing Teams ('LPTs') which maintained the commitment to local policing and also provided greater resilience and more operational responsiveness at busy times. HMIC recognised that the new structure was not yet firmly embedded.

Further evaluation and review of the Local Policing model was planned for the next financial year. As part of the review, we will be consulting with the public (and partners) to better understand their policing needs and how responsive the re-modelled policing service feels.”

45.9 In a supplementary question Councillor Otten asked the impression he had got from the HMIC report was that they had seen the transition in terms of neighbourhood policing happen in a number of Forces and asked if it was known what the impact that transition had had on effectiveness? The Commissioner indicated that there would be further evaluation and review coming in the new financial year which suggested there had been some evaluation and therefore what were the results.

45.10 The Police and Crime Commissioner confirmed that essentially what was being talked about was neighbourhood policing and the future of neighbourhood policing at a time of austerity and cuts. The numbers of Police Officers were fewer and, therefore, action had to be taken around that. The previous response teams and previous neighbourhood teams were now combined into local policing teams with a neighbourhood focus and fewer numbers. That had been rolled out across South Yorkshire, district by district, and was really only just being embedded and settled in. It was probably too soon to know exactly what the consequences of that had been. It was known that there had been teething problems in some areas and that had had to be looked at and see what was needed in terms of resources. The Commissioner would

hesitate to form a more mature judgement at this moment in time.

45.11 The Chair explained that at her own Safer Sheffield Partnership meeting discussion had taken place about Local Policing Teams with reflected many of the issues being raised. She would endeavour to share the presentation that was provided with Councillor Otten.

45.12 Councillor Frost referred to their being adverse publicity this week in the media following a Freedom of Information request about response times answering 101 calls. The report said that times had trebled in the two years to 2014/15 and 50,000+ calls had been abandoned. Since then the Commissioner had reported that staffing issues at Atlas Court have been rectified. He, therefore, asked would response times have reduced for 2015/16, was the procurement process for the new ICT contract on schedule and when would the public be able to report incidents and concerns by email and social media.

45.13 The Police and Crime Commissioner confirmed that members of the public could already contact the Force by e-mail and social media. As far as the new ICT contract was concerned, it was going according to schedule and at the point where the contract would be signed and sealed in April. It did mean then that there would be a period of design of the system and consultation around that and would be towards the end of the year before the new technology was in place. There was recognition that the technology was not fit for purpose in Atlas Court and the new system was identified and costed in the Capital Programme at £12 million over two years.

The staffing levels at Atlas Court was a judgement call against a background of cuts and the numbers had been allowed to go too low at one point so additional had staff been brought in. Staff had been recruited and were on twelve weeks training courses and would be in place as from June.

The volume of calls had increased, which was worrying. Attempts would be made to deflect some of that demand because 30% of the calls were not related to policing matters.

Before 2015 the response times were an average of 30 seconds; it was now 1 minute 34 seconds which was not good enough.

45.15 Councillor Frost in a supplementary comment was pleased to learn that some of the callers were signposted in the right direction and the calls were not abandoned.

45.16 Councillor Wallis apologised for not following the correct procedure, but was not present when the finalised member question procedure was approved and because the events which gave rise to the question had arisen less than 48 hours previously. She was given permission to ask her query which related to how on Tuesday afternoon

she learnt via media reports that the Police and Crime Commissioner had established or was going to establish a Policing Panel to look at protests in Rotherham. The fact that this learnt of this via media reports concerned her slightly and it also concerned her because how could the Police and Crime Commissioner to account when Members were learning about such important matters after the event. Councillor Wallis, therefore, wished to ask the Police and Crime Commissioner, bearing in mind that this Panel had been set up in response to recommendations of a commissioned report following agitation within the community by groups who were widely regarded in Rotherham as seeking to justify the unjustifiable, could he give her assurance that members from those particular groups would not be on the Panel that had now been established.

45.17 The Police and Crime Commissioner reassured Panel Members that Rotherham was told in advance about this and apologised if this had not been passed on. He confirmed there had been a number of marches in Rotherham, and other places, by some far right groups that have caused a great deal of disquiet in those places. Not only had they disrupted businesses in the centre of town, but disturbed members of the public who were trying to be in the centre of town and caused real tensions within communities.

The march in September, 2015 caused particular disquiet in Rotherham and as a result a review was requested with two members on the Panel drawn from the Ethics Panel, the Chair and Iman Mohammed Ismail. Following the review a report was produced with recommendations. The principal recommendation was that a Policing Protest Panel be set up which would meet with the Police in advance of any march/demonstration planned and give some advice so that the policing of the event would be proportionate.

The Panel had yet to be established and there was to be a meeting shortly with the Chair of the Minority Communities Panel and the Ethics Panel to consider the membership. It was essential that this group be as independent as possible.

45.18 In a supplementary question Councillor Wallis was reassured by the comments and it was not widely shared that this Panel was for the whole of South Yorkshire, which was welcomed. However, she still sought reassurance that no members on the Panel would be drawn from groups who have previously sought to organise a boycott of South Yorkshire Police as this was not felt to be appropriate.

45.19 The Police and Crime Commissioner confirmed he would pass the comments onto the two Chairs, who were of good judgement and would make sensible recommendations about the Panel's membership.

F46. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 27TH JANUARY, 2016

46.1 Consideration was given to the minutes of the previous meeting of the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel held on 27th January, 2016.

Action:- (1) That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 27th January, 2016, be approved for signature by the Chair subject to the following amendments:-

“(2) That the contents of the documents detailing the Police and Crime Commissioner’s proposals for “Securing the Future of Neighbourhood Policing” be noted and the words “distributed to the Panel Members at this meeting” be deleted.

(3) That the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Panel supports the proposal, now submitted by the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner, increase in Council Tax for 2016/17 is £5 for a Band D property (a 3.3% increase) to £153.16. This is equivalent to an increase of 10p per week.”

F47. PUTTING SAFETY FIRST - SOUTH YORKSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 2013/17 - (RENEWED MARCH 2016)

47.1 Consideration was given to the refreshed version of the Plan previously submitted in March, 2015 (Minute No. 37 refers).

47.2 The Plan was a key document that set out, on behalf of the public, the priorities for the Police for the year ahead. Having listened to the views of a wide range of stakeholders including community groups, local authorities and the voluntary sector, the Police and Crime Commissioner had identified all shared a similar view with respect of being safe and feeling safe.

47.3 There was a consensus to retain the existing priorities for South Yorkshire of Protecting Vulnerable People, Tackling Crime and ASB and Enabling Fair Treatment. However, there was recognition of the need to change emphasis in some of the outcomes in order to reflect new and evolving policing and crime demands identified through consultation with the public and partners as well as results from needs/threats assessments.

47.4 After the Police and Crime Commissioner had completed summary of the report, Members of the Police and Crime Panel asked the following questions:-

- When would the report from Professor Drew be published and could this be shared with Panel Members.
- Publication of the strategic priorities and the shifting of resources by other public organisations following comments previously made.
- Giving fair treatment for all, meeting service delivery and ensuring a

visible Police presence, which was an older person's perception that visibility was reducing.

- Concerns that the Police Protection Unit was being disbanded.
- Managing the issues given that 80% of Police activity was not related to crime.
- Positive outcome of Operation Clover and paying tribute to bringing some of the perpetrators to justice.
- Increased reliance on technology and the proposed training on twitter and whether consideration should be given to including other Police Officers.
- Confidence levels in the Police and the decreased levels of confidence in Rotherham and how this could be restored.
- Advice provided by the Independent Advisory Panels and how participation in the Police Cadets could be encouraged from the minority ethnic communities
- Staff acting according to their respective codes of ethics and professional practice which was welcomed.
- Increasing staff confidence and dedication from officers.
- Funding to acquire the capital assets, equipment and infrastructure that were needed to deliver policing services in South Yorkshire and added concerns about the insufficiency of mental health placements with the burden falling on the Police.
- Force collaboration whether this be locally, regionally or nationally and the need to respond to challenges and ensure any devolution was efficient, effective and sustainable.
- Devolution of power to the Sheffield City Region and the continual monitoring of how this would be policed in the future.
- Collaboration across the public sector and partnership working and the need for a flexible approach.

47.5 The Police and Crime Commissioner gave an undertaking that he would continue to listen to the views of all those involved in the design and delivery of policing and crime services to inform priorities and assist in commissioning services that contributed to the delivery of the outcomes identified within this Plan and asked for any additional feedback.

Action:- (1) That the report be received and the detail noted.

(2) That the Panel submit any further comments to the Police and Crime Commissioner on the Police and Crime Plan 2013/17: Putting Safety First before the 14th March, 2016, deadline.

(Mr. S. Chu, Independent Member, declared a personal interest in that he was the Chief Executive of a local charity)

F48. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITY

48.1 In accordance with Minute No. 22 of the meeting held on 16th October, 2015, the Police and Crime Commissioner presented a report on the engagement activity he had undertaken over the last twelve months as well as the engagements he would be focusing on over the coming months.

48.2 The focus of consultation over the Summer months and early Autumn had focussed on priorities for the Police and Crime Plan 2016/17. This was in the form of attendance at events and meetings.

48.3 In December, 2015 and January, 2016, a consultation exercise had taken place seeking the views of South Yorkshire residents to an increase in the Council Tax precept by 10p per week or £5 per year for Council Tax payers (3.7%). The consultation took the form of an on-line survey which was promoted via the media, social media, the Federation of Small Businesses and the engagement data base of around 5,000 contacts.

48.4 The Chair sought clarification on the 63% of respondents and as advised that this was from a total figure of 117, amounting to 66/67 respondents being in favour.

48.6 The Panel were in agreement with the improvement proposals for the Partners & Communities Together ('PACT') meetings by re-branding them as Community Engagement Meetings and forging closer links and it was also suggested that the member of the public that had submitted a question earlier today also be informed of the progress.

Action:- That the report and the Commissioner's commitment to engagement activity be noted.

F49. COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE AND UPDATE

49.1 Stuart Fletcher, Legal Adviser to the Panel, presented a report on the handling of complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner.

49.2 The following complaints had been resolved:-

1. A compliant about the nature of South Yorkshire Police's response to

a robbery.

As this complaint was an operational matter it had been referred to South Yorkshire Police. The complainant had been informed that had happened.

2. The IPCC had now returned to the Panel stating that they did not intend to investigate the two complaints regarding the former South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner.

49.3 It was noted that should the Panel feel strongly enough that the two complaints about the former Police and Crime Commissioner should be investigated, this could be initiated by way of a Sub-Committee, but there was no evidence to suggest criminal offences had been committed.

49.4 The Chair suggested that a report be submitted to the next meeting to give greater clarity to the Panel on what it could and could not do with regards to complaints. The new Police and Crime Bill could well address the issues in relation to Police and Crime Commissioners and Deputy Police and Crime Commissioners and this detail should be included as part of the report.

49.5 Mr. Carter made a helpful suggestion in whether or not the Panel should be consulted or offer any advice on complaints coming forward. This was to be considered in more detail.

49.6 Stuart Fletcher, Legal Adviser to the Panel, also submitted proposed revisions to the current Complaints Procedure.

49.7 As previously discussed, it was proposed that the initial handling of complaints be delegated to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The remainder of the Complaints Procedure was unchanged.

49.8 Some Panel Members shared views about the handling of complaints, but were advised this would be revisited if it was found to be unsustainable.

Action:- (1) That the report be received and the contents noted.

(2) That the proposed revision of the Complaints Procedure be approved – immediate.

(3) That a further report be submitted to the next meeting on what the Panel could and could not do with regards to complaints.

F50. DATES OF FUTURE MEETING

Action:- That the next meeting take place on 15th April, 2016, and commence at 11.00 a.m. in Rotherham Town Hall.

SHEFFIELD CITY REGION COMBINED AUTHORITY

AMP TECHNOLOGY CENTRE, WAVERLEY, ROTHERHAM, S60 5WG

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 14 MARCH 2016

PRESENT:

Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE, Barnsley MBC (Chair)
Councillor John Burrows, Chesterfield BC (Vice Chair)

Councillor Ann Syrett, Bolsover DC
Councillor Chris Read, Rotherham MBC
Councillor Julie Dore, Sheffield CC
Councillor Simon Greaves, Bassetlaw DC
Mayor Ros Jones, Doncaster MBC
Councillor Lewis Rose OBE, Derbyshire Dales DC

Ruth Adams, SCR Executive Team
Fiona Boden, Sheffield City Region Executive Team
Huw Bowen, Chesterfield BC
Peter Dale, Doncaster MBC
Mel Dei Rossi, SCR Executive Team
Tom Finnegan-Smith, Sheffield CC
Andrew Frosdick, Monitoring Officer
Andrew Gates, SCR Executive Team
Amy Harhoff, SCR Executive Team
Julie Hurley, SYPTE
Sharon Kemp, Rotherham MBC
Kate Platts, SYPTE
Dave Smith, SCR Exec Team
Gareth Sutton, Sheffield CC / SCR
Daniel Swaine, Bolsover DC / NE Derbyshire DC
Neil Taylor, Bassetlaw DC
Diana Terris, Clerk / Barnsley MBC
Craig Tyler, Joint Authorities Governance Unit
Eugene Walker, S.151 Officer

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor G Baxter

1 APOLOGIES

Members apologies were noted as above.

2 ANNOUNCEMENTS

None noted.

3 URGENT ITEMS

None.

4 ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

None.

5 VOTING RIGHTS FOR NON-CONSTITUENT MEMBERS

It was agreed that no items required voting to be confirmed on non-constituent Members.

6 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS IN RELATION TO ANY ITEM OF BUSINESS ON THE AGENDA

None.

7 REPORTS FROM AND QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

None.

8 RECEIPT OF PETITIONS

None received.

9 PUBLIC QUESTIONS

None received.

10 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 1 FEBRUARY 2016

RESOLVED, that the minutes of the meeting of the SCR Combined Authority held on 1st February 2016 are considered to be an accurate record.

11 RATIFICATION OF THE DEVOLUTION DEAL

It was agreed to defer this item to a further meeting of the Combined Authority to be convened after all 9 districts' full councils have had the opportunity to discuss and consider the ratification of the Devolution Deal, noting that Bassetlaw DC and Sheffield CC were not due to discuss the matter until 18th and 19th March respectively..

It was agreed to convene this meeting on 31st March, 2016, the date of the next LEP Board meeting.

RESOLVED, that a further meeting of the SCR Combined Authority will be convened on 31st March to consider the CA's ratification of the Devolution Deal.

12 2016/17 CA/LEP REVENUE BUDGET

A paper was presented to propose the revenue budget for CA/LEP activity in 2016/17.

Members were reminded that each year, under law, the Combined Authority (CA) is required to set a balanced revenue budget.

It was noted that the paper highlights material proposed growth in the CA/LEP's non-programme expenditure, particularly around staffing, marketing, and development costs. This reflects the absorption of the Transport Hub cost base into the CA/LEP budget for the first time, but also wider growth in activity as the CA/LEP operationalises the Strategic Economic Plan.

Members were advised that the paper shows that many cost pressures are offset by a significant increase in income accrued from Enterprise Zone retained business rates. However, income generated is not sufficient to cover the growth in expenditure. Increases in subscriptions are required to meet this cost pressure.

Reflecting sensitivity to partner budget pressures, the paper also proposed a means of sharing this pressure to ensure that no partner authority pays more to the CA as a Financial Group than it did in financial year 2015/16.

RESOLVED, that the Combined Authority Members:

1. Approve the proposed £10.41m revenue budget;
2. Approve the means by which the £1m deficit associated with the adoption of the Transport Hub is shared amongst the partners; and,
3. Note the use of £1,114k from the CA/LEP LGF Revenue Reserve to support Business Growth programme activity.

13 2016/17 CA & PARTNER CAPITAL PROGRAMMES

A paper was received to provide an overview of the current shape of the CA/LEP capital programme proposals for 2016/17

It was noted that the programme is characterised by the significant growth (174% increase on 15/16 outturn) on projects managed from the SCR Executive but the proposals do not take account of a potential devolution deal

Members were advised that further programme proposals are being considered separately to enable officers to produce a broader capital programme should a devolution deal be reached.

It was confirmed that the programme is based around encompasses each Executive Boards' business plans.

It was confirmed that is approved, the programme will be commissioned through the SCR Executive directly (the direct programme) and also programmes run by partners who form part of the CA Financial Group (partner programmes), including the SYPTE capital programme and Local Transport Partnership (LTP) Integrated Transport Programme.

It was noted that the paper is also seeking approval for the passporting of Highways Capital Maintenance grant to South Yorkshire partners.

Members were advised that Partners' transport programmes have also been subjected to, and endorsed by the Transport Committee.

Mayor Jones requested more information to explain the benefits of all schemes in terms of contribution to the economy. It was confirmed this would be evident in future reports.

RESOLVED, that the Combined Authority Members:

1. Note that this is a finance only paper without performance narrative.
2. Approve the proposed shape of the capital programme.
3. Note the significant growth of the programme to be commissioned and managed by the SCR Executive.
4. Note that this programme does not take into account potential devolution resource.
5. Note the capitalisations of costs to support the delivery of the programme.

14 SHEFFIELD CITY REGION INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

A report was presented to provide Members with an update on the Sheffield City Region (SCR) Integrated Infrastructure Plan (IIP).

Members were reminded that the SCR IIP sets out the infrastructure priorities to support stronger economic growth for The Sheffield City Region and is aligned to the Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) growth ambitions.

It was noted that the SCR IIP is based on three key analyses: (1) a capacity analysis of SCR land and transport, (2) network analysis across SCR economic infrastructure, (3) distinct spatial packages for each SCR growth area and local centre. The Plan will form the basis of commissioning the future SCR infrastructure programme of capital investments as well as providing recommendations on more human activity that could stimulate investment.

It was noted that scheme promoters will be asked to develop integrated proposals in spring/summer 2016 and the SCR IIP will be presented to the SCR Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Board for sign off on the 31 March ahead of launches at parallel summit events in London and Sheffield in the spring.

RESOLVED, that the Combined Authority Members note the contents of the report.

15 PROPOSED REFRESH OF THE SHEFFIELD CITY REGION STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLAN

A paper was presented asking the Combined Authority to endorse in principle a refresh of the Sheffield City Region (SCR) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) that was originally published in March 2014.

It was noted that this refresh would articulate in a single place the City Region's existing delivery commitment secured through its Growth and Devolution Deals. Additionally, it is proposed that it will identify the City Region's priorities for future funds, including further Local Growth Fund (LGF) bids and the Gainshare award.

It was noted that on the expectation that these funds will be oversubscribed, there is a need to develop the SCR's prioritisation mechanisms to ensure that it can identify the optimum programme of activity to deliver sustainable economic growth.

RESOLVED, that the Combined Authority Members:

1. Agree in-principle to the refresh of the SCR SEP
2. Agree that all SCR wide strategies will be led by and follow on from the SEP.
3. Endorse the refreshed SEP being used as the basis for the SCR to determine its future City Region funding priorities
4. Note that additional work will be developed in parallel on how the SCR can prioritise different types of investment that it will want to make, the conclusions of which in terms of approach will need to be set out within the City Region's Assurance and Accountability Framework
5. Provide the SCR Executive with a mandate to develop a project plan for the SEP refresh, including the approach to prioritisation

16 SOCIAL INCLUSION FRAMEWORK

A paper was received seeking endorsement of the Social Inclusion Framework and support for further integration of social inclusion objectives into City Region operational and governance processes

Members were reminded that the Social Inclusion Framework – a framework for measuring the impact of social inclusion in communities across SCR – aims to consider strategies and techniques to promote social impact to accompany the growth delivered through city region investments through the recognition and championing of 'inclusive growth'.

It was noted that following the SCR CA and LEP initiating the development of a social inclusion framework, as an integral companion to its Strategic Economic Plan (SEP), the Social Inclusion Advisory Board has recommended three key objectives underpin the SCR Framework.

These three objectives will be the focus of measurement, to assess the impact that the investments made in SCR are having on households and communities and cover; More people in employment and paid a living wage, More people in work taking up training opportunities and progressing in work and More people living in affordable and decent quality homes

It was noted that following discussion with the Executive Boards the recommendation was made to also focus upon the development of more educational pathways pertinent to the world of work. Given the crucial position an individual's educational development has on their life trajectory.

Members reiterated their expectations that the thematic Executive Boards will take ownership of their relevant social inclusion objectives.

Cllr Rose asked that this work also take account of rural issues, noting these areas have the lowest average wages across the SCR.

It was confirmed that the best means of achieving this requirement, whilst enabling the districts' social inclusion leads and also the SCR Overview and Scrutiny Committee can contribute to this work, is under consideration.

RESOLVED, that the Combined Authority Members:

1. Support the recommendation of the Social Inclusion & Equalities Advisory Board to focus on four areas; employment & the living wage, progression routes and skills development within the workplace, educational pathways and decent homes.
2. Endorse the framework and support ongoing work to integrate it within the city region's operational and governance processes, and promote this to with the executive leads within the City Region.
3. Agree in-principle the governance structure for the Social Inclusion Framework (based upon the option detailed in sections 3.6 and 3.7 of the report).

17 SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL TRANSITION YEAR FUNDING BID

A paper was received to inform Members of the intention to submit a bid to the Sustainable Travel Transition Year (STTY) fund.

It was noted that the current Local Sustainable Transport Fund 2 (LSTF2) allocation ends on 31/03/16. The DfT announced continuation funding on 15/02/16 to bridge the gap between the end of LSTF2 and the start of a new Access Fund which will be announced later in 2016.

Up to £2.5million is available to Combined Authority applicants through a competitive bidding process this funding focuses upon cycling, walking and access to employment

It was noted that a process has been undertaken with Partners and Head of Transport Service representatives, to propose the schemes for inclusion

It was noted that due to limited resources within the SCR Transport Team and the tight timescales, consultancy support has been sought to assist with the application process.

The deadline for submitting applications is 29/03/16.

RESOLVED, that the Combined Authority Members:

1. Note the paper contents and the benefit of applying to the STTY fund.
2. Note the short timescales and agree to delegate sign off to the Chair of the Transport Executive Board (Cllr Dore) and the Chair of the Combined Authority (Cllr Houghton).
3. Approve the award of an £18k grant to SYPTE to commission consultancy to support a bid into the STTY fund.
4. Note that the Transport Executive Board (TEB) will consider the longer-term approach to this type of activity.

18 SUMMARY REPORT - BUSINESS GROWTH EXECUTIVE BOARD

RESOLVED, that the recommendations made by the Executive Board are noted and endorsed.

19 SUMMARY REPORT - HOUSING EXECUTIVE BOARD

RESOLVED, that the recommendations made by the Executive Board are noted and endorsed.

20 SUMMARY REPORT - SKILLS, EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION EXECUTIVE BOARD

RESOLVED, that the recommendations made by the Executive Board are noted and endorsed.

21 SUMMARY REPORT - TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE BOARD

In addition to the summary report, a paper was presented to update Members on Rail North developments.

It was noted that the requirement of the Combined Authority to nominate a deputy director of Rail North is currently under consideration.

RESOLVED, that the recommendations made by the Executive Board are noted and endorsed.

22 SUMMARY REPORT - INFRASTRUCTURE EXECUTIVE BOARD

RESOLVED, that the recommendations made by the Executive Board are noted and endorsed.

23 CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENT

The Chair, and Members, requested that their thanks be placed on record for the work undertaken by the SCR Executive Team and the districts' officers on the Devolution Deal.

CHAIR

SHEFFIELD CITY REGION COMBINED AUTHORITY

THE AMP TECHNOLOGY CENTRE, WAVERLEY, ROTHERHAM, S60 5WG

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 31 MARCH 2016

PRESENT:

Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE, Barnsley MBC (Chair)
Councillor John Burrows, Chesterfield BC (Vice Chair)

Councillor Graham Baxter MBE, North East Derbyshire DC
Councillor Leigh Bramall, Sheffield CC
Mayor Ros Jones, Doncaster MBC
Councillor Chris Read, Rotherham MBC
Councillor Lewis Rose OBE, Derbyshire Dales DC
Councillor Ann Syrett, Bolsover DC

Sir Nigel Knowles, SCR LEP
Julie Kenny CBE, SCR LEP
Ruth Adams, SCR Executive Team
David Armiger, Bassetlaw District Council
Huw Bowen, Chesterfield BC
Sarah Fowler, Peak Park NPA
Andrew Frosdick, Monitoring Officer
James Henderson, Sheffield CC
Sharon Kemp, Rotherham MBC
Dave Smith, SCR Exec Team
Daniel Swaine, Bolsover DC / NE Derbyshire DC
Diana Terris, Clerk / Barnsley MBC
Craig Tyler, Joint Authorities Governance Unit

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor J Dore, Councillor S Greaves,
Councillor A Rhodes, Councillor L Roberts, Councillor A Western, D Bunton, J Mothersole,
J Miller, N Taylor and E Walker

1 APOLOGIES

Members' apologies were noted as above.

2 ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

3 URGENT ITEMS

None.

4 ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

None.

5 VOTING RIGHTS FOR NON-CONSTITUENT MEMBERS

It was agreed that no items required voting to be confirmed on non-constituent Members.

6 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS IN RELATION TO ANY ITEM OF BUSINESS ON THE AGENDA

None.

7 COMBINED AUTHORITY RATIFICATION OF THE SHEFFIELD CITY REGION DEVOLUTION AGREEMENT

A paper was received seeking the Combined Authority's ratification of the Sheffield City Region Devolution Agreement (i.e. the in-principle deal). The report provided an update on local council ratification, progress made regarding the in-principle deal, a summary of the public consultation process and detail on the potential changes to the Combined Authority geography as a result of clauses within the Cities and Local Government Act 2016.

Members were advised that in advance of the meeting, the draft Devolution agreement had been presented to all 9 SCR full councils and unanimously ratified.

Cllr Rose asked when clarity will be received regarding the expressions of intent by some non-constituent districts to seek constituent status. It was confirmed that subject to various known and potential processes, including wider public consultation, a decision by the Secretary of State is expected on this matter sometime during the autumn.

Cllr Burrows confirmed further meetings were planned to discuss Chesterfield BC's intention to attain constituent status and address points of pertinence, including the presentation of the draft Devolution deal's Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) to full council on 6th April.

Cllr Houghton informed the Members present of confirmation from Cllr Greaves that Bassetlaw's Members wish to attain SCR constituent status for their district.

It was noted that discussions with colleagues from Derbyshire CC and Nottinghamshire CC are continuing to discuss matters of note in respect of overlap areas. Members were advised of the contents of communications with the counties, sent by the Clerk.

Cllr Houghton informed Members that correspondence has been received from the Secretary of State welcoming the decisions made by the 9 SCR districts and the opportunity to engage on further devolution processes.

Sir Nigel Knowles, Chair of the SCR Local Enterprise Partnership, congratulated Members on reaching this historic moment, suggesting this was a fantastic opportunity for the City Region to affect how it is positioned nationally.

RESOLVED, that the Combined Authority Members:

1. Note the progress that has been made since the in-principle deal was agreed in October 2016 – in particular those matters detailed in section 4 relating to geography, the relationship between any future mayor and the Combined Authority and future constitutional changes.
2. Note and take into account that an online consultation exercise took place from the 2nd December to the 15th January.
3. Note that all nine of the councils within the Sheffield City Region have endorsed and where required approved formal ratification of the devolution deal.
4. Note that Bassetlaw District Council and Chesterfield Borough Council have indicated their intention to pursue "constituent" membership status of the SCR Combined Authority and Bolsover, North East Derbyshire and Derbyshire Dales District Councils have indicated their intention to be "constituent" members of any North Midlands Combined Authority that may be created.
5. Ratify the devolution agreement (set out at Appendix A) and consent to a future 'enabling order' being laid which provides that a mayoral election will take place in May 2017.
6. Give delegated authority to the Clerk of the Combined Authority to be authorised to consent to the 'enabling order' being laid which provides for a Mayoral election to take place in May 2017.

CHAIR

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Item 9

SOUTH YORKSHIRE PENSIONS AUTHORITY

17 MARCH 2016

PRESENT: Councillor S Ellis (Chair)
Councillor R Wraith (Vice-Chair)
Councillors: B Lodge, H Mirfin-Boukouris, K Rodgers,
A Sangar, M Stowe, B Webster and K Wyatt

Trade Unions: G Warwick (GMB)

Officers: J Hattersley (Fund Director),
G Chapman (Head of Pensions Administration), and
I Baker (Pensions Manager) (SYPA)

M McCarthy (Deputy Clerk), N Copley (Finance Service
Director) and M McCoole (Senior Democratic Services Officer)
(BMBC)

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor E Butler,
Councillor J Scott, Councillor J Wood, F Tyas, R Askwith,
A Frostdick, J Bell, B Clarkson and F Foster

1 APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were noted as above.

2 ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

3 URGENT ITEMS

Councillor Ellis referred to a request from the Investment Board for the Authority to give consideration to an urgent report entitled 'Climate Change Policy Statement 2016'.

RESOLVED – That Members agreed that the urgent report be taken at Item 18a on the agenda.

4 ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

RESOLVED – That agenda Item 19 entitled 'GMP Reconciliation' be considered in the absence of the public and press.

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

6 MINUTES OF THE AUTHORITY MEETING HELD ON 14 JANUARY 2016

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the Authority meeting held on 14 January 2016 be signed by the Chair as a correct record.

7 MINUTES OF THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING HELD ON 11 FEBRUARY 2016

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Authority held on 11 February 2016 be signed by the Chair as a correct record.

8 WORK PROGRAMME

Members were presented with a copy of the cycle of future meetings work programme to 9 June 2016. Members noted that upon approval of the rolling schedule of meetings, that the work programme would be updated and populated with items for consideration by the Authority and Boards.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the contents of the report.

9 SECTION 41 FEEDBACK FROM DISTRICT COUNCILS

Councillor Ellis commented that the district councils had been kept up to date on the pooling arrangements and that there was a general sense of contentment.

10 CIVICA

Members were provided with a plan of Civica's key deliverables to the Authority, by T Fletcher, I Taylor and A Smith; the plan had been agreed and implemented in November 2015. It was noted that deliveries to address each of the requirements had been made, and a number of the pieces of functionality had been signed off and were in use. Valuations and Annual returns were in the final testing phase; Civica was committed to meeting the customer deadlines. Members were informed that significant performance improvements had been made, and that Civica was continuing to work with South Yorkshire to find further performance gains.

T Fletcher referred to the challenging time that had been encountered by the Authority and Civica during the implementation phase of the system. Civica had shown a level of naivety in taking on a number of implementations with contractual constraints from the Authority's existing system supplier which had resulted in the requirement for 8 sites to 'go live' at the same time. She added that Civica had continued to grow and a structure was now in place; Civica had employed an additional 25 members of staff. Civica had engaged with the Local Government community and objectives had been set for the legislative changes; key objectives had been agreed with the User Group, and investment would continue into the product.

Members noted Civica's key deliverables:-

- The annual allowance development had been delivered on time and was currently being tested by all customers.
- There had been a number of changes to the pension increases to accommodate the negative CARE increases for the year. These had now been completed and delivered, and were being implemented and run by a number of sites.

- The annual returns development had been delivered to a number of test sites, to be delivered to the Authority by the end of March.
- The valuation extract had been completed in a number of phases, to which the Authority had been one of the test sites. This was now in the final test phase before being released.
- The first version of the performance fixes had previously been released and the second version would be released today. Problems had been encountered by the QA Team, which had resulted in the second version being released 3 days later than previously stated.

The Authority noted that work was on track for the transfer of data from the Nottinghamshire Fund, although minor resource problems would be encountered in relation to the Easter holiday period.

Councillor Ellis sought clarification as to whether the annual returns were due for completion for tomorrow.

A Smith commented that the annual returns had been delivered on 9 March, and customer feedback was awaited by 18 March; any arising issues would be resolved in-house, and all sites would 'go live' on 18 March.

Councillor Ellis expressed concern that the Authority had been used as a test site on numerous occasions, that acknowledgement should be made to the Authority's staff for the additional work undertaken, and the learning gained by Civica from the Authority. The Authority wished to continue working with Civica, to limit the damage suffered to date, but Councillor Ellis considered Civica's past learning to have been at the Authority's expense. At the last Authority meeting Civica had been informed on how much the Authority's performance had been affected, together with the reputational damage suffered and the overtime costs incurred in the excess of £50,000, which had not yet concluded.

T Fletcher commented that Civica had supplied pension solutions for 18 years, and that there had been a great deal of growth in the business over the last 2 to 3 years. Civica had become a competitor in the Local Government Pension Scheme market; Civica should have revisited some of the risks and issues for all sites. T Fletcher added that the Authority would continue to see improvements to the system, and that G Chapman and herself would work on efficiencies rather than going down a formal route of compensation costs, to be discussed in further detail.

Councillor Lodge expressed disappointment that the Authority's reputation had been damaged, which would take time to recover, and that staff sickness levels had risen. He added that it was frustrating that one of the release dates within the report had slipped by 3 days.

Councillor Mirfin-Boukouris commented that Civica had not addressed previous concerns. She suggested that Civica provide the Authority with compensation cost proposals to enable a good working relationship moving forwards.

Councillor Sangar commented that the Authority's staff had taken a hit in the level of performance delivered, and that Civica had not provided milestones in terms of performance moving forwards.

T Fletcher referred to Civica's internal team which undertook fortnightly meetings with the 12 Local Government customers, and that weekly updates were despatched on key deliverables; processes were in place to measure Civica's performance; she would ensure that the Authority was included onto the weekly distribution list.

G Chapman commented that the Authority would meet deadlines by the end of the month; the system was now reaching the point where it became under the control of the Authority, and the interaction required with Civica would lessen. The Authority was already in a position to resolve some problems in-house. Once the system was running in the background, the Authority would in a position to develop the system further to meet efficiency requirements. It was vital for the Authority to be able to send out the valuation data in a format that the Actuary could use. It was envisaged that within the next few months, that only work and project issues would be raised at these meetings instead of Civica and UPM issues.

Councillor Rodgers commented that Members, as the board of trustees, had many demands, and that the Local Pension Board would look at this area of performance. Members of the Pension Scheme were interested to know that the scheme was running effectively, and that money was not being spent on staff overtime. There were a total of four main local authorities with over 400 employers including parish councils and schools who expected the Authority to perform well in order to provide the service that they required. Councillor Rodgers expressed concern that issues were still slipping and he considered that Civica should propose a compensation of value, to indicate its commitment to the Authority moving forwards.

T Fletcher commented that discussions would be held in relation to the compensation request, to ensure that the Authority would receive efficiencies; she was confident that an agreement could be reached.

Councillor Ellis commented that the Authority's performance levels were beginning to rise; the Authority had always been a high performing Authority with dedicated staff, and that it was imperative to return to this high level. She added that it was necessary for Civica to provide a good quality product that was delivered on time, with milestones that were delivered on time, and that it was hoped that the improvements made would be built upon. The Authority looked forward to the gesture of goodwill/compensation for Members discussion.

G Chapman commented that he would ensure that Civica came back with a serious compensation proposal to the Authority, to which he would circulate to Members via email for discussion; he would provide Members with an explanation of any technical offering to enable full consideration as to whether the offer was deemed sufficient compensation. He suggested that the Administration Report presented to the Corporate Planning and Governance Board include an explanation on the last quarter in relation to the UPM and Civica relations. It was noted that a member of staff had further developed the system in-house, which had resulted in a cost saving to the Authority; the system was now enabling issues to be completed in time and confidence was starting to grow.

RESOLVED – That the Authority:-

- i) Noted the update.

- ii) Agreed that Civica would provide the Authority with a serious compensation proposal.
- iii) Noted that an explanation on the last quarter, in relation to the UPM and Civica relations, be included within the Administration Report to be presented to the Corporate Planning and Governance Board.
- iv) Would be included onto Civica's distribution list for the weekly updates on key deliverables.

11 MEMBERS' TRAINING AND EDUCATION: EXTERNAL CONFERENCE

A report of the Head of Pensions Administration was submitted to bring to Members' attention the 13th Annual LGPS 'Trustees' Conference which was scheduled to take place on 23 to 24 June 2016 at the Mcdonalds Hotel and Spa in Manchester. The conference was expected to be all-inclusive, as in previous years, at a cost of £500 per delegate.

RESOLVED – That Members agreed that two places be booked onto the conference.

12 PENSIONS ADMINISTRATION STRATEGY

A report of the Head of Pensions Administration was presented to seek Member approval to the attached draft Pensions' Administration Strategy to become the final version for an implementation from 1 April 2016.

Members noted that the first draft of the proposed Administration Strategy had been presented to the Authority meeting on 14 January; the document had since been amended following suggestions and amendments received from Members. Employers had also been presented with the Strategy at the Authority's annual forum in November 2015, and it had been issued for formal consultation to employers on the following day.

G Chapman commented that prior to 1 April, the article would be published on EPIC, the employers system, and there would be a follow up email. This would be sent to over 1,000 users. There would be further discussions with employers.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Considered and approved the amendments made since the meeting of 14 January 2016.
- ii) Made any final comments or suggestions on the content and format of the Draft.
- iii) Approved the document, subject to any further commentary, as the final and formal Pensions Administration Strategy for the Authority, and that it be introduced with effect from 1 April 2016.

13 GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION ON INVESTMENT POOLING

J Hattersley referred to the recent Investment Board meeting where Members had been provided with a verbal update on investment pooling. There was no further news.

Members noted that the proposal had been submitted at both Authority and Pool level, and that initial comments from the Government had been expected last week. Work was continuing to move development forward although without guidance from Government there was a real risk of unnecessary effort being expended. With this in mind the preferred pool partner had recently sent a letter to Government seeking clarification over how many legal structures were being considered. Preliminary estimates of the costs to establish pools ranged from £2.5m to £3m per pool.

A date had provisionally been agreed for a meeting to discuss governance issues with fund representatives (two from Chairs, Vice Chairs and Section 151 Officers) in mid-April.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the update.

14 QUARTER 3 PERFORMANCE SNAPSHOT REPORT

Members were presented with a copy of the Business Planning and Performance Framework's Snapshot Report for 2015/16 Quarter 3.

G Chapman referred to a total of 19042 cases that had been processed during the quarter, of which 86.10% had been on target. This had equated to a 24.18% improvement in performance on the previous quarter. There were early signs of a reversion to pre-UPM performance levels.

I Baker commented that it was difficult to forecast when performance levels would return to 99%, as the impact on the annual exercise for the year was unknown, and a number of glitches remained in the system.

Councillor Wraith queried how this would impact upon the Accreditation Award.

G Chapman commented that it was hoped that the issues would not have an effect on the Accreditation Award; an annual review would be undertaken in the next few weeks, prior to the full submission next year.

Councillor Ellis requested G Chapman and I Baker to reflect onto staff the huge milestone achieved in removing the backlog against all of the problems and challenges encountered.

RESOLVED – That the contents of the report be noted.

15 BOARD CHAIRS' REPORTS

Councillor Ellis referred to the additional meetings held during the last quarter in relation to the pooled investment arrangements. It was disappointing that funds still awaited guidance from Government but in the meantime Member and officer relationships were being formed at pool level and these confirmed that negotiations were being entered into with the best possible attitude. Once the Government had approved the Authority's and Pool submissions work on further detailed negotiation

would be delegated to the Investment Board with the Authority updated via minutes and special meetings, where appropriate.

Councillor Ellis commented that J Hattersley had been incredibly flexible in relation to his imminent retirement and had agreed to a phased three month extension. Recruitment advice would be sought from BMBC Human Resources in conjunction with the Treasurer.

16 TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2016/2017

A report of the Treasurer was submitted to seek Members approval of the treasury management procedures and strategy to be followed by the Authority during the forthcoming financial year.

The Fund Director referred to the statutory requirements for the Authority to set out a Strategy Statement for the forthcoming financial year. As in previous years it was noted that not all of the legislation which governed councils' treasury functions was applicable to this Authority. However, this year the Authority needed to publish a Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement.

Members noted that monies remained outstanding from two UK subsidiaries of Icelandic banks: Heritable and KSF. It was expected that a full recovery would eventually be received from Heritable. The position was less positive in relation to KSF; an additional dividend was due later in March which was expected to bring the recovery up to 83.755p in the pound. Although prospects for recovery stood at approximately 85%, it was going to be some time before the additional monies would be received. The Fund Director was exploring the possibility within the market of selling the claim to that debt.

Councillor Sangar queried the judgement that would be made in selling the debt.

The Fund Director commented that the Heritable debt totalled £38,000 but that the KSF debt was closer to £810,000. There were thought to be 3 brokers interested in buying such claims. The Treasurer had to judge whether or not any received bid offered value given the opportunity costs involved in continuing to hold the claim.

RESOLVED – That the Authority:-

- i) Adopted the Annual Investment Strategy and recommendations set out in Appendix I.
- ii) In accordance with Section 3(1) of the Local Government Act 2003 approved an Affordable Borrowing Limit, on a rolling basis for the forthcoming year and two successive years as outlined in Appendix II, of £250,000 being the maximum amount the Authority could afford to borrow.
- iii) In accordance with the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 approved the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement (MRP) outlined in Appendix III.
- iv) Agreed to keep the above under review.

17 CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE JOINT LOCAL PENSION BOARD

A report of the Deputy Clerk was submitted for consideration to the amendments to the Constitution of the South Yorkshire Joint Local Pension Board.

The South Yorkshire Joint Local Pension Board had considered its amended Constitution on 1 October 2015, as approved by the Authority earlier that day. The Chair and Vice-Chair of the Joint Local Pension Board had subsequently met with officers from BMBC's Joint Authorities Governance Unit to discuss the Constitution further.

The Joint Local Pension Board had requested that Sections 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.5 be removed from the Constitution, as it was considered that they were not in the spirit of the legislation and could prevent the Joint Local Pension Board fulfilling its role.

Councillor Ellis invited G Boyington, Chair of the Joint Local Pension Board to address the Authority.

G Boyington commented that the Joint Local Pension Board considered it had a harmonious relationship with the Authority. The Board considered that Section 4 of the Constitution was extremely prohibitive, and that the wrong impression could be created by being so restrictive; information should be widely captured, to ensure effective and efficient administration of the scheme.

M McCarthy referred to the early comparative benchmark data that had been released. Other authorities had also chosen to adopt the model framework, and it was anticipated they too would have made slight amendments in one or two areas.

RESOLVED – That Members agreed the suggested amendments as detailed in Section 3.4 of the report.

18 MEETINGS OF THE AUTHORITY AND BOARDS 2016/2017

A report of the Clerk was submitted for Members consideration to the proposed schedule of Authority and Board Meetings during 2016/17.

Members noted that the meetings of the Authority and Boards were currently fixed up to the Annual Meeting on 9 June 2016; additional meetings would be arranged in relation to the pooled investment arrangements.

Councillor Rodgers noted Authority and Investment Board meetings scheduled for 23 June 2016 would clash with the EU Referendum.

M McCarthy commented that Members' availability would be sought to re-arrange the meetings.

RESOLVED – That Members approved the following cycle of meetings for 2016/17, subject to the Pensions Authority and Investment Board meetings scheduled on 23 June 2016 to be re-arranged:-

Pensions Authority	Corporate Planning &	Investment Board	LPB
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	Governance Board		
	2016		
	2 June*		
9 June (Annual)**			
23 June*** To be re-arranged		23 June** To be re-arranged	
	20 July****		20 July
		15 September	
6 October			6 October
	20 October		
24 November			
		8 December	
	2017		
12 January			12 January
	16 February		
		9 March	
16 March			16 March
8 June (Annual)			
	1 June		
		22 June	

* This meeting was originally scheduled for 16 June 2016

** Meeting dates already arranged

*** Additional meeting of the Authority if necessary to discuss LGPS pooling (prior to the Investment Board) as discussed at the meeting on 11 February 2016.

**** This meeting is on a Wednesday. Member availability has been obtained.

18A CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY STATEMENT 2016

A report of the Fund Director was presented to seek Members' approval to publish a Climate Change Policy Statement.

Members noted that a report had been tabled at last week's Investment Board meeting on the outcome of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP21 or CMP 11, held in Paris from 30 November to 12 December 2015. The report had suggested that the Authority might wish to publish a Climate Change Policy Statement and a draft version had been provided for consideration.

Board Members had suggested changes to the draft and a revised version was subsequently circulated to Members and Advisors (1). A further revision was then suggested (2). It was noted that officers had concerns in relation to the practicality of

implementing both versions and their compatibility with the Authority's existing policy of not divesting from positions. Officers suggested a revised version (3).

During an in-depth discussion regarding the three suggested versions Councillor Wyatt referred to a letter received today from the Sheffield Climate Alliance and Councillor Ellis commented that the Advisors had agreed the revised version (3).

Councillor Webster proposed an alternative version of 3, which was seconded by Councillor Sangar. When put to the vote this amendment was not accepted.

Members then approved the adoption of version 3 of the Climate Change Policy Statement.

Councillor Webster requested that the policy be reviewed annually. He also suggested that a copy of the policy should be sent onto the lobbying groups and individuals who had contacted the Authority on the issue. He requested the Board should receive a report on how the policy would be implemented.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Considered the draft versions of the Climate Change Policy Statement attached to the report.
- ii) Agreed to issue version 3 of the Climate Change Policy Statement.
- iii) Agreed that the Climate Change Policy be reviewed annually.
- iv) Agreed that a copy of the Climate Change Policy be sent onto the lobbying groups and individuals who had contacted the Authority.

19 EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

RESOLVED – That under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act and the public interest not to disclose information outweighs the public interest in disclosing it.

20 GMP RECONCILIATION

A report of the Treasurer was submitted to seek Members approval to appoint ITM Ltd to undertake the stage 2 GMP Reconciliation Service in accordance with Contract Standing Order 3.1(h).

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Considered the contents of the report and approved the award of a contract to ITM Ltd to perform the task of GMP reconciliation in accordance with Contract Standing Order 3.1(h).
- ii) Approved a supplementary estimate in the sum of £99,000 during the 2016/2017 financial year.

CHAIR

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Item 10

SOUTH YORKSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE AUTHORITY

11 APRIL 2016

PRESENT: Councillor J Andrews BEM (Chair)
Councillor A Atkin (Vice-Chair)
Councillors: S Ayris, A Buckley, A Cave, P Haith, E Hughes,
R Munn, C Ransome, S M Richards and J Satur

CFO J Courtney, DCFO J Roberts, ACFO M Blunden,
B Sandy, F Edmonds and M Topham
(South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service)

J Bell, F Foster, M McCarthy, L Noble and M McCoole
(Barnsley MBC)

Apologies for absence were received from
Councillor G Furniss and A Frosdick

1 APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were noted as above.

2 ANNOUNCEMENTS

None.

3 URGENT ITEMS

None.

4 ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

RESOLVED – That agenda Item 18 entitled ‘Control Collaboration Project (CCP) Update’ be considered in the absence of the public and press.

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS IN RELATION TO ANY ITEM OF BUSINESS ON THE AGENDA

None.

6 REPORTS BY MEMBERS

None.

7 RECEIPT OF PETITIONS

None.

8 TO RECEIVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC

None.

9 MINUTES OF THE AUTHORITY MEETING HELD ON 15 FEBRUARY 2016

Councillor Haith queried when the Authority would be provided with a further report on how the Stronger Safer Communities Reserve (SSCR) funding would be utilised.

M McCarthy commented that a report would be presented to the next Stakeholder Engagement Board meeting before submission to the Authority meeting in June.

Councillor Richards referred to the two presentations received at the February Authority meeting, which Members had found to be very useful. She suggested that consideration be given for a presentation provided to every alternate Authority meeting, to provide Members with an understanding of all aspects of the work undertaken by the Service.

Councillor Satur requested an update on the disposal of the former station site at Mansfield Road, Sheffield.

B Sandy commented that the paperwork had now been completed, and the matter was anticipated to conclude within the next few weeks.

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the Authority meeting held on 15 February 2016 be agreed and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

10 FIRE STATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

A report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive was submitted which set out the framework and resources required to project manage the construction works now being undertaken at the key Fire Stations of Maltby, Edlington, Lowedges, Aston Park and Tankersley.

Councillor Richards referred to the last two major schemes that had been considerably over budget, and she queried what guarantees were in place to ensure that this would not happen again.

B Sandy commented that the budget costs had been underestimated at the start of those two major schemes. In relation to this scheme, the Service had agreed a fixed price with Kier, who had been appointed as consultants to deliver the construction works at all sites. RLB, the Authority's quantity surveyor, had reviewed the figures and the Service was confident that the budget would remain within the amount specified; any cost overrun or any savings would be funded/retained by Kier.

Members noted the vacancy for a building surveyor. It was the intention, if approved, to utilise a senior programme management resource to ensure that all projects could be completed on time, within the scope and within the fixed budgets already agreed. It was anticipated that the total cost of the role would be in the region of £162,000 which represented a 6% fee level against the original budget costs of £1.2m for Maltby and £1.635m for the CPC works.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Noted the contents of the report.
- ii) Approved the proposals with regard to the project management arrangements for the construction projects.

11 REGIONAL CHARTER ASSESSMENT 2016

A report of the Clerk to the Fire and Rescue Authority was submitted to inform Members of the Regional Charter Assessment 2016.

Members noted that the Authority had become the first Fire and Rescue Authority in Yorkshire and Humberside to achieve Regional Charter Status in 2012. The Authority had agreed in June 2014 to work towards re-assessment for Charter Status in 2015, or for the higher award of Charter Plus. On 25 February 2016 the formal re-assessment had been conducted, and the Authority had successfully been re-awarded the Charter Status for the next three years.

Councillor Haith referred to the verifiers' suggestion for a common personal development plan document which would be a more efficient and effective way of ensuring that learning and development needs were met. She queried whether this would be undertaken.

L Noble commented that a personal development plan was currently in place, but that consideration would be given to the versions used by the other District Councils to check if improvements could be made.

Councillor Richards gave thanks to L Noble for the work undertaken on the self-assessment documentation.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Noted the Assessment report, and the Authority's successful re-award of Charter Status.
- ii) Noted the improvements recommended at pages 9 and 10 of the Assessment Report – Continuous Improvement and Verifiers' Suggestions.

12 SUPPORT SERVICES REVIEW - OUTCOMES FROM IMPLEMENTATION

A report of the Deputy Chief Fire Officer/Director of Service Development was presented to provide Members with background information relating to the Support Services Review (SSR) including confirmation of the outcomes from the implementation of the SSR.

Members noted that it had been approved at the Authority meeting in December 2014 for the release of £1,523,000 from reserves to deal with the costs associated with Early Voluntary Release (EVR) redundancy payments, and related pension payments where applicable. A number of staff had taken up the opportunity for EVR and no compulsory redundancies had been made. DCFO Roberts commented that the SSR had concluded on 31 March 2016, and was expected to yield £1.3m of savings, however to date it would achieve £1.2m of savings. Due to

the collaboration with Humberside FRS ending, HR, Training and Occupational Health now need to be reviewed.

Councillor Buckley expressed his disappointment that the report did not provide enough information for the Members to challenge upon. He proposed, within his capacity of Chair of the Scrutiny Board, that the Board undertake a post implementation review.

Councillor Haith requested sickness level information in relation to stress, to determine whether the SSR process had been a factor.

Councillor Andrews commented that the sickness level information would be provided to the Scrutiny Board.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Noted the report.
- ii) Agreed that the Scrutiny Board undertake a post implementation review of the Support Services Review.
- iii) Noted that sickness level information in relation to stress be provided to the Scrutiny Board.

13 QUARTERLY REPORT ON REGULATION OF INVESTIGATORY POWERS ACT 2000 (RIPA)

A quarterly report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive was presented on the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA). The statutory guidance required that the Authority should receive a quarterly update of the use by the authority of surveillance and use of Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS).

DCFO Roberts referred to an Inspection of RIPA within the Authority which had taken place on 8 January 2016 with Assistant Surveillance Commissioner HH Norman Jones Queen's Counsel (QC) who had stated within his report that the 'Service should be commended for the efforts that had been made to achieve a proper level of compliance with complex statutory provisions'.

Members noted that there had not been any occasion of telecommunications details being obtained by the Authority under RIPA in the last 12 months; DCFO Roberts proposed that this be incorporated into the quarterly performance report.

Councillor Haith requested that Members thanks be conveyed onto the staff involved in the work.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Noted the contents of the report.
- ii) Agreed that future RIPA updates be included within the performance report.

14 FITNESS TESTING - UPDATE

A report of the Deputy Chief Fire Officer/Director of Service Development was presented to provide Members with an update with regard to the introduction of fitness testing within South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue (SYFR).

DCFO Roberts informed Members, that since the production of the report, national guidance had been agreed with the NJC; the Service was now in the process of aligning its processes with national guidance, to which it was hoped to achieve an agreement. The Service had recruited a Fitness Advisor who had the necessary qualifications and experience to oversee the fitness testing and development arrangements within the Service.

Councillor Ayris queried whether the fitness tests being carried out had been hindered by the Fire Brigades Union (FBU) not being in agreement with the implementation of the Fitness Policy into the Service.

DCFO Roberts commented that very little fitness testing was currently taking place; an amnesty period would be enforced when the policy was rolled out. It had been the intention to implement a draft policy from January 2016 to June 2016, at which point a testing period would commence.

Councillor Satur queried the percentage of firefighters that had undertaken fitness testing on an informal basis, together with the consequences of failing a fitness test.

DCFO Roberts commented that there had been a full schedule for firefighters to undertake the fitness test, and the uptake had been high across the Service, but this had been significantly compounded by the FBU's current Trade Dispute, and Action Short of Strike, which confirmed that FBU members would not comply with SYFR fitness testing requirements. If a firefighter failed a fitness test within the national guidance, a gym test would be undertaken to assess cardiovascular fitness; if the standard was not achieved then an occupational health test would be undertaken to assess heart and lung function. The Service would put measures in place for individuals to become fit enough to undertake the fitness test. If the fitness standards could not be met then a decision would be made to determine whether the individual would be internally redeployed or referred to a medical body, and for the Authority to consider early release from the Service.

Councillor Richards requested that further progress reports be submitted to the Authority.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the report.

15 FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE EQUALITY FRAMEWORK - SOUTH YORKSHIRE FIRE AND RESCUE (SYFR) GAP ANALYSIS

A report of the Deputy Chief Fire Officer/Director of Service Development was presented to inform Members of the United Kingdom (UK) Fire and Rescue Service Equality Framework which set out three levels of attainment in relation to equality across all areas of service provision. The Service was currently at the Achieving Level against the Framework.

DCFO Roberts commented that Members' guidance was sought in relation to an application being submitted for accreditation as an 'Excellent' Fire and Rescue Authority. The Support Service Review had reviewed all of the Service's internal processes and day to day work. Members were informed that additional resources would be required if it was agreed that the Service should work towards the 'Excellent' Level of the Framework.

Members noted that any equality and inclusion issues, both nationally or internally, would be reported to the Authority following the dissolution of WOD Board.

Councillor Haith queried the number of bi-lingual volunteers that the Service would recruit. She also queried when a report would be presented to the Authority on the review of the 2013-18 Consultation Strategy.

DCFO Roberts commented that he was unsure of the total number of bi-lingual volunteers. A great deal of work was currently underway in relation to the review of the 2013-18 Consultation Strategy, and work would shortly commence to refresh the new integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP). He would chase up the position of the Consultation Strategy and ensure that it was brought back to the Authority.

Councillor Ransome queried how the data would be shared.

DCFO Roberts commented that the Data Protection Act had not been refreshed to align with new technologies; exiting data work had been undertaken nationally which provided a whole raft of data which was useful to identify individuals deemed vulnerable. It was unclear what the Home Office position would be for the transfer of data and information, to ensure that the public bodies responsible for care within the communities could access information freely.

Councillor Atkin referred to a recent data sharing meeting with AM Shillito. He would attend a Safer Rotherham Partnership Board meeting today at which an item on data sharing would be discussed, and he hoped this would go from strength to strength.

Councillor Cave expressed her thanks to F Edmonds for production of the comprehensive report.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Considered the Gap Analysis and related Action Plan.
- ii) Provide officers with a direction on the way forward for the Authority.

16 CORPORATE PERFORMANCE REPORT - QUARTER THREE - 2015/16

A report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive and Clerk and Treasurer was submitted to provide Members with the details of corporate performance for quarter three of 2015/16, and set out the current position for South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue's (SYFR's) suite of Local Performance Indicators (LPIs).

Councillor Buckley commented that the report had been submitted to the Scrutiny Board in March. He gave thanks on behalf of the Board, to the Service, for the revised report format which enabled Members to better digest the information.

Councillor Ayris referred to the peak in primary arson incidents during August and October, and he queried whether any Police evidence was available to establish the cause of the peak in August.

ACFO Blunden commented that there was a tendency for primary arson incidents to peak over the summer months and holiday periods. Members were referred to the Authority meeting held in November 2015, where a Member had raised the issue of a high volume of vehicle arson incidents in the Fox Hill area of Sheffield. Following the meeting, the Service had worked in collaboration with South Yorkshire Police, who had identified and detained one individual in connection with the incidents; car arson trends were in-line with previous years.

Councillor Richards referred to the recent peak in primary vehicle arson incidents in the Wath and Dearne areas. She queried whether the Service looked at the overall causation factors and whether assurance could be given that random cars tended not to be targeted.

DCFO Roberts commented that the Arson Reduction Officers worked closely with the local policing teams to ensure individuals/gangs were identified, and that the law enforcement agencies would be informed of any intelligence to suggest targeted attacks.

Councillor Hughes referred to the number of mobilisations to false alarms, and she queried whether these had ever coincided with a real fire thereby preventing an appliance from being mobilised.

DCFO Roberts commented that such analysis was not collated, but that the Service would always ensure that an appliance was available for re-deployment where necessary.

Councillor Munn requested that the 17 to 25 year old category be included within the table to identify the number of people rescued from RTCs from April to December 2015, together with in-depth information to establish the cause of the collisions.

Councillor Haith referred to the six deaths which had occurred due to fires during quarter 3, four of which had been due to accidental dwelling fires. She queried whether there had been any particular cause where community safety advice could be targeted.

ACFO Blunden referred to the Health Conference held in February 2016, where key personnel from across the four metropolitan boroughs had met to establish key data sharing agreements. In relation to the four deaths due to accidental dwelling fires, it had been established that the individuals had been known to other agencies. One of the incidents had been kitchen related and the other three incidents had occurred in homes that did not have smoke detection within the premises.

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Noted the contents of the report.

- ii) Scrutinised and commented on the information presented within the report.

17 DRAFT PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK 2016/17

A report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive and Clerk and Treasurer was submitted which set out the first draft of the Framework for 2016/17. The Performance Management Framework was reviewed annually to ensure that it reflected the Service's key priorities and to enable the outcomes related to those priorities to be monitored.

Members noted that, for the first quarter of 2016/17, provisional targets would be set to enable the Service to continue to monitor its performance, and would be revised once the outturn figures for 2015/16 were known. The finalised Performance Management Framework for 2016/17, together with the agreed targets, would be presented to the Scrutiny Board on 23 June 2016 and the Authority meeting on 27 June 2016.

RESOLVED – That Members noted the contents of the report.

18 EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

RESOLVED – That under Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act and the public interest not to disclose information outweighs the public interest in disclosing it.

19 CONTROL COLLABORATION PROJECT (CCP) UPDATE

A report of the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Executive was presented to provide Members with an update on the progress of the joint Control Collaboration Project which was being undertaken in conjunction with West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (WYFRS).

RESOLVED – That Members:-

- i) Noted the progress of the project to date.
- ii) Agreed that periodic reports be submitted to the Audit Committee.

CHAIR

MEETING:	Audit Committee
DATE:	Wednesday, 23 March 2016
TIME:	4.00 pm
VENUE:	Reception Room, Barnsley Town Hall

Present Councillors Richardson (Chair), Barnard and Clements together with Independent Members - Ms K Armitage, Ms D Brown, Mr M Marks, Mr P Johnson and Mr S Gill

49. DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTEREST

There were no declarations of pecuniary or non pecuniary interest from Members in respect of items on the agenda.

50. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 20th January 2016 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

51. ACTIONS ARISING FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS

The Head of Internal Audit submitted a report detailing actions taken and arising from previous meetings of the Committee.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

52. INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER AND STRATEGY

The Head of Internal Audit submitted a report prefacing the annually reviewed and revised Internal Audit Charter and Strategy. It was explained that there is a requirement to review the strategy annually and that this is a generic charter and strategy. There are no significant changes other than it is now more explicit regarding the delivery of the function in line with the risk profile of client organisations, linked to financial pressures. The service constantly strives to ensure that management are supported in the correct way using a 'right first time' approach. As the risk profile of the Council changes in the medium and long term it will be essential to ensure that the right resources are in place to deliver that work. This will be reviewed and monitored. It was highlighted that last year's relationship with organisations and services has been reflected upon. Effective face to face communication with Managers is essential rather than relying on email communication.

The Audit Committee considered the Internal Audit Charter and Strategy and raised a number of questions.

A member referred to client organisations who receive an internal audit functions and queried if providing this level of service was a significant drain on resources. Reassurances were given that the external income generated more than covers costs and has paid for Council savings in past years. Furthermore, the 18 FTE staff

have the capacity and flexibility to deliver this level of service to external organisations whilst also fulfilling the Council's requirements. If extra capacity was needed a recruitment exercise would be undertaken. Organisations such as the Police have their own mechanisms to investigate potential fraud although the Corporate Anti-Fraud Team (CAFT) can act in an advisory capacity.

A query was raised regarding the difference between the audit work undertaken on behalf of the South Yorkshire Police Chief Constable and the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner. It was explained that there is a slightly artificial distinction between the two bodies but that each is required to produce an annual governance statement and statement of accounts. Both bodies use the same internal auditor and have the same audit committee and will in the future be managed as a whole.

A Member asked if the changing balance of work as schools convert to academies would lead to a significant loss of work and associated risk to the function. It was reported that there will be no loss of work as schools comprise only a small percentage of audit work. However, this could be an opportunity to develop a marketing strategy to offer internal audit services to schools using the function's existing expertise and experience. Similarly, the amount of work carried out for the Sheffield City Region (SCR) is small at the moment but is likely to increase in the future.

It was explained that the impact of budget changes and future pressures is closely monitored to ensure that resources are adequate to provide an effective service. The level of financial resources available governs the number of people and days which can be applied to the audit function. If less resources are available a risk based approach is used. The views of External Audit have been sought regarding level of resources but there is no formula to determine this. The service provided is of high quality, competitively priced and in line with other local authorities. Further opportunities to work for external organisations are explored.

A query was raised regarding the Corporate Anti-Fraud Team (CAFT) 600 allocated days. It was explained that this focussed on the needs of the Council, although the service could be provided to external clients if required. The Police and Fire Service have their own internal mechanisms for dealing with fraud, although the CAFT can act in an advisory capacity.

Members were satisfied that the Internal Audit Charter and Strategy adequately represented and described the function and that the delivery of the Strategy provided the assurances the Committee require from Internal Audit regarding the effectiveness of the function.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the report be noted.

53. CORPORATE ANTI-FRAUD TEAM 2016/17 PLAN AND STRATEGY

The Head of Internal Audit submitted a report detailing the support provided to the Council by the Corporate Anti-Fraud Team together with an updated Corporate Anti-Fraud Team Strategy and a summary of the proposed counter fraud plan for 2016-17.

It was explained that the key aim of the strategy is to ensure that public funds entrusted to the Council are protected against fraud and loss based on the three key themes of Acknowledge, Prevent and Pursue. Recent successes include an additional £333,256 of Council Tax income through removal of fraudulent Single Person Discounts together with identification of £136,000 of overpayments via the National Fraud initiative data matching exercise.

Members were assured that the CAFT will not focus solely on citizen fraud but will also focus on corporate fraud, including value for money, invoices etc. Staff will need to be trained to detect fraud, particularly within Berneslai Homes. The current level of fraud is not known as the Audit Commission previously collated this information. Benchmarking data will now be collected.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the CAFT plan 2016/17 and supporting strategy is agreed, acknowledging the need for the Head of Internal Audit to exercise his professional judgement during the year to apply the plan flexibly, allowing for planned proactive/detective days to be diverted to reactive investigation work as required.
- (ii) that the Audit Committee receive quarterly monitoring reports from the HoIA to demonstrate progress against the plan including information where the plan has materially varied from the original plan.

54. PUBLIC SECTOR INTERNAL AUDIT STANDARDS - EXTERNAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT 2016

The Executive Director Finance, Assets and Information Services submitted a report detailing the recent external assessment of the Internal Audit arrangements for BMBC against the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS).

Mark St Romaine IPFA from Bradford City Council, who carried out the review, was welcomed to the meeting and gave an overview of the assessment. He explained that Barnsley Council Internal Audit Services 'generally conforms' to the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and Code of Ethics, which is the top rating within the Standards.

A number of suggested areas for improvement were outlined together with action proposed to address them. It was highlighted that Barnsley issues fewer reports than neighbouring authorities. It was explained that this could be due to a number of reasons, including that some pieces of work do not require a formal report. What is important is the quality of the work taking place, not the number of reports produced.

The review was carried out rigorously and confirmed compliance against the standards.

RESOLVED

- (i) that the content of the report be noted, and that;
- (ii) Internal Audit staff and Mark St Romaine be thanked for the professional manner in which the review was conducted

55. REVIEW OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE WORKSHOP AND DRAFT ACTION PLAN

The Executive Director of Finance, Assets and Information and the Executive Director of Legal and Governance submitted a joint report regarding the updated action plan, as requested by the Committee at its meeting on 20th January 2016 for consideration by the Audit Committee. It was noted that some returns for items 'a' and 'b' are still awaited and that items 'h', 'l', 'j' and 'i' are due to be implemented for the new Municipal year.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the report be noted and agreed and that;
- (ii) the Audit Committee receive regular reports on progress.

56. EXTERNAL AUDIT PROGRESS REPORT AND TECHNICAL UPDATE

Ms C Partridge, Director (KPMG) and Ms L Wild, Manager, (KPMG) were welcomed to the meeting and provided the Audit Committee with an external audit progress and technical update, detailing progress in delivering their responsibilities as external auditors whilst also highlighting the main technical issues currently impacting on local government. No concerns have been raised. It was reported that the interim report will come back to the Audit Committee once value for money planning stages have been completed. A Member noted that fees have reduced by 25% but was assured that as this was built in 3 years ago, this will have no impact on coverage and a high quality audit opinion will still be provided. If any significant issues were found, a further additional fee would be requested in accordance with Public Sector Audit Appointments.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the report be noted.

57. EXTERNAL AUDIT PLAN 2015/16

Ms C Partridge, Director (KPMG) provided the Audit Committee with a copy of the External Audit Plan for 2015/16. The report supplemented the Audit Fee Letter 2015/16. It was highlighted that there are no significant changes to the Code of

Practice on Local Authority Accounting in 2015/16, which provides stability in terms of the accounting standards the Authority needs to comply with. The team had changed but a seamless service was still provided. There are now 3 new sub-criterion in respect of achieving value for money, as set by the National Audit Office for NHS organisation, other Local Authorities and private sector organisation. Consolidation of subsidiaries and Minimum Service Provision have been identified as significant risks. The former, which is not a materiality issue, will be audited and the latter will come to the next Audit Committee meeting.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the report be noted.

58. EXTERNAL AUDIT - LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET SURVEY

KPMG provided the Audit Committee with a copy of the Local Government Budget Survey, published in February 2016. The report provides the results of the survey responses along with a brief analysis of the highlights, including extra information provided by audit teams where appropriate and possible questions that Members may wish to consider in the context of their own organisations.

It was highlighted that this is a very useful document which is being used by Barnsley as a 'check and challenge'

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the KPMG representatives be thanked for their attendance and contribution, and
- (ii) That any comments are fed back to KPMG directly or through Frances Foster, and
- (iii) That Members note that the issue of reserves (question 12) will be brought to the next meeting.

59. AUDIT COMMITTEE WORK PLAN 2015/16

The Committee received a report providing the indicative work plan for the Committee for its proposed scheduled meetings for 2016/17 municipal year, up to and including the meeting scheduled for 18th January 2017. The Chair felt that a 1 hour training session should take place prior to the meetings on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd months to look at an issue in detail (3 p.m. start) and that the 4th meeting should be a full training day.

RESOLVED

- (i) That Members agree the core work plan for meetings of the Audit Committee, which will be reviewed on a regular basis, and

- (ii) That Members give thought to future training topics which could be included in the training programme.

60. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the Public and Press be excluded from this meeting during the consideration of the following item because of the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined by Paragraph 7 of Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended.

61. INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN 2016/17

The Head of Internal Audit submitted a copy of the Internal Audit Plan 2016/17 to the Audit Committee. The report detailed the indicative Internal Audit plan for the Council for 2016/17 which had been compiled in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS).

The report indicated that the overall level of resources remained similar to last year and had been developed through extensive consultation and the HoIA indicated that input from SMT and others had been excellent.

The Audit Committee acknowledged the need for the HoIA to exercise his professional judgement during the year to apply the Plan flexibly according to priority, risk and resources available.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the report be agreed, and
- (ii) That the Audit Committee receive quarterly monitoring reports from the Head of Internal Audit to demonstrate progress against the plan, including information where the Plan has materially varied from the original plan.

.....
Chair

MEETING:	Planning Regulatory Board
DATE:	Tuesday, 19 April 2016
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Town Hall, Barnsley

MINUTES

Present

Councillors D. Birkinshaw (Chair), G. Carr, Cherryholme, M. Dyson, Franklin, Gollick, Grundy, Hampson, Hayward, Higginbottom, Leech, Mitchell, Noble, Richardson, Riggs, Spence, Stowe, Unsworth and R. Wraith.

The Chair reminded Members that this was the last meeting of the Planning Regulatory Board before the Municipal Election to be held on Thursday 5th May, 2016. It would, therefore, be the last meeting to be attended by some Members.

Tribute was paid to Councillor Morgan, who is retiring from the Council and has been a valuable Member of the Planning Regulatory Board for a number of years, in particular her dedication to planning issues concerning the safety of children, schools and education. Thanks were also expressed to officers for their hard work throughout the year and to Members of the Committee for their regular attendance and contribution.

54. Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest in respect of any of the items on the agenda.

55. Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 22nd March 2016 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

56. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 - Part III Applications - Speakers/Site Visits

Planning application 2015/1198 – Erection of 61 dwellings with garages and/or parking spaces together with the provision of open space and associated roads and sewers, land off Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, S63 9NT

Mr Steve Gamble addressed the Board and spoke in favour of the officer recommendation to grant the application.

RESOLVED that the application be granted in accordance with the officer recommendation, subject to:

- (i) Signing of section 106 agreement securing offsite Public Open Space (POS) contribution of £104,593,25 together with maintenance arrangements of *onsite* POS;
- (ii) Re-test of Affordable Housing Viability Report;

- (iii) Monitoring of the Travel Plan;
- (iv) Additional condition to cover archaeological investigation works of the site and;
- (v) Resolution of outstanding comments from the Coal Authority before issuing a decision.

Planning application 2013/0373 – Removal of condition 1 and Variation of Condition 3 of application 2007/0905 – extension to planning permission to allow permanent residential occupation at the site by the applicant for 2 no. touring caravans and 1 no. amenity building (part retrospective) at The Stables, Pleasant View Street, Barnsley S71 1QW.

RESOLVED that the application be deferred to a future meeting.

The Head of Planning and Building Control submitted an update regarding cumulative appeal totals. It was noted that 1 appeal was received in March 2016 . No appeals were withdrawn, 1 was dismissed (2014/0459). A total of 17 appeals have been decided since 1st April 2015. 15 appeals (88%) have been dismissed, 2 appeals (12%) have been allowed.

Chair

Item 13



MEETING:	Audit Committee
DATE:	Wednesday, 20 April 2016
TIME:	4.00 pm
VENUE:	Reception Room, Barnsley Town Hall

Present Councillors Richardson (Chair), Barnard and Clements together with Independent Members - Ms K Armitage, Ms D Brown, Mr M Marks, Mr P Johnson and Mr S Gill

62. DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest from Members in respect of items on the agenda.

63. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on the 23rd March, 2016 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

64. ACTIONS ARISING FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS

The Committee received a report detailing actions taken and arising from previous meetings of the Committee.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

65. INTERNAL AUDIT QUARTERLY REPORT 2015/16 - QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2016

The Head of Internal Audit submitted a report providing a comprehensive overview of the key activities and findings of Internal Audit based on the Divisions work to the end of March, 2016.

The report covered:

- The issues arising from the completed Internal Audit work undertaken within the quarter
- Matters that had required investigation
- An opinion on the ongoing overall assurance Internal Audit was able to provide based on the work undertaken regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the Authority's internal control environment
- Progress on the delivery of the Internal Audit Plan for the period to the end of the fourth quarter of 2015/16
- Details of Internal Audit's performance for the quarter utilising performance indicators

Reports issued and the Internal Audit work completed during the quarter had raise two fundamental recommendations relating to the adequacy of IT change management control processes and compliance failures in relation to the administration of personal budgets.

Internal control assurance opinion overall remained adequate based upon the results of the work undertaken during the quarter.

Of the 29 recommendations followed up, 10% had been implemented by the original target date and a further 52% after that date. Eleven recommendations remained not implemented and had been given revised implementation dates.

In relation to the Audit Plan, slightly less than the profiled days had been delivered at the end of the fourth quarter.

Overall, Divisional performance remained satisfactory with only the chargeable time performance indicator being slightly less than target due to a higher number of leave and training days.

In the ensuing discussion, and in response to detailed questioning, the following matters were highlighted:

- It was noted that issues relating to fraud were now picked up and addressed within the Corporate Fraud Team report which was to be discussed later in the meeting
- The low number of recommendations implemented by the original target date was disappointing and the reasons for this were discussed as were the actions taken to address the issue. It was noted that none of the cases raised any particular concerns. It was important to realise, however, that the implementation dates were agreed with the individual service but Internal Audit would ask for earlier implementation dates in the event of significant/fundamental issues being identified. Unrealistic dates might be attributable to an over ambitious desire to address issues identified. Many delays, however, were attributable to issues arising which were outside the service area control. In addition, the failure to implement recommendations was not attributable to the same service areas as if this were the case, the matter would be escalated to the Senior Management Team.
- Arising out of the above discussion, the Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services commented that the Senior Management Team now regularly programmed consideration of audit, finance and governance issues so that matters of concern could be addressed as a matter of urgency. The Director of Legal and Governance stated that issues identified would be dealt with via the appropriate Executive Director, in this way it was hoped that no 'regular trends' would arise and that there would be no need to escalate to this Committee for consideration. Arising out of this discussion, the Head of Internal Audit commented that procedures had been put in place to ensure that the Director of Finance, Assets and Information Service, Director of Legal and Governance and Service Director Finance had the necessary information to ensure that recommendations were implemented appropriately. These procedures would also be reviewed to ensure that they remained fit for purpose

- The Audit Plan would be submitted to the Committee meeting in June/July and would provide an overall assessment of audit opinion, recommendations and performance
- In relation to the limited assurance opinion with regard to IT change management and control procedures, it was noted that the issues identified via the audit were previously known and recognised by the Service which had commissioned a piece of work to address the issues and recommendations raised.
- With regard to Personal Budgets reference was made to the limited assurance in relation to identified shortfalls in compliance with established processes and controls. In addition, limited work had been undertaken to recover excess monies (around £30,000 at the time of the Audit) from service users and in relation to delays in issuing recharges to recover money due to the Council. These matters were now being addressed as a matter of urgency
- Following an analysis of creditor payment data matches arising from the National Fraud Initiative a recommendation had been made to improve the internal controls framework in respect of the creditor payments probes. It was noted that £129,000 of duplicate payments had been identified and was to be clawed back. In response to detailed questioning the Committee was informed of how these issues had been identified, the reasons for them and the steps taken to prevent a recurrence. In response to specific questioning, an assurance was given that all duplicate payments had now been captured, tracked and appropriate action taken
- In quarter 4, there were three fundamental recommendations not yet completed and a revised target date agreed. Details of these were outlined but, in summary, related to
 - the allocation of roles regarding the SAP system
 - issues relating to Home to School Transport – it was noted that the Head of Service had also requested a further audit
 - Procedures relating to small plant and equipment
- The Head of Internal Audit updated the Committee of the current position with regard to the recruitment to the posts of Senior Auditor and Auditor. It was noted that the Auditor post had been filled as at 15th February, 2016 but that the post of Senior Auditor was to be re-advertised. The Service was exploring various options to aid recruitment

RESOLVED:

- (i) that the issues arising from the completed Internal audit work for the fourth quarter along with the responses received from management be noted;
- (ii) that the assurance opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Authority's Internal Control Framework based on the work of Internal Audit in the period to the end of March 2016 of the 2015/16 audit year be noted;
- (iii) that the progress against the Internal Audit Plan for 2015/16 for the period to the end of March 2016 be noted;

- (iv) that the performance of the Internal Audit Division for the fourth quarter be noted.

66. CORPORATE ANTI-FRAUD TEAM PROGRESS REPORT

The Head of Internal Audit submitted a report providing an overview of the work of the Corporate Anti-Fraud Team for the period 1st October, 2015 to 31st March, 2016.

The report provided details of the following activities in which the Team were currently involved:

- Council Tax Support investigations
- Council Tax fraudulent liability claims – including the review of Single Person Discount
- Right to Buy investigations
- Corporate Investigations
- National Fraud Initiative involvement
- Tenancy Fraud.

The positive impact the Team was having in tackling fraud was very much welcomed and the Team's work was now beginning to have significant results as initiatives were rolled out. It was reported that since April 2015 a total of around £500,000 had been saved/recovered as a result of the work of Anti-Fraud initiatives and it was felt that this very much justified the Team's establishment.

In the ensuing discussion, particular reference was made to the following:

- The number of cases, workload and agencies in which the Team was involved
- The number of referrals received particularly in relation to Council Tax Support was highlighted and it was noted that sometimes intelligence received was not sufficient to trigger an investigation
- A significant amount of work had been undertaken and there had been considerable success in relation to the pro-active data matching exercise to identify council tax payers who were fraudulently claiming a single person discount. This had commenced in October 2015 and detailed statistics on the work of the Team in this area was provided. To date, 70 tax payers had indicated that they had declared date of change of circumstance was incorrect. This had resulted in the removal of discounts from earlier dates and an increase of £20,699 Council Tax being raised across the identified Council Tax accounts. A subsequent second verification exercise had established that a number of taxpayers had contacted the Council directly to cancel their Single Person discounts and that other accounts no longer required follow up due to financial records held by third party credit reference agency being updated. 1,177 accounts had been cancelled to date and an additional £321,947 Council Tax income had been raised. It was noted that the review was not yet complete and an update would be included within the Annual Report to be submitted in June
- It was noted that, in relation to Right to Buy, following liaison with the RTB Team and the Council's Enforcement Unit, tow sales had been stopped and the

properties were being recovered due to non-occupancy. One sale had been stopped prior to a valuation being carried out and the second resulted in a saving of £27,360 (the value of the discount which would have applied)

- It was noted that as the success of the Team grew in preventing Fraud, the 'savings' accrued would diminish as the amount of fraud reduced
- In response to specific questioning, the ways in which investigations were undertaken and liaison between departments was outlined. It was noted that one member of staff had been dismissed for gross misconduct as a result of Single Person Discount Fraud. Any irregularities identified would automatically trigger an investigation
- Appropriate systems and processes were now being put in place to tackle fraud and it was noted that in relation to Single Person Discount in particular, fraud identified was not attributable to the failure of systems and processes but to dishonesty
- It was noted that through the National Fraud initiative and protocols in place with Electoral Registration, the 'rising 18's' were identified within households and this assisted in identifying Single Person Discount anomalies. In response to further questioning, however, the Director of Legal and Governance commented on the legal limitations on the use of the Electoral Register which could prevent the Authority using such a resource to assist in the identification of other types of fraud.

RESOLVED

- (i) that the progress made in the development of effective arrangements and measures to minimise the risk of fraud and corruption be noted; and;
- (ii) that the Committee receive six monthly progress reports on internal and external fraud investigated by the Corporate Anti-Fraud Team.

67. STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER - FULL REVIEW MARCH 2016

The Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services submitted a report presenting a draft report to be submitted to the Cabinet on the 18th May, 2016 on a review of the Strategic Risk Register undertaken in March 2016.

The report, which was presented by Mr A Hunt, Risk and Governance Manager formed part of the Committee's assurance process where it was agreed that following the completion of the review of the Strategic Risk Register, the Committee consider the latest version and provide appropriate comments thereon.

The Register contained those high level risks that were considered significant potential obstacles to the achievement of the Authority's Corporate Objectives. It was important that the Register remain up to date and be reviewed regularly in order to accurately reflect the most significant risks to the achievement of objectives and facilitate timely and effective mitigations to those risks.

Following a review of the Strategic Risk Register in October 2015, a further review had been undertaken in March 2016 the outcomes of which were detailed within the report. Mr Hunt outlined in some detail the way in which the register had been reviewed together with the role of the Senior Management Team in this process. He commented on the main components of the review and the items included.

The report outlined:

- The key risks across the six 'concern' rating classifications
- The changes to the risks logged since the last review
 - The upgrading from 'amber 4 to amber 3' of risk 3034 'Failure to deliver the Medium Term Financial Strategy' in view of the uncertainties surrounding the Comprehensive Spending Review and Autumn Statement and the potential impact on future cuts arising from savings yet to be identified from the Chancellors statement in March 2016
 - The removal of risk 3030 'Failure to be prepared for an emergency response of business continuity threat'
 - The inclusion of risk 3792 'Failure to be prepared to assist in the event of an emergency resilience event in the region' and risk 3793 'Failure to ensure that appropriate disaster recovery arrangements are in place to ensure the Council is able to recover in the event of a business continuity threat or incident' as this gave a clear distinction between the two activities and mitigations proposed
 - The development and inclusion, following recommendation made at the last review, of risk 3794 'Failure to influence the governance arrangements underpinning and controlling the emerging City Region Deal Devolution Deal enable an appropriate blend of risk and reward for the Council'
 - Details of the average risk category score for the SRR from the 'Zero-based' review in March 2013
 - The slight variance in the average concern rating which was directly attributable to the changes to risk 3034 and the inclusion of the new risks
- The significant/red risks and new and emerging risks and the risk mitigating actions
- Other significant changes to the Strategic Risk Register

A further review of the Register was now programmed with other governance related reports relating to Corporate Finance and Performance management in order for the Cabinet to receive and consider governance related reports as a broad suite of documents.

The report and Register indicated how assurance against significant risk was being managed appropriately and Appendices to the report provided details of:

- The background to the Strategic Risk Register
- The worsened risks
- The 'direction of travel' trends

- The risks that had been completed/closed
- The new and updated risk mitigation actions
- A copy of the full Strategic Risk Register

In the ensuing discussion, particular reference was made to the following:

- In relation to risk 3027 'Failure to manage organisational change – 'Risk of Destabilisation of the Organisation', details of the Employee Engagement: 'Tell Us What You Think' Month and Employee Survey, an analysis of and consideration of the results and feedback would be provided. It was noted, however, that this had been an extremely positive exercise
- No risks had been included in relation to the potential impact of Brexit. Arising out of this discussion the Director of Legal and Governance briefly commented upon the restrictions placed upon Local Authorities in relation to comments which could be made about issues upon which there was a Referendum within a 28 day period of such a Referendum
- One Member questioned whether or not cognisance had been given to the inclusion of a risk to take account of what was referred to colloquially as the LGA 'Graph of Doom' - the point at which Local Authority Spending became unsustainable as a result of the reduction in funding. The Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services commented that this was not strictly a risk but more a Financial Management matter
- Arising out of the above, and referring to risk 3034 'Failure to deliver the Medium Term Financial Strategy', it was noted that a full review was to be undertaken the results from which would be fed into the 17/18 four year plan
- Referring to risk 3303 'Failure to adapt the Authority into a sustainable organisation – Failure to maintain current services', questions were asked as to whether or not the Council had a methodology to assess how services were received by citizens. In response, the Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services, the Service Director Finance and the Director of Legal and Governance commented upon the surveys which had been undertaken both with staff and with residents. Arising out of this discussion, it was suggested that these matters should be reflected within the risk register
- Reference was made to risk 3025 'Failure to safeguard Service Users' and particularly in the light of issues arising within a neighbouring authority questions were raised regarding the paucity of information about children and mitigating actions and levels and assessments of risk. It was noted, however, that underpinning the strategic plan were individual department and service plans. In addition it was also important to note the Safeguarding Adults and Safeguarding Children's Boards roles in this area. Mr Hunt, however, stated that reference to these issues would be noted within the SRR.

RESOLVED that the report on the outcome of the recent review of the Strategic risk Register in relation to the management, challenge and development of the Register be noted and the Committee continue to receive periodic updates as to the progress of the actions taken and their impact on the Strategic Risk Register.

68. ANNUAL GOVERNANCE REVIEW PROCESS 2015/16

The Service Director Finance submitted a report which was presented by the Risk and Governance Manager providing the Committee with an update regarding the revised Annual Governance Review Process that had been determined for 2015/16 which would be used to influence and assist in the preparation of the Council's statutory Annual Governance Statement for 2015/16.

The report provided information on the background to the previous Annual Governance Review Process together with the reasons for change and gave details of the revised process together with the Local Code of Corporate Governance. It was noted that whilst there was no requirement to have a Local Code, its underlying purpose was to demonstrate the Council's commitment to high standards of corporate governance through the ARG process and also gave an assurance that the arrangements were effective.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the revised Annual Governance process for 2015/16 be noted;
- (ii) That the revised Local Code of Governance be noted; and
- (iii) That outputs from the Revised Annual Governance Review process for 2015/16 be reported to the Committee later in the year where consideration can be given as to whether the process provides sufficient and suitable evidence and assurances upon which the Committee can refer the Annual Governance Statement for full Council approval in September.

69. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK REVIEW

The Service Director Finance submitted a report providing the Committee with assurance that, following review, the Risk Management Framework remained fit for purpose prior to the Framework being considered and approved by Cabinet.

It was important that the Framework remain up to date in order to accurately reflect the effective and efficient management of risks to the achievement of the objectives. This was of particular relevance and importance given the Future Council programme. The Framework (including the Risk Management Policy Objective Statement and Risk Management Strategy) were key elements in the implementation of good governance arrangements and formed key elements of the Council's Annual Governance Review process.

The report gave details of the contents of the Risk Management Framework and outlined the importance that the Risk Management Policy Objective Statement and Strategy in seeking to ensure that any significant risks that could impact upon the delivery of the Authority's objectives were appropriately managed in order to minimise the significant potential obstacles to the achievement of the corporate objectives. It also focused on the development of the Risk Management Policy

Objective Statement and Strategy and th contribution this would make to the embedding of a risk management culture throughout the Council.

In response to questioning, the Risk and Governance Manager commented that issues for further consideration included the devolution proposals and the potential implications of Brexit.

70. THE COUNCIL'S REVISED MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP) POLICY

The Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services submitted a report prefacing a report to be submitted to Cabinet on the 24th February, 2016 on the rationale behind the Council changing its MRP Policy which was approved by the Council on the 31st March, 2016.

The report gave details of the rationale behind and justification for the revision of the Policy which would solely adopt the annuity method of only repaying debt over the standard 50 year repayment period unless there was a more appropriate timescale suitable.

The changes were considered to be consistent with the statutory duty on the Council to make prudent provision, having regard to statutory guidance. In addition, they took account of the Council's strict and cautious approach to MRP to date as well as the Council's future financial arrangements. It was also reported that officers had worked up detailed modelling to reflect these changes and these had been incorporated within the Authority' final accounts position for 2015/16.

In the ensuing discussion reference was made to the following:

- The key driver for the changes introduced was to ensure consistency and standardisation
- An update on the progress would be provided within the Medium Term Forecast
- Reference was made to the current position with regard to PFI/BSF schools and to the potential implications for the authority of more schools pursuing academisation following the publication of the Government White Paper 2016. It was noted that these issues had been raised with Government particularly in relation to the removal of local authority assets
- The Service Director Finance referred to the factors taken into account in revising the policy. These factors were also acceptable to the External Auditor KPMG and with the views of the Chief Estates Officer particularly in relation to local authority assets. They were also consistent with the approach of other Local Authorities

RESOLVED that the Cabinet report and decision of the Council in relation to the revised MRP policy for 2015/16 be noted.

71. RESERVES AND BALANCES UPDATE - JANUARY 2016

Further to Minute 58 of the previous meeting held on the 23rd March, 2016, the Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services submitted a report updating the Committee of the reserves position as at January, 2016.

The report gave details of the current banked reserves and the Director gave a breakdown of the following matters:

- Unavailable – Statutory items – Minimum working balance, school balances, funding to cover anticipated liabilities including the Council’s down-sizing, insurance costs and sums set aside for the Council priorities such as the Town Centre redevelopment
- Unavailable – Investment Decisions – previously agreed by Cabinet following approval of the Council’s Reserves Strategy
- Available resources – including unallocated reserves previously reported in the 2014/15 audited position

She commented that a full review of the reserves would be undertaken as part of the refresh of the Council Reserves Strategy which would form part of the fully updated 2017/18 – 2018/19 Medium Term Financial Strategy to be reported later in the year.

It had also been considered prudent to bolster the Authority’s Minimum Working Balance (MWB) from its current level of £10m to £15 and the rationale for this was outlined. This amount equated to approximately 10% of the anticipated 2016/17 net spend budget and was considered appropriate and proportionate to the risks faced by the Council over the medium term.

The capital position had also been reviewed. The previous Reserves Strategy had identified “24.2m of investment decisions requiring capital investment which resulted in an oversubscribed position of £3.4m. Subsequently further unallocated capital receipts had been identified of around £3.2m resulting in a minor over-subscribed position of around £0.2m.

In the ensuing discussion reference was made to the following:

- A further explanation was provided of the rationale for the increase in reserves within the context of the move to the new business rates position and the volatility associated with potential income
- In response to detailed questioning, the Director explained that no information was available which would allow comparisons/benchmarking to be made with other authorities.
- Arising out of the above discussion the External Auditor commented on their approach to assessing the robustness of the proposals particularly in relation to Value for Money, contextual information and the Medium Term Financial Plan. One member made reference to information available via the Tax Payers Alliance but commented that this made no reference to contextual information
- The rationale for the following was outlined:

- The Insurance Fund position. It was noted that this had been reviewed and that the value would reduce in future years.
- The over achievement of 2015/16 savings with particular reference to the contribution to savings. It was suggested that a briefing/training session be provided on this prior to one of the meetings in months 1, 2 or 3 of the next municipal year
- The Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services reported that a further update of the Reserves Strategy would be provided in June/July. The Authority was currently in a healthy position with adequate reserves to assist in meeting its objectives and particularly in helping to grow the economy. The primary aim was to ensure the appropriate balance of funds for investment against available reserves

RESOLVED that the report and position with regard to reserves and balances be noted.

72. AUDITOR APPOINTMENTS BEYOND 1ST APRIL 2017

The Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services submitted a report providing an update on the process for the appointment of auditor beyond 1st April, 2017.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the report be noted; and
- (ii) That the intention of the Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services to submit an expression of interest to the Local Government Association to explore the possibility of participating in a sector let procurement exercise for the appointment of its auditor from 1st April, 2018 be noted.

73. EXTERNAL AUDIT - ANNUAL AUDIT FEE 2016/17

Ms L Wild, representing KPMG, presented the External Auditor's Annual Fee Letter for 2016/17

The audit work and fee proposed was based on the risk based approach to audit planning as set out in the Code of Audit Practice and Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd's published work programme and scales.

The fees were detailed within the letter together with a comparison to the fees for 2015/16 and an explanation of:

- the way in which fees had been calculated. It was noted that the Code of Audit Practice and audit fee was the same as the previous year (£135,998) with a slight increase in the fees for the certification of the Housing Benefit Grant Claim (£22,118 – an increase from £15,236). It was reported that as KPMG had not completed the audit for 2015/16 the audit planning process for

2016/17, including the risk assessment, would continue as the year progressed and fees reviewed and updated as necessary

- the redistribution of the Audit Commission Surplus – which was likely to be 15% of the scale fee
- the factors affecting audit work for 2016/17
- the certification work to be undertaken
- the assumptions made which have led to the assessment of the fees details of which were outlined within Appendix 1 to the letter

Further appendices to the letter provided details of the planned outputs with the indicative date for completion together with KPMG's the statement of independence.

RESOLVED that the Annual Audit Fee Letter for 2016/17 be received and the potential implications of the issues identified therein be noted.

74. AUDIT COMMITTEE WORK PLAN 2016/17

The Committee received a report providing the indicative work plan for the Committee for its proposed scheduled meetings for the 2016/17 municipal year.

It was noted that prior to the first three meetings in the next municipal year, training/awareness sessions were to be held and any Member wishing to have an item raised should contact the Head of Internal Audit.

RESOLVED that the core work plan for 2016/17 meetings of the Audit Committee be approved and reviewed on a regular basis.

75. OVERALL DEPT POSITION AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2016

In response to a request from Members of the Committee, the Service Director Finance circulated a paper detailing the overall debt position for the Authority as at 31st March, 2016 with comparisons to previous years.

The Director of Finance, Assets and Information stated that this item would be placed on the agenda for the next meeting to enable Members to ask questions of the Service Director on any issues identified.

RESOLVED that the report be received and consideration thereof be deferred until the next meeting of the Committee.

.....
Chair

Item 14

NOTES OF GENERAL LICENSING REGULATORY BOARD PANEL

5th April, 2016

- 1 Present:** Councillors Worton (Chair), Clarke and Johnson together with Councillor Millner (Reserve Member)

Members of the Public and Press were excluded from the meeting.

2 Declarations of Interests

There were no declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest.

5 Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence - Appeal against immediate revocation - Mr A B

The Panel considered a report of the Service Director Culture, Housing and Regulation requesting Members to consider an appeal against the immediate revocation of the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence held by Mr AB.

The driver was in attendance and gave evidence in support of his case.

After considering all the evidence presented together with the representations made the Panel determined that the revocation of the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence be upheld as Mr A B had presented no extenuating circumstances to warrant a deviation from the Council's Guideline Policy for Criminal Convictions and on the following grounds:

- The circumstances in which the driver met the complainant as a fare paying passenger which brought into question his motives when picking up such passengers, particularly those who may have consumed alcohol and are, therefore, potentially vulnerable
- His admission that he had inappropriate contact with the passenger concerned
- The fact that despite no charges being brought, the inappropriate conduct and behaviour surrounding the incident involving a vulnerable passenger posed significant concerns and questioned his suitability to hold a Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence
- The revocation, by the Commissioner, of his Rotherham Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence following investigation and recommendation by Councillors, a decision that did not come to the attention of the Barnsley Licensing Service until informed by officers from the Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council Licensing Service
- The previous convictions recorded against him and the issuing of two Written Warnings in just over one month and within a 12 month period
- The presentation by the Licensing Service of sufficient evidence to show that the driver was not considered to be a fit and proper person to hold such a licence

The decision of the Panel was unanimous.

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APPEALS, AWARDS AND STANDARDS REGULATORY BOARD

(a)	School Admission Appeals Panel – 15th March 2016	
	Summer Lane Primary	1 Allowed
	Worsbrough Bank End Primary	1 Allowed
(b)	School Admission Appeals Panel – 16th March, 2016	
	Worsbrough Common Primary	2 Refused
(c)	School Admission Appeal Panel – 18th April, 2016	
	Horizon Community College	1 Refused
(d)	School Admission Appeals Panel – 20th April, 2016	
	Burton Road Primary	1 Refused
(e)	School Admission Appeals Panel – 27th April, 2016	
	Lacewood Primary	2 Allowed
	Wombwell Park Street Primary	1 Refused
	The Hill Primary	1 Refused
(f)	School Admission Appeals Panel – 3rd May, 2016	
	Ward Green Primary	2 Allowed
	Forest Academy	1 Refused
(g)	School Admission Appeals Panel – 4th & 5th May6, 2016	
	Horizon Community College	2 Allowed 7 Refused 5 Withdrawn
(h)	School Admission Appeals Panel – 9th May, 2016	
	Holy Trinity School (Primary Phase)	1 Refused 1 Withdrawn
	Holy Trinity (secondary Phase)	5 Refused 1 Withdrawn

(i) School Admission Appeals Panel – 10th May, 2016

Penistone Grammar School

3 Allowed
6 Refused

MEETING:	Health and Wellbeing Board
DATE:	Tuesday, 5 April 2016
TIME:	4.00 pm
VENUE:	Reception Room, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

Councillor Sir Steve Houghton CBE, Leader of the Council (Chair)
 Councillor Jim Andrews BEM, Deputy Leader
 Councillor Margaret Bruff, Cabinet Spokesperson - People (Safeguarding)
 Councillor Jenny Platts, Cabinet Spokesperson - Communities
 Rachel Dickinson, Executive Director People
 Wendy Lowder, Interim Executive Director Communities
 Carrie Abbott, Service Director, Public Health
 Nick Balac, NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group
 Emma Wilson, NHS England Area Team
 Adrian England, HealthWatch Barnsley
 James Drury, South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust
 Steve Wragg, Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

45 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

Councillor Platts declared a non-pecuniary interest in minute number 51 in her capacity as a Member of Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust Governing Body, insofar as the discussion referred to the Trust.

46 Minutes of the Board Meeting held on 2 February, 2016 (HWB.05.04.2016/2)

The meeting considered the minutes of the previous meeting held on 2nd February, 2016.

RESOLVED that the minutes be approved as a true and correct record.

47 Minutes from the Children and Young People's Trust Executive Group held on 5 February, 2016 (HWB.05.04.2016/3)

The meeting considered the minutes from the Children and Young People's Trust Executive Group held on 5th February, 2016.

The meeting noted in particular the progress in developing early help for families, the key factors in Barnsley's success in reducing still births, and proposals to work closely with HealthWatch on safeguarding issues and become more engaged with primary schools.

RESOLVED that the minutes be received.

48 Minutes from the Barnsley Community Safety Partnership held on 25 February, 2016 (HWB.05.04.2016/4)

The meeting considered the minutes from the Community Safety Partnership held on 25th February, 2016.

The meeting noted in particular the partnership work undertaken to develop the approach to Domestic Homicide Reviews and the impacts achieved through the restorative justice project (Neighbourhood Resolution).

RESOLVED that the minutes be received.

49 Minutes from the Stronger Communities Partnership held on 16 February, 2016 (HWB.05.04.2016/5)

The meeting considered the minutes from the Stronger Communities Partnership held on 16th February, 2016.

RESOLVED that the minutes be received.

50 Health and Wellbeing Strategy Development Update (HWB.05.04.2016/6)

The board received an update on the development of the Health and Wellbeing strategy, 2016-19, noting the progress made to date. Also noted was the process and the associated timescales for developing the strategy.

The meeting noted the five key outcomes proposed for the strategy, set out at paragraph 3.4 of the report, which would form the basis of the work programme. Members commented on the need to ensure that work on the strategy and the Sustainability and Transformation Plan (see minute 52 below) was fully coordinated, and were reassured that this was the intention.

Members commented on the need to ensure that the strategy focused on those areas of activity where joint working under the Board could make a difference.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) The progress to date and proposed timescales for consultation and completion of the revised strategy be noted;
- (ii) The following five key outcomes be approved as the basis of the strategy:-
 - Children start life healthy and stay healthy
 - People live longer, healthier lives
 - Health inequalities are reduced
 - People live in strong and resilient families and communities
 - People have improved mental health and wellbeing
- (iii) The timescales for the draft Annual Report (2015/16) be approved to coincide with the timescales for performance and subsequent schedule for the development and implementation of a revised partnership communication plan.

51 Better Care Fund - Update (HWB.05.04.2016/7)

The item was introduced by Jade Rose, the Head of Commissioning for Integration and Partnership from NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group. It was noted that the plan for 2015/6 would roll forward into 2016/7, although the performance element

and associated financial penalties would no longer apply. The details would be agreed in coming weeks through the SSDG arrangements.

Members noted the position on performance set out in the report, and the continuing adverse trend in respect of non-elective hospital admissions. A working group had been established to address this issue, and was due to report to SSDG on future actions, although Members emphasised the need for clarity on key activities proposed to improve performance.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) The contents of the report including the proposed approach and timescales for developing the BCF plan for 2016/17 be noted;
- (ii) Authority be given to the Executive Director – People and the Chief Officer - NHS Barnsley CCG, to agree the the final plan in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair to ensure national submission deadlines can be met;
- (iii) SSDG brings forward an action plan identifying the key activities proposed to improve performance, particularly in relation to non-elective hospital admissions.

52 Development of the Sustainability and Transformation Plan (HWB.05.04.2016/8)

The item was introduced by Jade Rose, the Head of Commissioning for Integration and Partnership from NHS Barnsley Clinical Commissioning Group. The meeting noted the progress in developing a regional Sustainability Transformation Plan (STP), and the local focus to consider three gaps in Barnsley in relation to Health and Wellbeing, Quality and Outcomes, and Finance and Efficiency through a sub group of the SSDG.

This group had agreed that all partners would support the development of the regional STP, recognising the challenging timescales, and that there was a need to develop a single integrated transformation plan for Barnsley. Four initial key priority areas had been agreed as: Urgent Care and Complex Patients; Adult Social Care; Early Help and Prevention; and Primary and Community Care Workforce Capacity.

Members commented on the need to agree the end point of the proposed transformation work, and map out in diagrammatical form how this would be achieved. Regular reports to the Board were needed to outline the progress being made towards this. It was important that this was then used to guide individual decisions. Concern was expressed about how activity was prioritised and where resources were deployed to get the best out of the STP. The board noted the importance of establishing guiding principles in this context.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) the information within the report be noted;
- (ii) Members support and engage in the development of the regional Sustainability and Transformation Plan;
- (iii) The development of a single transformation plan across Barnsley be supported;
- (iv) a route map be brought forward to the Board that will illustrate in diagrammatical form the direction of travel arising out of the Sustainability and Transformation Plan to provide a context for the deployment of resources; and
- (v) arrangements be made to share with the Board relevant information from the fortnightly up-dates on Sustainability and Transformation Plan progress received from NHS England.

53 Transforming Care Barnsley's Adult Learning Disability Work Programme (HWB.05.04.2016/9)

The board welcomed the Senior Commissioning Manager to give a presentation on the Transforming Care agenda.

Members noted the requirements placed on commissioners to work collaboratively across regions to deliver fundamental change, ensuring admissions for people with learning disabilities, and their length of stay in hospital is reduced.

The Board noted the partnership arrangements which had been established with Wakefield, Calderdale and Kirklees, and the drafting of the Transforming Care Plan, which had initially been submitted to NHS England on 8th February, 2016.

The meeting noted that the timescales for preparation of the plan had not allowed full engagement with service users and carers. Work was in hand to rectify this as the plan was developed further, although it important that this involvement was encouraged, rather than merely invited.

The meeting noted the challenge of promoting independence for service users, in the context of what this might mean for carers, and the work that was being done to address this. This included work with schools as part of the annual review for children with learning disabilities and other needs as part of an holistic approach.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) The fundamental work being undertaken to improve care, support and lifetime outcomes for people with a learning disability in Barnsley be noted;
- (ii) The requirements of NHS England to transform care for those people in in-patient settings or 'at risk of admission' due to periods of mental illness and/or challenging behaviour be noted;
- (iii) The content of the Transforming Care Plan be approved;
- (iv) The proposed governance arrangements for the delivery of the Transforming Care Plan through the regional Transforming Care Partnership and the Adult Joint Commissioning Group be approved.

54 BMBC Housing Strategy (HWB.05.04.2016/10)

RESOLVED that the item be deferred to the Health and Wellbeing Board scheduled to be held on 7th June, 2016.

Chair

MEETING:	Overview and Scrutiny Committee
DATE:	Tuesday, 5 April 2016
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present

Councillors Ennis (Chair), P. Birkinshaw, G. Carr, Clarke, Clements, Franklin, Frost, Hayward, Johnson, Makinson, Pourali, Sheard, Sixsmith MBE, Tattersall, Unsworth and Wilson together with co-opted members Ms P. Gould and Mr J. Winter and

28 Apologies for Absence - Parent Governor Representatives

There were no apologies received in accordance with Regulation 7 (6) of the Parent Governor Representatives (England) Regulations 2001.

29 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interest

There were declarations of interest from Councillor Pourali who confirmed the Chair of BHNFT is her business partner; Councillor Unsworth as a Governor at BHNFT, Councillor Johnson as his daughter worked at BHNFT and she had won the Midwifery award referred to in the CQC report of the Trust. Co-opted member Mr J Winter confirmed his wife is employed as a nurse at BHNFT, also Councillor Phil Birkinshaw declared an interest as he knows one of the Consultants at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

30 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 9th February 2016 were approved as a true and accurate record.

31 Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (BHNFT) Care Quality Commission (CQC) Inspection Report

The Chair welcomed the witnesses to the meeting which included:

- Heather McNaire, Director of Nursing and Quality, BHNFT
- Karen Kelly, Director of Operations, BHNFT
- Steve Wragg, Chair of BHNFT
- Carrienne Stones, Healthwatch Barnsley Manager
- Brigid Reid, Chief Nurse, Barnsley CCG
- Martine Tune, Deputy Chief Nurse/Head of Patient Safety Barnsley CCG
- Clare Foster, Public Health Registrar, BMBC/Barnsley CCG
- Tracy Church, CQC Inspector
- Rachel Dickinson, Executive Director – People, BMBC
- Cllr Jim Andrews, Deputy Leader & Cabinet Spokesperson for Public Health
- Cllr Margaret Bruff, Cabinet Spokesperson – People (Safeguarding)

Steve Wragg explained the hospital had been inspected by the CQC during July 2015, and their final report was received in February 2016; Heather McNaire added in the interim six months until the report was received, the Trust had undertaken a lot of remedial work.

Members proceeded to ask the following questions:

- i) Following commending the Trust on their outstanding practises, a member of the committee asked; further to the CQC report, what procedures are in place to ensure children attending the hospital are cared for by appropriately qualified nurses?

Members were advised in acute services, there always needs to be a Registered Sick Children's Nurse (RSCN). However the Emergency Department (ED) is separate and also has separate areas for adults/children. During the inspection we presented a rota which showed a period where we had a vacant RSCN post which meant that some shifts on the children's side were not covered by a fully qualified RSCN but there was always someone covering within the adults' side who was part-RSCN qualified. We struggle to maintain such cover as specialists go to Sheffield or Leeds Hospital. We felt the judgement in the report was harsh as proportionately it was only a few shifts which weren't covered by a fully-qualified RSCN. However we are now fully recruited and this was sorted by the time the full inspection report was received.

- ii) What is meant by the dermatology service being highlighted on page 22 of document pack, does this mean that the dermatology service is adequate for the hospital?

The group were advised the letter at the beginning is from the Chief Inspector of Hospitals as the work goes through a National Quality Assurance Panel who pick out areas of outstanding practice. In Barnsley, the dermatology service was picked out, as the services provided here are not offered by every trust.

- iii) How would you describe BHNFT's relationship with the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and other stakeholders in Barnsley?

The committee were advised they have a good working relationship with the CCG; due to their differing priorities, at times this can inherently lead to it being challenging, however the CCG is fully supportive of their quality agenda. BHNFT has an open and honest culture and is the 5th highest reporter of incidents in the country which is evidence of the open dialogue it has with the CQC and CCG.

The CQC invited stakeholders in Barnsley to meet and discuss the inspection feedback and issues raised, however the support was limited as there were only 3 representatives; one from the CCG, one from NHS England (NHSE) and one from Barnsley Council.

- iv) What plans are in place for patient involvement and does this include their input into the design and delivery of services?

The group were advised there is active patient involvement in relation to long term conditions; however acknowledged that they need to do more and are working with the CCG to do this.

- v) If the CQC returned to undertake a further inspection, what would you expect the result to be?

Members were advised BHNFT are confident the recommendations in the report have now been implemented. The Trust anticipates inviting the CQC to do a follow up inspection from September 2016; however, there's no obligation for them to come. The CQC inspection regime is due to change soon; therefore would rather be inspected sooner rather than later so that comparisons can be made and so that they can change their current result.

- vi) How can Members support the excellent work already being done by BHNFT to further improve outcomes for our local residents?

The committee were advised BHNFT won't discharge patients unless there is a Care Plan. This can rely on involvement from the voluntary workforce as some people just need visiting, therefore money from Ward Alliances could help with this. Befriending is currently a big topic in health, particularly amongst Dementia patients who need extra support. We know in some cases patients are brought to hospital but they're just lonely. Members were advised Barnsley Council's Adult Social Care service works closely with the Trust and there are only a few examples of delayed transfers of care, with data showing Barnsley performs well compared with statistical neighbours and South Yorkshire. BHNFT advised they are hoping to focus their effort on early help and loneliness as this needs to be taken forwards over the coming months.

- vii) Central Area Council commissioned the Royal Voluntary Service (RVS) to assist in addressing the issue of social isolation amongst older people; we've had difficulties getting agencies such as local GP practices to be involved in this work as they don't feel it's their responsibility, is there dialogue between BHNFT and the RVS?

The committee were advised work is ongoing to make stronger links in relation to social prescribing. There is a joint alliance between BHNFT and South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (SWYPFT) which is 'Right Care Barnsley'. This was established in relation to preventing admissions to hospital and is now looking at the discharge process. The CCG advised they would make Right Care Barnsley aware of the services being offered by the RVS.

- viii) The Trusts' Maternity Services were commended by a member of the committee, however raised concerns over reductions in funding and asked for information on such reductions and how this was impacting on delivery of elements such as smoking cessation?

Members were advised BHNFT are a provider therefore can only deliver the services they are commissioned to. In relation to smoking cessation, there has been a reduction in the Public Health Grant; therefore the services are currently considering what can be delivered within the funding envelope. The importance of partners working together to resolve issues was highlighted, including examples of where the smoking cessation service had worked with the fire service and had then liaised with Berneslai Homes to report where a home was not safe for a child.

BHNFT expressed their disappointment at not being awarded 'outstanding' for their maternity services and reminded the committee of their 'Tiny Hearts' Charity Appeal to support the development of a new state of the art neonatal unit for babies who need special care.

Healthwatch Barnsley advised that in 2014 they undertook research on patients' experience of the midwifery service. As a result of this, most issues related to the environment; however Healthwatch were given a tour of the department and it was evident that recommendations for change had been implemented.

- ix) Following recent surgery at the hospital, a member of the committee commended the Trust, before asking, one of the areas of improvement identified in the report is to 'ensure compliance with the five steps for safer surgery'; is this cause for concern and commented that the report is not very easy to read as a member of the public?

The group were advised if there had been a serious issue, an improvement notice would have been issued. Oxygen was being prescribed, but the inspectors had identified its use was not being recorded. The inspection also identified that following surgery, a de-brief

regarding the procedure was not being held and documented. Additionally, the inspection highlighted issues with the administration of complex medications at weekends, however BHNFT advised this has now been resolved and a Pharmacist is employed 7 days per week.

The CQC advised they have learnt a lot about the completion of reports and advised that different audiences require different information from them; therefore further work is being done to consider how reports can be useful to both Trusts and the public.

- x) The number of staff receiving safeguarding training is not clear in the report; it mentions that 85% of staff had undertaken basic awareness training, are you concerned about the low figures?

Members were advised the data is a reflection of a point in time and the targets for completion are set locally, which for BHNFT are high. The Trust is confident the majority of their staff have been trained, but acknowledge some will miss out due to sick/maternity leave for example. The committee were advised on every shift there will always be someone who has been trained.

- xi) One of the findings of the report was a lack of a triage system for patients who did not arrive by ambulance; has this now been addressed?

The committee were advised the hospital has 2 portals and an issue was identified with people self-presenting in the ED and part of the minor stream were not consistently receiving a triage. We have now ensured that all those presenting are triaged and the CCG advised they had undertaken a quality assurance visit and confirmed these processes were in place.

- xii) What are the key future challenges for BHNFT?

Members were advised the main challenge is patient flow; this is the biggest problem in primary care and not just hospitals. Hospitals only see about 10% of patients; however the volume continues to increase in an environment of reduced funding and increasing costs. People are living longer which brings about long-term conditions. The latest initiatives in the Health Service mean we need to have a system transformation plan which will take £850m out of South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw.

- xiii) What does the Trust see are the main health issues of residents within the borough?

The committee were advised the most prevalent problems are respiratory issues, diabetes and cardiology. The Trust is working with partners to try to help improve the long term health of Barnsley residents as well as considering what can be delivered out of the acute setting. The difficulty is managing expectations of a 7 day a week service and that it's not just about length of life but quality of life.

- xiv) How effective is the leadership and management within the organisation and when the Trust is inspected again are you confident of getting better results?

The group were advised the 2 areas of concern were leadership in the ED and in surgery, not overall leadership of the Trust. Changes have been made in those 2 areas and issues have been addressed. We see the CQC report as a learning experience which we are using to learn from and develop our services.

- xv) Following the funding received from the Prime Minister's Challenge Fund has the introduction of the 'iHeart' Barnsley project resulted in fewer people attending the ED?

Members were advised following the recent introduction of iHeart Barnsley, there had not been any significant reduction in the number of people attending the ED. The Trust is now

working with them to consider how patients can be better supported at a primary care level as well as how the service can be improved. The 'iHeart' name was considered not to define what the service offered which may have deterred patients from using it.

- xvi) Regarding the recording of oxygen do individual patients have Care Plans and are these referred to GPs/Nursing Homes at discharge?

The committee were advised as well as all patients having a Care Plan, the discharge process involves a letter being sent to the patient's GP, to ensure continuity of their healthcare. In the example referred to, Oxygen was being prescribed, but it was not being written down as a medical prescription. Lots of hospitals struggle with this but we are working hard to ensure it is done. The CCG added that this was a difficult issue but they had carried out a follow-up visit to the hospital and oxygen had been appropriately prescribed and recorded.

- xvii) A Member gave an example of a patient who had been discharged on a Friday but without appropriate support services till Monday and raised concern that they would have been better remaining in hospital and also asked if 'bed blocking' takes place due to the lack of adequate provision for ongoing healthcare following patients being discharged from the Trust?

The group were advised this is a difficult issue, but that patients don't block beds, they are just in the inappropriate place on their care journey. BHNFT advised they pride themselves on patients going to other services/back home and difficulty is caused by people remaining in hospital and they are at risk of catching diseases/infections. It is evident that in this case, the patient was not appropriately discharged; therefore this information will be fed back to the discharge team.

- xviii) Regarding the duty of candour, can we have figures in relation to the number of whistle blowers in the last 12 months?

Members were advised BHNFT have not had any in the last 12 months. We had one 2 years ago and found out about issues relating to finances. The duty of candour is not about whistleblowing but is about making sure services are safe and we need to be honest and truthful about errors. Duty of candour was previously a new requirement but is now embedded. Healthwatch Barnsley advised they have a 'Feedback Centre' on their website, enabling people to provide feedback on their healthcare experience within the borough. These comments are then sent to the relevant healthcare providers.

- xix) Is the Trust's financial overspend under control, particularly considering increasing demand and an ageing population?

The committee were advised the finances of 95% of hospitals are operating with a deficit. This year there is an anticipated deficit of £16m from an overall budget of £185m; although this shortfall is considerably less than the previous year of £22m. The Trust is hoping to get an additional £6.6m from the government.

- xx) We already hear of problems with not enough staff in EDs, does the hospital expect the proposed closure of Huddersfield ED as well as the closure of Dewsbury ED will result in an increase in the number of people visiting Barnsley's ED?

Members were advised BHNFT are not sure what will be the outcome of the consultations and planned closures, however there are plans to build an urgent care centre and BHNFT already receives patients from both these areas. BHNFT advised they struggle with the cover of junior doctors, not consultants therefore we are considering a doctor bank across South Yorkshire. The biggest challenge is the physical space in Barnsley's ED as it was built to receive 80 patients per day but currently receives around 250. The CCG advised they are

responding to the consultation noting that the pressure won't just be on ED attendance but if patients are admitted there will be greater complexity regarding discharge arrangements out of the borough. The witnesses advised that Members could help by communicating to the public that the ED is not the place to go for assistance and help should be sought from other services such as out of hours GPs and pharmacists. The ED should only be used in an Emergency.

- xxi) Following the 'Friends and Family Test' conducted by the hospital, 94% of patients would recommend the Trust and caring was rated as good in all areas and outstanding in end of life care; do the CQC take into account all the different elements before they come to an overall judgement?

The witnesses thanked the committee for highlighting different elements of the good work done and also commented that the staff survey is also much better this year. BHNFT advised they are proud of their staff; they work really hard and are very caring. Healthwatch Barnsley echoed these comments and advised that feedback on BHNFT always mentions good quality care; complaints tend to be around access times and care pathways.

- xxii) In relation to the duty of candour, the Mid-Staffordshire enquiry highlighted patient safety and quality being compromised as a result of reduced funding; has this had an impact in Barnsley?

Members were advised BHNFT's main priorities are quality of care and patient safety. After the Francis Report, hospitals went too far with safety and away from finances which has caused great problems. The Chief Executive of NHS England and the regulator NHS Improvement (formerly known as Monitor) now require a focus on finances rather than quality. At BHNFT, we will not compromise care in our hospital and will sort the finances as secondary.

- xxiii) Would further promotion of 'iHeart' Barnsley help in raising its awareness within the borough; also, do we have a problem with overseas tourists using services in the Borough?

The committee were advised we don't have a problem with overseas visitors and there are already systems in place to recover medical costs. The 'iHeart' name does not readily identify the service that is being provided, which is to improve patients' access to GPs and healthcare professionals. The service has been publicised but we have fed in our concerns regarding the name. We also found that when the ED was under pressure we asked patients if they wanted to use an alternative provider but they all said they preferred to stay and wait in the ED.

- xxiv) With Barnsley having an estimated population of 236,000 the CCG are allocated certain funding, if we receive additional patients from Huddersfield and Dewsbury would the Trust be able to claim additional money?

Members were advised the costs for patients from outside the borough are already recovered through invoicing the CCG responsible for their healthcare.

- xxv) In view of the current junior doctors' dispute, potential changes to their contracts and requirement for 7 day services; how will you manage rotas and budgets?

The group were advised BHNFT already operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, but it's impossible in that for example Radiology services are not needed at 3am. There are junior doctor strikes taking place this week and there has been a lot of concern and discussion over a document that isn't even in the public domain yet. We are in deficit and are funded by the Department of Health therefore we are unable to get out of imposing the contract. There is a lot of cost in administering the changes but it's supposed to be cost neutral.

xxvi) The report identifies 'end of life care' as being outstanding for the caring attitude of the staff which is very positive; is palliative care provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week?

The committee were advised this service is not available 24/7. It is a shared service within the health economy in Barnsley and is part of a good care pathway including SWYPFT, BHNFT and the Hospice.

xxvii) Does the Trust still use the Liverpool Care Pathway (LCP)?

The group were advised this is no longer used and that the day where statistically the highest number of deaths occur is on Wednesdays, not at weekends.

xxviii) A member gave a specific example in relation to feeding systems and asked would an increased standardisation of practises within the NHS help in reducing operational costs?

Members were advised there are different ways of doing things and a number of different systems used across the NHS. The Working Together Programme which will be undertaken over the next 3 years is meant to resolve some of the issues and standardise practice where possible. The CCG asked for further information in relation to the specific query outside the meeting and agreed to follow this up.

The Chair thanked the witnesses and all the attendees for their contribution and declared this item closed.

32 Scrutiny Task & Finish Group (TFG) Reports from 2015-16

The Chair provided members of the committee with an update on the work of the 3 TFG's: Fly Tipping, led by Cllr Carr; Work Readiness (Adults), led by Cllr Hand-Davis and the Council's Customer Services Strategy 2015-18 led by Cllr Sixsmith. The Chair explained these reports represented the good work of Members, scrutiny co-optees, officers, service users and partnership agencies. This has resulted in all three groups being able to make recommendations to improve services within the borough.

Within the Fly Tipping action plan, there are proposed actions for Elected Members; the Work Readiness report contains a recommendation for a further TFG for 2016/17; also for Scrutiny to consider the Council's Annual Adult Skills and Community Learning Service Self-Assessment review. The Customer Services Strategy report has a recommendation for Scrutiny to receive an update in 6 months on the work that has been done.

The 3 Scrutiny reports have been presented at Cabinet and the committee looks forward to its responses which are likely to be in May 2016; as well as evidence of the recommendations being implemented over the next 12 months.

The Chair thanked all attendees for their contribution and declared the meeting closed.

Action Points:

- 1) BHNFT to improve their activity in relation to patient involvement and ensure this is consistent across all areas.
- 2) CCG to make 'Right Care Barnsley' aware of the commissioned services being offered by the Royal Voluntary Services as a result of the Central Area Council.
- 3) Members to promote BHNFT's 'Tiny Hearts' Charity Appeal to support the development of a new state of the art neonatal unit for babies who need special care.

- 4) BHNFT/CCG to make Discharge Team aware of the example given of a patient so that learning from this can be actioned.
- 5) Elected Members to promote that attendance to the Accident and Emergency Department should only be used in emergencies and help should be sought at other services such as pharmacists and out of hours GP services.
- 6) CCG to follow up specific query regarding standardisation of systems across services.

MEETING:	Central Area Council
DATE:	Monday, 14 March 2016
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Reception Room, Barnsley Town Hall

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MINUTES

Present Councillors D. Green (Chair), P. Birkinshaw, Bruff, G. Carr, J. Carr, Clarke, Johnson, Mathers (Mayor), Pourali, Riggs and Williams.

31. Declaration of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

Councillor G Carr declared a non-pecuniary interest in minute number 35 as trustee of DIAL Barnsley and Homestart South Yorkshire.

32. Minutes of the Previous Meeting of Central Area Council held on 11th January, 2016 (Cen.14.03.2016/2)

The meeting received the minutes from the previous meeting of Central Area Council held on 11th January, 2016.

It was noted that the Health Workshop had been organised to take place on Monday 21st March, 2016 at Worsbrough ICT Centre.

With regards to issues with the Check and Challenge exercise relating to Neighbourhood Services, it was noted that the Chair was working with Councillor Miller towards a resolution. It was suggested that officers from Neighbourhood Services be invited to the next meeting of the Area Council to discuss this in more detail.

It was noted that Councillor Cheetham, alongside the Service Director Education, Early Start and Prevention, were progressing the Check and Challenge exercise with Horizon Community College.

The Chair made Members aware of the outstanding action for them to discuss Member involvement in Tender Evaluation Panels.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) the minutes of the Central Area Council held on 11th January, 2016 be approved as a true and correct record;
- (ii) that staff from Neighbourhood Services be invited to the next meeting of the Area Council to be held on 9th May, 2016.

33. Performance Management Report (Cen.14.03.2016/3)

The Area Council Manager introduced the item, noting that the reports were now only produced on a quarterly basis. Members heard how there were no fundamental issues with the performance of any of the commissions.

The attention of Members was drawn to the Overview of Performance, and the impact the commissions had made. The meeting considered the monitoring of individuals with protected characteristics, and it was suggested that the Area Council Manager discusses with contract holders how this could be reported in future.

The meeting then went on to consider the performance of the contract with Royal Voluntary Service. The service had engaged with a further 115 older people since the previous monitoring report, and had held a number of events. Members asked to be kept informed of events where they occurred in their Ward.

Members went on to consider performance of the contract with the YMCA, noting that 98 new children aged 8-12 had participated with the service this quarter. Since the programme had commenced there had been 1993 attendances and 45 children had achieved accreditation. Members discussed how the attendance at sessions impacted on the support available for accreditation. It was noted that there was a balance to be struck between support for a higher number of children, and more intense support for each child towards accreditation.

The meeting went on to consider the contract with Kingdom Security for Environmental Enforcement. For the period October – December, 2015 358 Fixed Penalty Notices for littering, 13 for dog fouling and a further 13 Parking Charge Notices had been issued. Totals numbers for the contract to December, 2015 were 1030 Fixed Penalty Notices for littering and 78 for dog fouling, with the income from these to be returned to the Area Council.

It was noted that 198 Parking Charge Notices had been issued between the start of the contract and December, 2015 and negotiations regarding the use of this finance were still ongoing.

Members gave feedback from some of their residents, which included suggestions that the attitude of some of the staff at Kingdom could be less abrupt. It was agreed to discuss this in the next contract management meeting.

The meeting discussed the contract with Twiggs Grounds Maintenance, noting that satisfaction remained high with the commission. During the period October to December, 2015 over 350 bags of rubbish had been collected. Members noted that the contact came to an end on 20th April, 2016.

With regards to the Private Sector Housing and Enforcement SLA, during the quarter 195 different properties had been engaged with, bringing the total number of properties visited to 472, with 240 of these having 3 or more contacts with officers. Members praised the feedback given following a referral to the project. It was suggested that a check and challenge exercise could be undertaken to more fully understand how Berneslai Homes deals with similar issues.

The meeting went on to consider the projects funded as part of the Working Together Fund, and it was noted that overall 92% of Area Council finance was spent locally.

RESOLVED that the contents of the Performance Mangement Report be noted.

34. Social Return on Investment (Cen.14.03.2016/4)

The Central Area Council Manager made Members aware of the work undertaken by the officers in the Communities Directorate with Rocket Science Regeneration with regards to the Social Return on Investment methodology.

The methodology used proxies to assign a financial value to the economic, social and environmental outcomes of a project. With the support from the consultants engaged, each Area Council had applied the methodology to one of the activities they had commissioned. For Central Area Council the contract with RVS had been considered. The evidence showed a £17.60 return for every £1 invested. It was suggested that the findings be shared with colleagues at the Clinical Commissioning Group, and it was noted that this figure could be higher if the project had received more referrals from GPs.

Members discussed using the methodology to show the impact of current and future commissions, with the potential to incorporate this as a requirement into future contracts.

It was suggested that a working group be convened to apply the methodology to other Central Area Council commissions. It was suggested that at least one Member per ward attend the working group if possible.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the report on Social Return on Investment be noted;
- (ii) that the Area Council Manager explores the possibility of making it a requirement to undertake a Social Return On Investment exercise for future contracts;
- (iii) that a working group be convened in order to apply the Social Return On Investment methodology to other Central Area Council contracts.

35. Area Council Procurement and Financial Update (Cen.14.03.2016/5)

The Area Council Manager updated Members on progress made since the last meeting relating to procurement.

It was noted that Kingdom Security had secured the contract to provide Environmental Enforcement, which would commence 1st April, 2016.

With regards to the commission to deliver a service to create a cleaner and greener environment with local people, 3 submissions had been received with 2 organisations being invited to interview. A preferred contractor had been identified, but the procurement process was at the standstill period and therefore the organisation could not be identified.

Members noted that the contracts with RVS, YMCA had now been extended until 31st March, 2017 by way of a waiver to contract procedure rules.

Similarly the contract with Homestart had been extended to 31st March, 2016. The meeting heard how a process had commenced in order to procure a 'Private rented home visiting and support service for families with young children' to run from 1st April, 2016 to 31st March, 2017.

Members noted how the 3 organisations providing the youth programme for 13-19 year old had now met to ensure a coordinated approach. It was suggested that a Member of Central Area Council attends these in future if possible. It was agreed that this be Councillor Williams. It was noted that once a delivery schedule was available it would be circulated to all Members.

The Area Council Manager provided an overview of finance, drawing attention to the £188, 973 unallocated for 2015/16 and £126,372 unallocated for 2016/17. It was noted that the figure for 2016/17 grew to £171,372 when taking into account income expected from Fixed Penalty Notices.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that Members note the outcome of the two procurement exercises undertaken, delegating responsibility to the Executive Director Communities for issuing contracts to the successful providers;
- (ii) that the updates relating to contracts with RVS/YMCA/Homestart and in relation to the Youth Programme 13-19 be noted;
- (iii) that Councillor Williams attends Youth Programme 13-19 coordination meetings;
- (iv) that the current and projected financial position for 2015/16 and 2016/17 be noted.

36. Devolving Area Council Finance to Ward Alliance Funds (Cen.14.03.2016/6)

The item was introduced by the Area Council Manager, who referred to the amounts of Ward Alliance Funds to be carried forward into the 2016/17 financial year. It was noted that an additional £10,000 per ward would be made available to each of the Ward Alliance Funds from 1st April, 2016, to be allocated as outlined in appendix 1 of the report.

The attention of Members was drawn to the current amounts of Ward Alliance Fund remaining, and it was noted that should there be less than £10,000 per Ward outstanding then an additional discretionary payment could be made from the Area Council budget to Ward Alliance Funds. This payment could be up to £20,000 per ward.

Members noted a proposal for a discretionary payment to be made to each of the Ward Alliance Funds so that each carried forward £10,000 to the 2016/17 financial year. The amount of finance devolved to each Ward Alliance would depend on that remaining in each Ward Alliance Funds as at 31st March, 2016.

Members discussed the proposal in some detail, with the general consensus that if a discretionary payment was to be made then the amount should be the same for each of the Ward Alliances.

Therefore it was proposed that a discretionary payment of £10,000 be made to each of the Ward Alliances, and this was supported by the majority of Members.

RESOLVED that a discretionary payment of £10,000 be made from the Area Council to each of the Ward Alliance Funds in the Central Area.

37. Notes of the Ward Alliances (Cen.14.03.2016/7)

The meeting received the notes of the meetings of the Ward Alliances within the Central Area held in January, 2016.

Members heard how Worsbrough Ward Alliance had recently held a social event, which had been very well received.

RESOLVED that the notes from the Ward Alliances be received.

38. Report on the Use of the Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds (Cen.14.03.2016/8)

The meeting received a report detailing expenditure from the Devolved Ward Budget and Ward Alliance Funds for the financial year to 29th February, 2016.

An issue was raised regarding the funding of a feasibility study for a bridge at Worsbrough Country Park, it was agreed that the Area Council Manager look in to the status of this.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the report be noted;
- (ii) that the Area Council Manager look in to the status of the feasibility study for a bridge at Worsbrough Country Park.

Chair

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MEETING:	South Area Council
DATE:	Thursday, 24 March 2016
TIME:	1.00 pm
VENUE:	Meeting Room, The Hoyland Centre

MINUTES

Present Councillors Stowe (Chair), Coates, Franklin, Frost, Lamb and Saunders

45 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

Councillors Franklin and Lamb declared a non-pecuniary interest in Item 46 as members of the Forge Community Partnership, which was currently delivering the Tidy Team contract.

46 Tidy Team Commissioning (Sac.24.03.2016/2)

The Area Manager presented a report setting out the draft tender specification and procurement strategy for the recommissioning of the Tidy Team contract, which was due to expire in August 2016. The meeting noted that the specification remained largely the same, except for the proposed changes set out in Section 4.2 of the report, taking account of experience over the 2 years of the existing contract. In particular, this established a target for the number of litter picks to be undertaken as 500 and a requirement that at least 30% of reactive work was done with the engagement of volunteers, particularly with the schools and local businesses. The specification also emphasised the need for joint working with environmental enforcement teams and the creation of new community groups, where possible.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the draft tender specification for the Tidy Team contract, set out in Appendix A to the report now submitted, be approved to enable the South Area Council Manager to start the process of commissioning a provider to deliver the programme from 1st August, 2016;
- (ii) that the procurement strategy, set out at Appendix B to the report now submitted and outlining the process for procurement of the contract, be approved;
- (iii) that the maximum contract price detailed at Section 4 of the report and amounting to £195,750 per annum be approved; and
- (iv) that Councillor Stowe, as Chair of the South Area Council, be appointed to sit on the evaluation panel for the Tidy Team procurement.

Chair

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MEETING:	Dearne Area Council
DATE:	Monday, 4 April 2016
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Meeting Room, Goldthorpe Library

MINUTES

Present Councillors Noble (Chair), Gollick and Worton.

43 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

There were no declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests.

44 Minutes of the Previous Meeting of Dearne Area Council held on 25th January, 2016 (Dac.04.04.2016/2)

The meeting received the minutes from the previous meeting of Dearne Area Council.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Dearne Area Council meeting held on 25th January, 2016 be approved as a true and correct record.

45 Dearne Area Council Performance Update (Dac.04.04.2016/3)

The Head of Transport and Highways, and the Group Manager, Network Management and Resilience were welcomed to the meeting to discuss the delivery and performance of their service in the area. Members heard how their service was moving from a 'Worst First' prioritisation method towards a services led by intelligence provided by condition surveys, which informed the most efficient use of resources.

It was noted that surveying of all roads was currently underway, which would inform a short, medium and long term strategy for the maintenance of highways. This was expected to go live for the 2017/18 financial year, with a transitional plan for 2016/17.

Members noted that reports of defects would still be considered and dealt according to their urgency.

The meeting discussed a number of areas where the team could assist the Area Council, including signage in the area.

Members noted proposed changes improve the efficiency of how the service dealt with ad-hoc requests from Parish Councils, Area Councils, Councillors etc. It was suggested that there be an annual 'window' where applications could be considered, with the highest priority schemes being added to the capital programme for the service in the next financial year.

The Area Council Manager updated Members on the performance of services commissioned by the Area Council currently being delivered in the area.

It was noted that the Training For Employment contract had ended on the 31st March, 2016. A final report was being prepared and would be considered by the Area Council at its meeting on 6th June, 2016. Members questioned the ownership of the assets purchased by the project, and it was noted that these remained owned by the Council, but were currently being used by volunteers at the Salvation Army to provide assistance with basic job search.

With regards to the Environmental Enforcement Service, Members noted that since the start of the contract until 10th March, 2016, 717 notices had been issued, with 531 being for littering, 55 for dog fouling and 131 for parking. This had resulted in £25,552.95 of revenue raised which would be returned to the Area Council.

Members received an update on the performance of the contract with Twiggs Grounds Maintenance. All actions since the previous monitoring meeting had been completed and Twiggs had engaged 14 businesses to date.

It was noted that Twiggs had worked with 13 established groups on clean up campaigns and led three social action projects. Members heard how 209 bags of waste had been collected and 76 litter picks undertaken. Members commented how the impact of the project was now being seen wider, with residents now more likely to pick litter themselves.

Although there had not been any formal monitoring of the Housing Enforcement SLA, it was noted that for January and February, 2016 there had been 103 contacts with the service, 17 of which were from vulnerable households. Of 16 requests for action from private landlords it was noted that only one had required a formal notice.

Members discussed the media presence in the area, acknowledging that though the Council does support residents in private rented accommodation, most of the issues raised are the responsibility of the landlord or agent.

RESOLVED

- (i) that staff from Highways be thanked for their contribution;
- (ii) that the progress of the Area Council commissions be noted.

46 Update on the Dearne Development Fund (Dac.04.04.2016/4)

An update on the Dearne Development Fund was provided by the Area Council Manager.

Members were reminded that £80,000 was allocated to the Dearne Development Fund in September, 2015 and subsequently applications were invited. A panel met to discuss 21 applications in November, 2015 and subsequently 9 were approved, to a total value of £77, 646.

Members noted that one application was to provide match funding from Sport England, and the outcome of this was still pending. Therefore £62,646 would be allocated from the 2015/16 budget.

The meeting considered each of the 9 applications approved and noted the monitoring information provided by 4 of the projects to date.

It was noted that the Salvation Army had distributed 31 winter packs and engaged 12 volunteers. Goldthorpe Development Group had held 2 health and wellbeing events, with 21 volunteers working on both events.

The Dial drop in service had seen high levels of demand with 48 enquiries, the majority of which being related to benefits. Dearne Electronic Community Village had also high levels of demand with 22 individuals accessing the project against a target of 20.

RESOLVED that the continued progress of the Dearne Development Fund be noted.

47 Dearne Area Council Update on Financial Position, Procurement, and Health and Jobs Skills and Training Workshops (Dac.04.04.2016/5)

The Area Council Manager introduced the item, drawing attention to the current financial position for the Area Council at the end of the financial year. Of the £255,428 available in 2015/16, £262,257 had been spent. This left a deficit of £6,819 to carry forward to 2016/17. However, taking into account the income from Fixed Penalty Notices of £25,522.95, there was £18,793.95 to carry forward to 2016/17.

After taking into account that £52,846 had already been allocated in 2016/17, the figure remaining was £165,847.95.

With regards to the procurement of an Environmental Enforcement Service, Members noted that the tender evaluation was completed on 22nd January, 2016, and that two providers were interviewed in late January. The meeting heard how Kingdom Security had been the preferred provider and the contract with them commenced on 1st April, 2016.

The meeting received feedback from the Health Workshop held on 4th February, 2016. 25 practitioners, officers and residents attended. Data relating to health in the area and current services being provided were considered.

Members noted the work planned to map provision in the area and identify any gaps in service where the Area Council may wish to intervene. It was noted that the CCG was looking to extend its social prescribing pilot which may dovetail with the work of the Area Council. It was also acknowledged that the workshop would also inform the health theme of the Dearne Approach.

The meeting considered the outcome of the Jobs, Skills and Training Workshop, held on 7th March, 2016. This had highlighted the significant amount of support available in the area, and it was noted that this would lead to mapping of the provision, the development of an action plan and potentially the production of a local directory.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the financial position for the Area Council be noted;
- (ii) the progress made in commissioning an Environmental Enforcement Service from 1st April, 2016 be noted and;
- (iii) the feedback from the Health, and Jobs, Skills, and Training workshops be noted.

48 Community Magazine (Dac.04.04.2016/6)

The item was introduced by the Area Council Manager. It was noted that an editorial group had been established in order to assist with the production of the first edition of the Community Magazine, which would be reconvened for the second edition. This group was scheduled to meet on the 14th April, 2016, and Members were encouraged to contact the Area Council Manager with any ideas should they not be able to attend.

Members noted the timescales within the report, with articles to be submitted to Communications by 2nd May and the magazine going to print on 30th June, 2016.

RESOLVED that the timescales for the production of the Community Magazine be noted.

49 Notes from the Ward Alliances (Dac.04.04.2016/7)

The meeting received the notes from the Dearne North Ward Alliance held on 12th January, 2016 and Dearne South Ward Alliance held on 20th January, 2016.

With regards to the Dearne North Ward Alliance, attention was drawn to a number of events being organised in the area. Praise was given regarding the finance update provided at every meeting of the alliance.

With reference to Dearne South Ward Alliance, Members noted discussion on the Community Resilience and Flood Plans, including the location of a container to be used as a flood store.

RESOLVED that the notes from the respective Ward Alliances be received.

50 Report on the Use of Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds (Dac.04.04.2016/8)

The report was introduced by the Area Council Manager. Attention was drawn to the amounts of finance unallocated at the time of writing the reports.

For Dearne North £449.70 of Devolved Ward Budget remained unallocated, with £69.34 of the Ward Alliance Fund to be carried forward to the 2016/17 financial year.

For Dearne South the Devolved Ward Budget had been overspent by 54p, with £4,593.08 of Ward Alliance Fund to be carried forward to the 2016/17 financial year.

RESOLVED that the report on the Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds be received.

51 Appreciation of Retiring Councillors

The Chair took the opportunity to thank Councillors Brook and Worton, praising their work as Councillors and contribution to the Area Council, and wishing them a long and happy retirement.

Chair

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MEETING:	North Area Council
DATE:	Monday, 4 April 2016
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Meeting Room 1, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Burgess (Chair), Cave, Cherryholme, Grundy, Howard, Leech, Miller, Platts, Spence and Tattersall

51 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

There were no declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest.

52 Minutes of the North Area Council meeting held on 1st February 2016

The Area Council received the minutes of the previous meeting held on 1st February 2016.

It was reported that the detailed information regarding fee payable to BMBC Enforcement Services (Minute no. 45) has now been sent out to Members. The Area Council Manager reminded Members that the cut-off date for articles to be included in the next edition of the Community Magazine is 16th May for a July distribution.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the North Area Council meeting held on 1st February 2016 be approved as a true and correct record subject to the following amendments:

- (i) That Councillor Grundy was present at the meeting and that
- (ii) Minute no. 50 paragraph 4 should read 'The Café Choir *have* secured funding from the Bishops Fund'.

53 Health and Wellbeing 'Now You're Cooking' evaluation presentation

Carrie Fennell and Bev Juniper from South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (SWYFT) were welcomed to the meeting to give an overview of the 'Now You're Cooking' project. It was explained that the Community Food and Health Team had been commissioned to develop and deliver a programme of healthy eating initiatives, food skills development and training courses across the four wards of the North Area Council. Feedback indicates that the project has been a great success with many positive outcomes; lessons have been learned along the way and a recipe book has been produced. A final report will be produced and placed on a future agenda.

RESOLVED that Carrie and Bev be thanked for their involvement in the project and for their attendance and contribution at the meeting.

54 Environment, Environmental Enforcement and Parking Service

Leslie Dare and John Dunn (Kingdom Security) were welcomed to the meeting to talk about the Environment, Environmental Enforcement and Parking Service and to answer any questions Members may have about the services provided.

The North Area is contracted to 4 officers, equating to 1950 hours. 100% of the contracted patrol hours for the North Area have been achieved. Between August 2014 and August 2015, 1242 fixed penalty notices (FPNs) were issued, 1119 of which were for littering offences, representing over £62,000 of revenue.

Members commented that they had seen an improvement across the wards in respect of littering and dog fouling in particular and asked the officers if they had seen a difference too. It was reported that the number of complaints received had fallen but that Members should continue to feed in information regarding 'hot spots'. Kingdom can be contacted by emailing BSCP@Barnsley.gov.uk or by phone on 01226 772468. Cath Fairweather asked that the Police should also be copied into any email contacts.

Members queried the apparent rotation of staff between the North area and the Town Centre and also local visibility. It was explained that Kingdom also have a contract with the Town Centre and it has sometimes been necessary to use staff across areas to cover contracted hours. However, a recruitment exercise has now been completed and staff rotation should no longer be necessary.

A Member asked about school involvement. It was highlighted that a package has been developed for schools across the country which has been used locally. Kingdom are happy to revisit schools when it is deemed necessary in order to spread the message further. It was reiterated that outcomes from the project must be sustainable.

RESOLVED that

- (i) The Area Council Manager be tasked with organising a Member Workshop to look at the 3 aspects of the project and to ensure outcomes are sustainable.
- (ii) Representatives from Kingdom Security be thanked for their attendance and contribution at the meeting.

55 Commissioned Projects Performance Update

The Area Council Manager updated Members in respect of the performance of three of the current commissioned projects. It was explained that although the Forge project had been slow to start, it was now gaining momentum. The Forge team now has a base at Athersley Recreation Community Site which means less time spent travelling and more time spent in the area. Members were reminded of the need for the Forge to work closely with Ward Alliances to identify environmental projects.

A successful meeting was recently held with the Anti-Poverty group in respect of the CAB/DIAL project, which had produced excellent results. Members need to consider future commissioning and this will be an agenda item for the next meeting.

RESOLVED that

- (i) Members note the content of the report;
- (ii) Members involve the Forge Partnership in discussions at Ward Alliance meetings as appropriate (contact details to be sent out);
- (iii) Members continue to pass on 'hot spot' information to Kingdom Security for appropriate action. and
- (iv) Members give consideration to future commissioning in respect of the Anti-Poverty objective, as this will be an agenda item for the next meeting.

56 Stronger Communities Grant Update

The Area Council Manager updated Members regarding the North Area Council Stronger Communities Grant, including the application and allocation process; the outcome of the grant panel meeting and projects approved for funding; unallocated funding for 2016/17 and the performance management and monitoring arrangements for successful projects. It was felt that there is a need to ensure tight criteria and a robust scoring process for funding future projects. Panel Members were thanked for their involvement in the process.

RESOLVED that

- (i) Members note the NAC Stronger Communities Grant Update together with the outcome and learning from the evaluation and approval process (as amended), projects approved for funding and performance and monitoring arrangements.
- (ii) A workshop will be organised to agree how the remainder of the funding (£29,766) will be utilised.
- (iii) The guidance documentation both for applicants and the panel will be amended to provide clear instruction to applicants with regard to year-on-year applications from the same organisation.

57 Opportunities for Young People

The Area Council Manager updated Members regarding the Social Return on Investment (SROI) assessment that has been completed on the Summer Internship project with a view to future commissioning of either this or an alternative project. It was reported that the Summer Internship Project produced an SROI return of £5.30 for every £1 invested, which is a very respectable rate of return and reflects the positive social impact that this project has on the beneficiaries. It was felt that the project was inspirational for the young people who took part, giving them confidence and preparation for work. Members were advised that they can consider alternative options to meet this objective and will have to determine whether a universal or targeted approach is used, the size of the cohort, contract value, length and duration and the additional support that may be required to realise a new project.

RESOLVED that North Area Council Members will meet for a workshop with specialist officers to explore options further.

58 Economic Regeneration - Pilot Project Proposal

The Area Council Manager introduced this item. Members were updated with regard to project research, scoping and recommendations to address the Economic Regeneration priority. The Economic Regeneration priority was agreed in 2014 but to date a project has not been delivered to address this priority. High Street businesses seem to be short lived but could potentially continue if they were provided with professional support. In addition, some businesses are hard to reach and identify. It was explained that European funding is available to assist start up business but there is less support available for businesses after the first six months of trading. It was felt that a pilot research and consultation project would be helpful in determining the business development needs of the small, independent and lifestyle businesses trading in the North Area. The results of this will help in developing a sustainable project with networking and peer support upon completion.

RESOLVED that a pilot project should be developed to establish the business development needs of small businesses in the North Area prior to commissioning a larger project.

59 Report on the use of Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds

The report was introduced by the Area Council Manager, and attention drawn to the levels of finance carried forward, and current levels of expenditure. It was highlighted that as part of the decisions made by Cabinet in 2013 each Ward was allocated an annual devolved Ward Budget of £20,000 and each Ward Alliance a fund of £10,000. As of April 2015 the Devolved Ward Budget has been reduced to £10,000 per Ward.

RESOLVED that

- (i) The report be noted and
- (ii) Each Ward in the North Area Council area prioritises the efficient expenditure of the remaining Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds in line with the guidance on spend.

60 Notes from the following Ward Alliances

The meeting received the notes from the Darton East Ward Alliance held on 14th January and 18th February 2016; Darton West Ward Alliance held on 1st February 2016; Old Town Ward Alliance held on 6th January and 3rd February 2016; and St Helen's Ward Alliance held on 18th February 2016.

Darton East – it was reported that the Supervisor to the Enforcement Project had been invited to attend a future Ward Alliance meeting to provide an update on the work plan but had been told that this was not feasible due to working hours. It was felt that better connectivity with the PACT and the Area Council is needed.

Darton West – Location and installation of the defibrillator is on track, this will be of tremendous value to the community.

Old Town – The Celebration Event took place on 21st March at Barnsley Town Hall. The website is up and running. A meeting is scheduled to take place on Wednesday to set priorities for the future.

St. Helens – The Clean for the Queen litter pick had to be postponed due to bad weather. Five St. Helens Ward Alliance banners are now available for loan for events. Thanks were expressed to the Area Teams, Councillors and the community for their involvement.

RESOLVED that the notes of the respective Ward Alliances be noted.

Chair

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MEETING:	North East Area Council
DATE:	Thursday, 14 April 2016
TIME:	2.00 pm
VENUE:	Meeting Room 1, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Hayward (Chair), Cheetham, Clements, Ennis, S. Green, Hampson, Higginbottom, Makinson, Richardson and Sheard

50 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

There were no declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests.

51 Minutes of the Previous Meeting of North East Area Council held on Thursday 11th February 2016

The meeting considered the minutes from the previous meeting of the North East Area Council held on 11th February 2016.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the North East Area Council held on 11th February 2016 be approved as a true and correct record.

52 Notes of the Following Ward Alliances with Feedback from each Ward Alliance Chair

The meeting received notes from the Cudworth, Monk Bretton, North East and Royston Ward Alliances held throughout February and March 2016. The following updates were noted:-

Cudworth – The Spring Fair took place on 19th March 2016. The event was well attended and free healthy food packs were given out at the event. The ‘Clean for the Queen’ event took place on 5th March. The Academic Achievement Awards are coming up and summer holiday activities are being planned.

Monk Bretton – Funding for Hogwarts Hedgehog Hospital in Monk Bretton, hanging baskets and bedding plants for the parks has been agreed. Organisation of the summer gala is underway. The Achievement Awards Event, involving three primary schools, took place three weeks ago and was very well attended. Thanks were expressed to all concerned. Sixty-five volunteers collected seventy-two bags of rubbish for the ‘Clean for the Queen’ initiative and the changing rooms at Smithies were redecorated.

North East – A celebration event for the Queen’s 90th birthday is planned for 10th June at Grimethorpe park. A birthday card competition, involving all five local schools is being organised. A ‘Healthy Takeaway’ initiative, working with local businesses, is to be piloted in the North East WA area to encourage healthy eating. The DIAL outreach project runs for 3 hours per week at Great Houghton Welfare Hall

for 6 months. A defibrillator has been purchased and will be erected at Great Houghton Welfare Hall very shortly. 'Clean for the Queen' took place on 23rd March in Grimethorpe and over 20 bags of rubbish were collected. The noticeboard which was originally erected at Shafton WMC has now been relocated to Sainsbury's supermarket. The DIAL/Fit Me project has started in Great Houghton and has been well attended.

Royston – The CAB/DIAL project has been relocated to the Lifelong Learning Centre to accommodate the increased footfall. This is now running on a weekly basis for a 3 month trial period. Funding for the Healthy Bones keep fit sessions for older people has been agreed for the next 12 months. 'Clean for the Queen' took place on 5th March and more than 30 bags of rubbish were collected. Cross boundary clean-up work took place in Notton on 20th March. The Summer Gala, Proms and summer activities are being planned. S106 funding has been agreed for new fishing and landing stages at Royston Canal and green boundaries at Rabbit Ings. Work at the allotments is underway.

Flytipping is still taking place at Cronkhill Lane. The CCTV on Royston Lane has provided some very useful information and a positive result is expected at court. It was reported that the recent Cronkhill Lane case has been adjourned. The defendant is a prolific offender and has also committed offences in Rotherham.

RESOLVED that the notes from the Ward Alliances be received.

53 Changes to the Community Representation on the Royston Ward Alliance (verbal report from the Chair of the Royston Ward Alliance)

It was reported that Gemma Conley (Carlton TARA) has been appointed to the Royston Ward Alliance. Florence Whittlestone and Vicky Nicholson have been appointed to the Cudworth Ward Alliance.

54 North East Area Council Project Performance Report - update on the delivery of commissioned projects

The Area Council Manager introduced this item and provided an update on the delivery of commissioned projects across the North East Area Council's agreed priorities. It was highlighted that an apprentice who had been involved with the Barnsley Community Build/North East Environment Team had been successful in obtaining full time employment.

The C & K Careers Summer Holiday Internship project has now moved into the 'Staying in touch' period as students are now in Year 11 and are focussed on end of year exams. Members commented that some schools seem reluctant to engage with the project. It seems that this may be a timing/resource issue. Outwood Academy (Shafton) has reported that all the 2015 interns have applied for post 16, which is unusual and demonstrates the value of the project. This project may be jointly commissioned with the North and South Area Councils in the future to take advantage of economies of scale.

RESOLVED that the report on the performance of commissioned projects be noted.

55 NEAC Financial Position and Procurement Update

The Area Council Manager provided Members with a financial analysis of the budget for 2014/15 and 2016/17, detailing contracts held, delivery bodies, contract start dates together with length and total cost of the contracts. All but £60,998 of spend has been committed and projects are being worked up.

The Area Council Manager introduced this item and highlighted the spend to date.

RESOLVED that the financial analysis be received and noted.

56 Report on the use of Area Council Budgets, Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds

The Area Council Manager introduced this item and highlighted the spend to date. Only £553.74 of the Devolved Ward Budget for 2015/16 remains unallocated and Member were thanked for their involvement. It was reported that volunteer engagement across all wards has been excellent. There is still work to be done in re-educating people not to drop litter/fly tipping in the first place.

RESOLVED that the report on the use of Area Council Budgets, Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds be received and noted.

57 North East Area Council Workshop Recommendations

The Area Council Manager gave an update in respect of the workshop held on 24th February 2016 to discuss the future direction of the North East Area Council. It was felt that the four identified priorities of the Environment, Health and Wellbeing, Youth Provision and Economy and Regeneration, should be retained but should be rebadged in plain English and that £10,000 should be devolved to each of the Ward Alliances.

RESOLVED that

- (i) the report, including the review of projects and associated outputs and outcomes be received and noted;
- (ii) the Environment priority be renamed 'Love Where You Live, Health and Wellbeing renamed 'Healthy Lifestyles', Youth Provision be renamed as 'Young People' and that Members give consideration to a new name for the Economy and Regeneration priority
- (iv) £10,000 be devolved to each Ward Alliance and that
- (v) the 2015-16 Area Review should be printed and distributed as appropriate.

58 North East Area Council Youth Development Fund

The Area Council Manager reported that a meeting of the Ward Councillor representatives for the Youth Development Panel was held on 31st March to discuss the Youth Development Fund position statement and to consider new applications for funding for *additional* youth provision across the North East Area Council communities. Members felt that additional funding should be given to the Youth Development Fund, given the excellent outcomes and outputs achieved by this initiative

RESOLVED that

- (i) the position statement as at February 2016 for Year One funding be noted;
- (ii) £30,317 be transferred to the Youth Development Fund as follows: The Exodus Project £5,086; The Youth Association £7,778; New Options Young Wardens £7,000; Grimethorpe Activity Zone £5,320 and Royston Holiday Project £5,133 (this is in addition to summer activity funding) and
- (iii) the Youth Development Fund flyer be distributed to promote this funding opportunity in the local communities of the North East Area Council.

59 Parks Maintenance

The Area Council Manager reminded Members that the North East Area Council had agreed funding of £10,00 per annum to replace parks equipment across the four wards of Cudworth, Monk Bretton, North East and Royston which has been damaged through anti-social behaviour.

In line with that agreement, three requests for funding have been received. Two litter bins have been burn out in Cudworth Park and will cost £560 to replace, four swings have been stolen from the East End Crescent play area in Royston and will cost £400 to replace and flame flower logos have been damaged and are now missing from the bandstand at Royston Park. The replacement cost of the logos is £312.

RESOLVED that the damaged and missing items be replaced at a total cost of £1272

60 Volunteering Celebration Event (verbal report)

It was reported that the Volunteering Celebration Event will take place on 15th September at Priory Campus. Guests will be asked to arrive at 6.00 p.m. for a 6.30 p.m. start. The Mayor has been invited to present awards and a professional photographer has been arranged. Final numbers are needed as soon as possible. It is anticipated that around 100 people will be invited along with a guest each, equating to around 200 people. There will be a full buffet and bar.

61 Private Sector Housing and Enforcement Officer (verbal update)

The Head of Community Safety and Enforcement introduced this item. It was reported that the post of Private Sector Housing and Enforcement Officer was advertised this week. The postholder will in effect provide a private sector housing management service across the North East Area using local intelligence on a 'worst first' basis. Members were informed that the officer will have the same enforcement powers as local authority housing management officers and will deal with environmental issues, behaviour, absentee landlords, housing associations and community relationships. It was stated that the officer will carry out a 'soft' intelligence trawl, building networks in the community and bringing back information. This model has worked successfully in both Central and Dearne Area Councils although it must be remembered that this is just one officer with a heavy workload.

RESOLVED that

- (i) Members report any housing management problems they are aware of in their wards to build up local intelligence and
- (ii) Members will be regularly updated regarding progress made.

Chair

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MEETING:	Penistone Area Council
DATE:	Thursday, 14 April 2016
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Council Chamber, Penistone Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Barnard (Chair), Hand-Davis, Millner, Unsworth and Wilson.

38 Declarations of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

No Members declared an interest in any item on the agenda.

39 Minutes of the Penistone Area Council meeting held on 11th February, 2016 (PAC.14.04.2016/2)

The Area Council received the minutes of the previous meeting held on 11th February, 2016.

It was noted that Councillor Hand Davis did not take up the position as Trustee of DIAL, however it was reported that the drop in session was going well.

Members discussed arrangements regarding the commemoration of the centenary of the Battle of the Somme, noting the desire to avoid clashes wherever possible.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Penistone Area Council meeting held on 14th February, 2016 be approved as a true and correct record.

40 Minutes from the Penistone East and West Ward Alliance held on 21st January, 2016, and 10th March, 2016 (PAC.14.04.2016/3)

The meeting received the notes from the Penistone East and West Ward Alliance held on 21st January and 10th March, 2016.

Members discussed issues relating to the advertising of the Round Table events. For many years the bridges on the Trans-Pennine Trail had been used to display banners to advertise events, but more recently officers in highways had raised issue with the practice and banners had been removed.

It was suggested that the practice had not historically caused any issues, and Members sought to reinstate this if possible, restricting it to temporary notices for community use.

A Member asked whether there had been progress with the purchase of a community defibrillator. It was agreed that this question be raised at the next meeting of the Ward Alliance.

A brief update was given on the Working Together Fund. It was noted that significant efforts had been made to promote the fund and now 11 applications had been received.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the notes from the Penistone East and West Ward Alliance held on 21st January and 10th March, 2016 be received; and
- (ii) that the Chair discusses the issue of banner advertising on the Trans-Pennine Trail bridges with the Executive Director, Place.

41 Report on the use of Devolved Ward Budget and Ward Alliance Fund (PAC.14.04.2016/4)

The item was introduced by the Area Council Manager, who provided up to date figures detailing expenditure from the Devolved Ward Budget, Ward Alliance Fund and from funds allocated from Public Health.

Members noted that at the end of the 2015/16 approximately £540 of Devolved Ward Budget funding remained unallocated.

With regards to the Ward Alliance Fund, £53, 232.61 had been allocated and £9,406.53 remained to be carried forward into the 2016/17 financial year.

RESOLVED that the report detailing the use of Devolved Ward Budget and Ward Alliance Fund be noted.

42 Presentation from Growforest

Tom Handley from Growforest was welcomed to the meeting to give a presentation on the Countryside Skills commission, also known as Working Walls and Woods.

The presentation provided a reflection on the commission from its inception in September, 2014 to March, 2016. It focused on many of the 'softer' outcomes, which were more difficult to monitor, such as how the project had reengaged people with nature, changing their lives.

It was noted that the project had created a depot, and had rebuilt 100s of metres of walls in high profile public spaces, and had used 1940ft of string!.

The presentation focused on the individuals the project had engaged with, their backgrounds and the impact the project had on their lives. Though the dropout rate was high, those who engaged more fully in the project learned skills in dry stone walling, hedge laying and woodcraft. In addition many had increased their levels of confidence, taken greater responsibility and adopted a work ethic.

Members expressed their thanks for all the work on the project and the worthwhile impact it had made, surpassing expectations.

RESOLVED that Tom Handley be thanked for the presentation and his work on the commission.

43 Social Return On Investment - Countryside Skills Commission (PAC.14.04.2016/6)

The item was introduced by the Area Council Manager, referring to recent work undertaken to measure the Social Return On Investment of Area Council projects, with one being selected per area.

The methodology used assigned a monetary value to an activity or impact using any of 120 financial proxies, which had been arrived at through a body of research. Also taken into account were other factors such as leakage, attribution and deadweight.

For Penistone Area Council the methodology had been applied to the Countryskills Skills project, which had shown a Social Return On Investment of £7.47 for every £1 invested. This compared favourably with projects nationally averaging £5-6.

Members heard how the consultants involved in calculating the figures had commented on the high quality of data collected, and it was noted that officers were considering how this methodology could be used in future commissions.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) The content of the report be noted;
- (ii) That the implications of Social Return On Investment be considered when planning future commissions.

44 A Service to Support Isolated and Vulnerable Older People (PAC.14.04.2016/7)

The item was introduced by the Area Council Manager, who provided a reminder of the background to the project. In February, 2016, Members had considered data and local intelligence relating to the Economic and Health priorities of the Area Council.

Further discussions took place at a workshop in March, 2016 where it was acknowledged that Penistone Wards had high levels of residents over 60 years of age. Both wards were also rural, with relatively poor transport links, and, in certain areas, few local facilities. It was therefore suggested that a specification be developed regarding a service to address the needs of isolated and vulnerable older people in the Penistone East and West Wards.

Members considered the draft specification of requirements, and noted the detail of the service. The service to be provided would include the provision of neighbourhood inclusion workers, a befriending scheme, the consideration of transport solutions, signposting individuals to available support and also assisting the establishment of new groups to provide support.

It was noted that part of the project would include identifying and supporting volunteers in the delivery of the service.

Members discussed the target group for the project. After some discussion it was agreed that including other vulnerable groups could alter the focus of the project, but that the project should not be age specific with an arbitrary cut off for those under 60.

It was suggested that the tender documentation ought to be more specific about supporting the target group to access the internet as part of the project, linking with

the roll out of superfast broadband in South Yorkshire. This was supported by all Members.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) The specification of requirements be approved and be used to produce a full procurement strategy to procure a service to address the needs of isolated and vulnerable older people in the Penistone East and West area, to a value of £70,000;
- (ii) That the commission be until 31st March, 2017, with the option to extend the commission for a further year subject to funding being available, satisfactory performance of the provider, and the agreement that there is still a need for the service to be provided;
- (iii) That a price quality split of 80/20 in favour of quality be applied to the commission; and
- (iv) That authority be given to the Executive Director Communities to complete necessary paperwork to allow the project to proceed to procurement.

45 Articles for the 2nd Edition of the Community Magazine (PAC.14.04.2016/8)

The meeting considered the report which detailed the articles to be included in the next edition of 'Penistone Matters'.

Members suggested that further articles on the Parks for People project at Cawthorne Park or the work to improve broadband in the area, be included should further articles be required.

RESOLVED that Members noted the articles to be included in the 2nd edition of the community magazine.

46 Penistone Area Review

Members noted the Penistone Area Review, which had recently been published. It was acknowledged that printed copies would be made available in prominent community venues, and distributed to relevant officers and partners. It was noted that the document would be made available on the Barnsley Council website and it was suggested that the traffic to this page be monitored.

RESOLVED that the review be received and its content noted.

Chair

MEETING:	South Area Council
DATE:	Friday, 22 April 2016
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Meeting Room, The Hoyland Centre

MINUTES

Present Councillors Stowe (Chair), Andrews BEM, Franklin, Frost, Morgan, Saunders, Shepherd and R. Wraith

47 Appreciation

On behalf of the Area Council, the Chair gave thanks to Councillor Morgan for her contribution to the Area Council and to Wombwell Ward Alliance, and wished her well in her retirement.

In addition it was noted that Michael Potter was unlikely to carry on acting as link officer for the Area Council. Thanks were given for his commitment and contribution.

48 Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

No Member wished to declare an interest in any item on the agenda.

49 Private Sector Housing Management and Enforcement - Presentation

The Head of Community Safety and Enforcement was welcomed to the meeting to give a presentation relating to the management and enforcement of housing in the private rented sector.

Members noted the growing number of low cost and low quality houses in the private rented sector, and the associated issues which were previously generally associated with larger council housing estates.

It was noted that Central Area Council and Dearne Area Council had agreed service level agreements to provide officer support additional to this to help manage social and environmental problems, within the private rental sector.

It was acknowledged that waste in gardens was the most visible issue, however once officers had engaged with residents often further issues associated with individuals being more isolated or vulnerable were found, and other appropriate agencies engaged.

This more proactive approach was considered to be making a significant difference in both Central and Dearne Areas, and it was suggested that this could be replicated in the South Area.

Members discussed concentrations of private sector housing in the South Area and the problems associated with this. Also noted were a number of issues associated with private sector commercial premises and it was suggested that this was dealt with via other means, and would be outside the scope of the proposed project.

Enforcement action was discussed, noting that there are a number of different powers that existed, which could be used as a last resort, should residents and landlords be unwilling to engage. It was confirmed that any income from enforcement directly attributable to this engagement, would be returned to Area Council, however it was unlikely that this would be of the same magnitude as for the Environmental Enforcement commission, as enforcement was not intended as the primary outcome for this project.

The issue of education was discussed, noting that many issues could be avoided by residents using the correct bins, and it was confirmed that this was part of the work of officers in the Dearne and Central Areas.

A question was asked about why this work had not become part of the mainstream delivery of the Council, since the problem was clearly so serious. It was suggested that this case is being made as part of the business planning process in the longer term, yet investment by the Area Council would see delivery take place much sooner and would allow the approach to be tested as part of an Area Council funded pilot.

Thanks were given for the presentation, and it was agreed to discuss this further under minute 57.

RESOLVED that the Head of Community Safety and Enforcement be thanked for the presentation.

50 Presentation from Hoyland Milton and Rockingham Ward Alliance

Neil Spencer and Andy Hodgkinson were welcomed to the meeting to update Members on the work of Hoyland Milton and Rockingham Ward Alliance.

The presentation focused on the work to deliver winter warmer packs to those in fuel poverty. In addition support was given to refer individuals to the One Stop Shop for additional advice regarding benefits, and a 'pop up' session with Barnsley Citizen's Advice Bureau was arranged to support changing fuel suppliers.

The project delivered 500 packs to those in the wards with an income of less than £7,000 per annum, and at least 27 volunteers were engaged as part of the initiative.

Initially data was used the Research and Intelligence Team to identify those, in, or at risk of, fuel poverty, but this had to be enhanced with local intelligence when the available data sources did not provide sufficiently accurate information.

The response from recipients was positive, with many saying they were lonely and appreciated the company. It also allowed volunteers to have a discussion with residents and gather intelligence about the area. It was stressed that the project helped to show that the Council cared about its residents.

Members heard how plans were being developed to undertake a similar initiative this winter, which was likely to be around tackling the social isolation, an issue which was identified by volunteers throughout the project.

RESOLVED:-

- (i) That thanks be given for the presentation;
- (ii) That loneliness and isolation in the South Area be an item for discussion on a future agenda.

51 Minutes of the Meeting of South Area Council held on 19th February, 2016 (Sac.22.04.2016/3)

The meeting considered the minutes of the meeting of South Area Council held on 19th February, 2016.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of South Area Council held on 19th February, 2016 be approved as a true and correct record.

52 Minutes of the Special Meeting of South Area Council held on 24th March, 2016 (Sac.22.04.2016/4)

The meeting considered the minutes of the meeting of South Area Council held on 24th March, 2016.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of South Area Council held on 24th March, 2016 be approved as a true and correct record.

53 Notes of Ward Alliances (Sac.22.04.2016/5)

The meeting received the notes from the following Ward Alliances:-Hoyland Milton and Rockingham held on 7th March, 2016; Wombwell held on 15th March, 2016; and Darfield Ward Alliance held on 17th March, 2016.

RESOLVED that the notes from the Ward Alliances be received.

54 Report on the Use of Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds (Sac.22.04.2016/7)

Members received the report which provided details of the latest expenditure from the Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds.

It was noted there would be no carry forward of any unallocated Devolved Ward Budget from 2015/16 into the 2016/17 financial year.

Members noted the amounts of Ward Alliance Fund to be carried forward from 2015/16 to be added to the 2016/17 allocation: - Darfield, £ 7,259.62, Hoyland Milton and Rockingham £25,116.05, and Wombwell, £10,453.53

RESOLVED that the report on the use of Devolved Ward Budgets and Ward Alliance Funds be received.

55 Performance Report (Sac.22.04.2016/8)

The item was introduced by the Area Council Manager. Attention was drawn to the re-commissioning or extension of existing commissions.

Members noted that the Tidy Team Commission had now been advertised on Yortender, and the tender evaluation panel had been arranged consisting of the Chair, Area Manager, and a representative of Parks Services. It was expected that the new contract would be awarded towards the end of June, 2016, and that there would be no breaks in provision when the current contract finishes on 3rd August.

Members noted that the new contract with Kingdom Security to provide Environmental Enforcement had commenced, and that the One Stop Shop project had been extended to the end of March, 2017. This was to allow for the project to be recommissioned if Area Council funding was available beyond this date.

With regards to the Summer Holiday Internship, it was noted that two contracts were in place. The first contract for the 2015 cohort would run until November, 2016, to enable the provider to maintain contact with the young people until settled in their first destination after leaving school. The second contract had commenced, with C&K Careers already engaged with schools to recruit the 2016 cohort. Feedback was that schools had been more accommodating, recognising the difference the project had made to those who had participated in the first phase.

With regards to the courses for businesses, it was noted that these had now all been held, and the take up rate had only been 18%. Feedback from training providers had suggested that businesses were more likely to engage if drop-in training sessions were held, and it was agreed to take account of this in the future.

Members noted the finance returned to the Area Council from fixed penalty and parking charge notices, with the total income to date being £68,210.

The Area Manager noted that the number of clients that the One Stop Shop had engaged with was now approaching 1500 after a lull around Christmas time. The amount of additional benefit gained due to advice given and amount of debt managed were both now in excess of £1million.

With regards to the Environmental Enforcement contract, Members noted that they would now be working more closely with the Tidy Team to ensure that once an area had been cleaned, littering and dog fouling would be discouraged. To this end, it was suggested that a representative from Kingdom Security be invited to the Tidy Team steering group meetings.

RESOLVED that the report be noted.

56 Review of the South Area Council Community Magazine (Sac.22.04.2016/9)

The item was introduced by the Area Council Manager. It was noted that there had been some issues with the delivery of the first issue, but it was hoped that these had now been rectified. Members were encouraged to forward any issues with distribution to the Area Team as soon as possible, in order that they could be rectified.

With regards to content and layout, Members were broadly happy. However, it was suggested that the cover features an image identifiable with the area, and that the

contact details of all Members of the South Area be added to the content, although member photos were not wanted.

Members were asked to submit any photos of community events for the magazine, and were encouraged to take them at future events for this purpose. It was agreed that guidance be sought from Communications regarding any requirements for permission to take photos and use the images.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) The timescales for the second edition of the community magazine #lovebarnsley be noted;
- (ii) That guidance be sought from Communications on the permissions required to take photos and use images.

57 South Area Council Future Commissions (Sac.22.04.2016/10)

The Area Council Manager introduced the item by giving an update on a number of projects funded by the Area Council.

Members noted that the signs 'This area is maintained by volunteers' had been ordered and the placement of them had been discussed at the Tidy Team steering group. It was noted that the signs would be erected by the Tidy Team at the agreed locations over the forthcoming few months.

It was noted that Youth Asset Mapping events had been planned for April and May, with results from the full mapping exercise to be presented to the Area Council in June, 2016.

Members noted that the Health Asset Mapping event would now be held on 16th June, 2016 at the Rockingham Centre.

The meeting heard how discussions with South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service & the Integrated Youth Support Service had suggested that a cadet scheme may take up to two years to establish and therefore insufficient time was available to set up the scheme properly within existing Area Council budget timescales. It was noted that support could be given to interested individuals to access provision currently provided in Cudworth.

Members heard that the ARC course would commence on 13th June, 2016, and a suggestion was made to repeat this course in the autumn as an alternative to funding the cadets provision.

Following discussion at the February meeting of the Area Council, costs to deliver a training course on Social Return on Investment for South Area Council and the South Area Team staff, and to perform an analysis of all South Area Council projects had been sought. The figure for this would be £2,975.

The meeting went on to consider a proposal to extend a programme called 'Lifeskills' which was being arranged by Berneslai Homes and the Integrated Youth Support Service. The programme had been developed following consultation with young people and would cover such topics as citizenship, DIY, and how to pay bills. It was noted that Berneslai Homes had committed £2,000 to the project, but that if the Area

Council matched this amount, the project could be expanded and more young people would therefore benefit. It was suggested that the programme be held in venues away from schools in order to increase the likelihood of young people engaging.

Following on from discussions earlier in the meeting, Members discussed private sector housing management and a proposal to use Area Council finance to employ an officer through a service level agreement. This was unanimously supported.

Members noted that, should the projects discussed be supported, approximately £18,000 remained for the 2016/17 financial year.

RESOLVED that:-

- (i) The progress of projects under development be noted;
- (ii) That approval be given to hold training events on Social Return on Investment and undertake further analysis of South Area Council, to a value of £2,975,
- (iii) That a further Achieving Respect and Confidence course be held in the autumn at a cost of £5,000;
- (iv) That £2,000 be allocated to provide match funding to hold a 'Lifeskills' programme;
- (v) That an SLA with BMBC Community Safety and Enforcement be entered into to provide a Private Sector Housing Management and Enforcement Service at a cost of £32,000 for a 12 month period.

Chair

Item 26

BARNESLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

This matter is not a Key Decision within the Council's definition and has not been included in the relevant Forward Plan

Report of Director of Legal and Governance

COUNCIL NOMINATION TO THE BERNESLAI HOMES BOARD

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 A vacancy has arisen for a Council nomination to the Board of Berneslai Homes due to the resignation of an existing Councillor Board member.

2. Recommendation

- 2.1 To approve the nomination of Councillor Unsworth to the Berneslai Homes Board for a three year term with immediate effect.**

3. Introduction

- 3.1 In accordance with the Berneslai Homes Memorandum of Articles and Association the Council has three Member representatives on the Berneslai Homes Board. One of the Council representatives has tendered their resignation from the 31st March 2016 due to other commitments. The Council was advised of the vacancy and sought nominations from all councillors.
- 3.2 It is a requirement of the Berneslai Homes Memorandum of Articles and Association that all potential Board Members must undergo a "threshold interview" to ensure they meet the essential criteria and have the skills set required to undertake the role of a non executive director for each term of office they serve. Once applicants have passed the threshold the Council is then able to consider its appointment.
- 3.4 Following the Council's request for nominations Berneslai Homes received one application and the threshold interview took place on 21st March 2016. The councillor interviewed fully met the threshold and the panel are satisfied in recommending Councillor Unsworth as the nominee to the Council.
- 3.5 Councillor Unsworth would commence on the Board with immediate effect..

4. Consideration of Alternative Approaches

- 4.1 There are no alternative approaches for consideration as it is a requirement of the Memorandum and Articles of Association that the Board has a balance of representatives from Independent members, Council nominees and Tenants representatives. The Memorandum and Articles of Association were agreed by the Council and it has determined how an appropriate balance of member representation to the Berneslai Homes Board should be maintained.

5. Proposal and Justification

- 5.1 The agreed process for the nomination of Council representatives to the Board of Berneslai Homes has been followed. Following the notification to the Council that Council member vacancies had arisen one application for the position was received. The threshold interview was conducted, as required, and the applicant having met the essential criteria it is recommended that Councillor Unsworth be approved as the nomination from the Council to the Berneslai Homes Board.

6. Delivering Sustainable Community Strategy Ambitions and Local Area Agreement Outcomes

- 6.1 There are no implications arising directly from this report.

7. Long Term Sustainability of the Proposal

- 7.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

8. Impact on Local People

- 8.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

9. Compatibility with European Convention on Human Rights

- 9.1 This report is fully compatible with the Human Rights Act.

10. Promoting Equality and Diversity and Social Inclusion

- 10.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

11. Reduction of Crime and Disorder

- 11.1 In investigating the options set out in this report, the Council's duties under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 have been considered.

12. Conservation of Biodiversity

- 12.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

13. Risk Management Issues, including Health and Safety

- 13.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

14. Financial Implications

- 14.1 Consultations on the financial implications have taken place with representatives of the Executive Director of Finance.

- 14.2 There are no new financial implications arising from this report.

15. Employee Implications

15.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

16. Glossary

16.1 None.

17. List of Appendices

17.1 None.

18. Background Papers

18.1 Berneslai Homes Memorandum and Articles of Association, as amended December 2012.

Office Contact: Craig Rogerson Telephone No: 01226 773425 Date: March 2016

ANNEX

COUNCIL NOMINATION TO THE BERNESLAI HOMES BOARD

Consultations

(a) **Financial Implications**

None directly arising from this report

(b) **Employee Implications**

None directly arising from this report

(c) **Legal Implications**

None directly arising from this report

(d) **Policy Implications**

None directly arising from this report

(e) **ICT Implications**

None directly arising from this report

(f) **Local Members**

None directly arising from this report

(g) **Health and Safety Considerations**

None directly arising from this report

(h) **Property Implications**

None directly arising from this report

(i) **Implications for Other Services**

None directly arising from this report

(j) **Implications for Service Users**

None directly arising from this report

(k) **Communications Implications**

None directly arising from this report

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

This matter is a Key Decision within the council's definition and has been included in the relevant Forward Plan

Report of the Place
Executive Director

Local Plan Publication Version Consultation and Submission for Examination

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 To seek approval to carry out public consultation on the Local Plan Publication Version (LPPV) and to subsequently submit the plan for examination subject to any necessary modifications arising as a result of the consultation responses.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 **That, subject to being approved by Full Council, public consultation is carried out on the LPPV.**
- 2.2 **Following consultation, provided there are no significant amendments required, it is recommended that authority is given to the Head of Planning and Building Control in consultation with the Cabinet Spokesperson for Place to prepare the submission version of the Local Plan and associated documents and submit them to the Secretary of State for Examination.**

3. Introduction

- 3.1 Once adopted, the Local Plan will become the statutory development plan for Barnsley. This means that all decisions on planning applications will be made in accordance with it. With the exception of the Joint Waste Plan, it will replace the various documents we have at the moment which make up our development plan. This currently comprises of Core Strategy, saved Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies and the Education Sites Development Plan Document (DPD). It is important to have an up to date development plan to guide decisions on planning applications and to give certainty to developers and landowners.
- 3.2 Public consultation originally took place on a draft of the Local Plan from November 2014 to January, 2015. A further consultation relating to potential additional sites and policies was then carried out in November and December 2016. In total, over 5000 comments have been received in response to both consultations. A report summarising the issues raised in relation to the first

consultation is available on the Council's website and a summary of the comments made in response to the more recent consultation will be made available either before or when the consultation commences on the LPPV.

- 3.3 Key themes from the comments received include the consultation process, the loss of Green Belt, concerns about the capacity of existing infrastructure, the need for the quantum of housing and employment land and objections to specific sites. A number of alternative sites were also suggested.
- 3.4 The LPPV takes forward the majority of the policies shown in the original consultation draft but, where necessary, new policies have been added and existing policies amended in order to positively respond to representations received, additional evidence that has come to light since and legislative and/or national policy changes.
- 3.5 Whilst the overall spatial strategy retains the settlement hierarchy approach in both the adopted Core Strategy and Consultation Draft Local Plan that directs the almost all proposed development to Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns, it has been necessary to revisit which sites would make up the land allocations. In respect of employment land, this continues to include the cluster of sites at J36 (Hoyland/Rockingham), the mixed use allocation at J37 (MU1) and the site adjoining the eastern boundary of Goldthorpe Principal Town. However, in doing so it has been necessary to revisit the precise amount of employment land in each of these areas.
- 3.6 In terms of proposed housing sites, again these are focussed around Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns. In order to give us sufficient flexibility when we reviewed which sites to carry forward to Publication Stage, the Additional Sites Consultation included sufficient land to accommodate up to 4,000 further dwellings. Recent months have therefore been devoted to reassessing all the proposed allocations included within the Consultation Draft Local Plan, the Additional Sites Consultation as well as rejected sites and any other sites suggested to us in representations. These assessments have been carried out against the site selection criteria but with the benefit of additional evidence and the representations received. Accordingly, as indicated when we consulted on the Additional Sites last year, not all the proposed housing sites are being taken forward. Some are no longer allocated on the basis of suitability, availability or deliverability and some now accommodate a reduced quantum of housing either because of site constraints (e.g. archaeology/biodiversity value) or on the basis that planning permission has since been granted for a scheme with less housing than originally envisaged.
- 3.7 At the same time as the LPPV is issued for consultation a series of background papers will be published and available for comment. In no particular order, these will include:
 - Employment
 - Housing (including Gypsy & Travellers)
 - Transport
 - Duty to Co-operate

3.8 As well as the existing evidence that is already available (e.g. Green Belt Review), we will also publish the following:

- An updated Strategic Housing & Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA)
- Additional Employment Land Evidence
- Transport Modelling
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan
- Ecological & Archaeological Assessments
- Sustainability Appraisal
- Appropriate Assessment (Habitat Regulations)
- Health Impact Assessment
- Equalities Impact Assessment

3.9 Public consultation will take place for a period of 6 weeks beginning mid-June and will be carried out in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement.

4 Proposal & Justification

4.1 In the past decade almost 6,000 jobs have been created in Barnsley, which exceeds the national average. Barnsley has also enjoyed a steady growth in its population since the turn of the century. However, it still has a low business base for its population and the unemployment rate is above the national average. Given that there have not been any new land allocations since the Unitary Development Plan was adopted in 2000, it is recognised that there is an urgent need to bring forward such land allocations to meet identified housing and employment needs and to enable the borough to build upon its recent success in relation to jobs growth.

4.2 The LPPV therefore continues to make provision for an additional 17,500 job opportunities to be created over and above the 14,500 opportunities that may have been created through natural growth. Based on this requirement the borough's additional employment land need has been assessed as around 309 hectares to 2033 but we are also carrying forward a reserve site at Goldthorpe measuring 98 hectares.

4.3 Having established the level of job creation sought during the plan period it has been possible to identify the objectively assessed housing need. This figure, which is now 20,900 homes over the plan period, has been informed by evidence commissioned by both Leeds and Sheffield City Regions including demographic forecasting and commuting trends.

4.2 The LPPV seeks to strike a balance between allocating sufficient land to meet identified needs whilst at the same time protecting our most important areas of

Green Belt as well as conserving and enhancing our natural and built environment. In this regard, the LPPV proposes to retain approximately three quarters of the borough as Green Belt.

- 4.3 The LPPV retains the strategic employment allocations close to junctions 36 & 37 of the M1 and at Goldthorpe. Having commissioned further robust evidence on the suitability, availability and deliverability of these sites, as well as reviewing what other sites could be considered suitable, available and deliverable, it is recognised that employment land is unviable unless it is in locations that are attractive to the market. The fact that Barnsley is strategically located within the M1 corridor between Leeds and Sheffield means it is reasonable to assume that employment sites well connected to motorway junctions will come forward within the plan period, particularly where infrastructure requirements can be accommodated. Indeed, Wakefield provides a good local example of what can be delivered where land is brought forward for employment purposes within close proximity to the M1.
- 4.4 The Council has already secured money from the Sheffield City Region Investment Fund (SCRIF) to provide infrastructure and unlock sites around J36 and a bid has been submitted for similar investment at J37.
- 4.5 Compared with the Consultation Draft Local Plan, the LPPV includes a number of significant changes in relation to the following:

Education Provision: No sites were originally proposed for education purposes but, following a detailed review, it has been decided to identify 4 sites for primary school provision, three of which are within mixed use proposals. These sites are located in areas where needs are currently highest and where significant quantities of new housing are proposed (Urban Barnsley, Wombwell etc)

Gypsy & Traveller Sites: The Consultation Draft Local Plan showed three proposed sites aimed at accommodating an unmet need for 35 pitches, which was based on the 2011 South Yorkshire Accommodation Needs Assessment. However, since then, we have carried out a Barnsley specific needs assessment, which identified a reduced need. Consequently, as well as seeking to meet the unmet need, we are proposing to provide the equivalent of a 10 year supply (18 pitches). We recently granted planning permission for a permanent pitch at Brierley and are currently considering a planning application for 8 pitches at Burntwood Cottages, Brierley on a site we showed as a proposed allocation in the Additional Sites Consultation. It is possible that we may not be able to issue a decision on this application until after the plan is adopted but this site and a further site at Carlton accommodating up to 10 pitches make up the allocations proposed in the Local Plan Publication Version.

4.6 The background papers and evidence base that underpin the plan will provide a much more detailed justification for the spatial strategy, quantum of land proposed and the approach taken in relation to the various themes.

5. Duty to Co-operate

5.1 This is a legal duty that must be satisfied in preparing the Local Plan. Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 places a duty on local planning authorities (and, where relevant, the bodies prescribed in the Act) in relation to planning of sustainable development so far as relating to a strategic matter.

5.2 NPPF paragraph 181 states that Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their local plans are submitted for examination. Cooperation should be a continuous process of engagement from initial thinking through to implementation, resulting in a final position where plans are in place to provide land and infrastructure necessary to support current and projected future levels of development.”

5.3 A series of specific Duty to Co-operate meetings have taken place during the plan preparation stage and will continue through the consultation process. In addition, the Council is leading on a Statement of Co-operation for Sheffield City Region, which we anticipate being finalised before the plan is submitted for examination. This includes a common approach to Green Belt Review, which has already been agreed within SCR. Common methodologies across both Sheffield and Leeds City Regions are also being used in respect of Objectively Assessed Housing Needs and updating the Strategic Market Housing Geography to ensure it adequately reflects where there are shared housing markets with neighbouring authorities.

5.4 There are many strands of work that the Council as a whole is involved with that may be relevant in a Duty to co-operate context. Where strategic issues are discussed this information will form part of our Duty to Co-operate evidence base.

6. Next Steps

6.1 It is proposed to consult on the LPPV (Stage 2) in June and July 2016 for a period of 6 weeks.

6.2 Following this, the key milestones for preparing the Local Plan are:-

- Stage 3 Autumn 2016 Submission of the Local Plan to the Secretary of State
- Stage 4 February 2017 Examination of the Local Plan (although this will be determined by the Planning Inspectorate)
- Stage 5 Summer 2017 Adoption of the Local Plan

6. Consideration of alternative approaches

- 7.1 The Sustainability Appraisal that accompanies each stage of the Plan considers alternative spatial strategies for the borough (e.g. creating a new settlement, dispersing development across the borough – including villages) as well as different amounts of land allocations within the plan. The latest version of the Sustainability Appraisal will be made available when consultation commences on the LPPV.
- 7.2 The only other alternative approaches would be to either delay the timescale for consulting on the LPPV or not taking forward the Local Plan to Publication Stage. However, neither of these represents a credible alternative given the need to urgently bring forward land allocations in order to create the step change deemed necessary in order to positively transform Barnsley’s socio economic credentials whilst at the same time being able to protect and enhance our environment. Moreover, the Government has set out a clear intention to intervene where authorities are failing to make sufficient progress in respect of plan making. As such, significant delay could result in Barnsley losing control of plan making within the borough.
- 8. Implications for local people / service users**
- 8.1 Public consultation will be carried out in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement that was adopted last year.
- 9. Financial implications**
- 9.1 Approval was given to fund the Local Plan preparation costs by moving £250k from the resources set aside as part of the Jobs and Business Growth Plan.
- 9.2 There are no other financial implications arising from the recommendations.
- 10. Employee implications**
- 10.1 There are no employee implications arising from this report.
- 11. Communications implications**
- 11.1 There are communications implications arising from this report. Communications support will be required in preparing and disseminating press releases and dealing with social media.
- 12. Community Strategy and the Council’s Performance Management Framework**
- 12.1 Public consultation will be carried out in accordance with the revised Statement of Community Involvement which sets out how local people and stakeholders can engage in, and influence, planning decisions. Therefore it supports the corporate priority of people achieving their potential.
- 13. Promoting Equality & Diversity and Social Inclusion**
- 13.1 The consultation will be carried out in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement which acknowledges that some support or reasonable adjustments will be necessary for some groups such as preparing information in accessible formats or meeting people face to face in small groups. There will be a need to liaise with the network of Equality Forums that

facilitate engagement with some of the diverse groups who have historically been harder to involve.

14. Tackling Health Inequalities

14.1 There are no direct matters of relevance arising from this report but a Health Impact Assessments of the proposals will produced and made available when we consulted on the LPPV.

15. Climate Change & Sustainable Energy Act 2006

15.1 There are no direct matters of relevance arising from this report but the emphasis of the NPPF is to promote sustainable development and the Local Plan must provide the evidence that proposals take account of the impact on the environment.

16. Risk Management Issues

16.1 There is a risk that the plan could be found unsound, especially if the evidence base underpinning the plan is not robust. In order to reduce this risk we consulted on additional sites last year to give us sufficient flexibility to positively respond to representations. This time has also been used to obtain more detailed evidence, which will be made available when we consult on the LPPV.

16.2 Wider implications of the Local Plan being found unsound or being delayed have been identified in other reports.

17. Conservation of Biodiversity

17.1 The plan identifies designated and non-designated wildlife sites and protects them from development. Ecology Assessments have been carried out in relation to proposed site allocations and some of the rejected sites. In some cases sites have been rejected due to their biodiversity value and where development is proposed, the plan requires biodiversity value to be enhanced.

18. List of Appendices

Local Plan Publication Version Document

Office Contact: Joe Jenkinson	Telephone No: 2588	Date:
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Financial Implications / Consultation	Date:
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Consultations have taken place with representatives of the Acting Executive Director, Finance

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DRAFT

1 . Foreword

- 1.1** Barnsley has changed, and will continue to changefor the better. This document provides local planning policy for the future development of Barnsley up to the year 2033.
- 1.2** The Local Plan sets out the key elements of the planning framework for Barnsley, and the approach to its long term physical development to achieve the Council's vision of what sort of place Barnsley wants to become.
- 1.3** The document reflects the council's hopes and aims for the people who live, work, run businesses and enjoy leisure in Barnsley.
- 1.4** Barnsley has a big role to play in the wider City Regions and the Northern Powerhouse initiative being within both the Leeds and Sheffield City Regions, and the council intends to take full advantage of any opportunities that this fortunate position may present.
- 1.5** The Council Jobs and Business Plan 2014-2017 and the Housing Strategy 2014-2017 will be rolled forward and reviewed as the Local Plan develops and becomes the Statutory Development Plan. A Transport Strategy for Barnsley is in preparation. Barnsley's new Local Plan sets out the council's strategic vision and priorities for housing, employment and commercial development, including transport infrastructure and protection of our local environment. To make improvements effectively in relation to our economic priorities we must also ensure progress on other issues such as:
- Health.
 - Education and skills.
 - Cohesion and community safety.
 - Child poverty.
 - Quality of life and the well-being of Barnsley's people.
- 1.6** Only if this is done will the full potential of Barnsley's economic growth be realised, making the borough a better place to live
- 1.7** The Local Plan objectives seek to improve the economic prosperity and quality of life for all its residents and those who work here. The Local Plan will have 3 key roles in accordance with the Government's Framework (NPPF 2012) namely economic, social and environmental, and will deliver sustainable development. In order to support Barnsley's ambitions and vision the Local Plan objectives are:
- Provide opportunities for the creation of new jobs and protection of existing jobs
 - Improve the conditions in which people live, work, travel and take leisure
 - Widen the choice of high quality homes
 - Improve the design of development
 - Achieve net gains in biodiversity
- 1.8** In particular it will:-
- Allocate sites for employment land to support our economic needs and aspirations

1 . Foreword

- Allocate housing sites to support the economy and and to provide an appropriate land supply to meet our needs
- Set the planning context for Barnsley Town Centre
- Protect and enhance green spaces and green infrastructure that contribute towards improving quality of life
- Contain policies to secure appropriate high quality development and to protect and enhance what is special about Barnsley and its environment

1.9 A glossary is contained in appendix 1.

1.10 The Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) website has a handy guide to the planning system and explains plan making, and how you can get involved. ⁽¹⁾

1 <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/planning-aid/planning-explained/briefing-notes-and-guides/>

2 . Vision and Objectives

- 2.1** There is clear intention to enhance Barnsley as a location to do business and a place that will improve the quality of life for residents.

“Working together for a brighter future, a better Barnsley.”

- 2.2** To achieve this Barnsley’s Local Plan will provide the spatial framework within which we can deliver substantial and sustainable economic growth for the borough, as well as Leeds and Sheffield City Regions and the Northern Powerhouse, that also respects the needs of local communities. The Local Plan objectives seek to improve the economic prosperity and quality of life for all its residents and those who work here. In order to support Barnsley’s ambitions and vision the Local Plan objectives are:

- Provide opportunities for the creation of new jobs and protection of existing jobs
- Improve the conditions in which people live, work, travel and take leisure
- Widen the choice of high quality homes
- Improve the design of development
- Achieve net gains in biodiversity

- 2.3** To be achieved by:

- Providing the opportunity to grow the economy by 33,000 jobs, including 17,500 additional jobs over the next 20 years
- Encouraging significant inward investment to generate this additional employment.
- Providing the space to allow existing businesses to grow.
- Creating a vibrant and attractive Town Centre
- Enabling the delivery of at least 20,330 homes that provide housing for all, including affordable housing, and maintaining at least a rolling 5 year deliverable supply of new housing.
- Enabling the provision of critical infrastructure to support sustainable communities
- Protecting the natural and historic environment
- Respecting the cultural identity and local character of Barnsley

- 2.4** The focus for growth will be within Urban Barnsley and the principal towns, whilst recognising the need to ensure other settlements within the Borough are able to provide appropriate levels of growth and regeneration critical to maintaining sustainable local communities. Maintaining this settlement hierarchy helps to make the best use of existing infrastructure and to achieve sustainable development. The Local Plan will have 3 key roles in accordance with the Government’s Framework (NPPF 2012) namely economic, social and environmental, and will deliver sustainable development. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy Securing the Future set out five ‘guiding principles’ of sustainable development: living within the planet’s environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy

2 . Vision and Objectives

and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. This Local Plan aims to provide a stronger and more responsive economy and to ensure a brighter future where people can achieve their potential. A 'better Barnsley' can be achieved by working together with local communities.

3 . Introduction

Introduction

What the Plan is

- 3.1** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new planning system as a result of which Development Plans were replaced by Local Development Frameworks. In March 2012 the government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.
- 3.2** The NPPF describes the development plan as including Local Plans, neighbourhood plans, and regional strategies, until regional strategies were revoked (The Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber was revoked on 22nd February 2013). The Local Plan is the plan for the future development of the local area.
- 3.3** The Council adopted the Core Strategy in September 2011 which set out the key elements of the planning framework for Barnsley and the approach to its development to 2026. Since its adoption the NPPF has been published and the Regional Spatial Strategy was abolished. Therefore this document is being prepared and takes a more holistic approach in line with NPPF. Once adopted this Local Plan will replace the Core Strategy. It is a requirement that plans are reviewed and updated on a regular basis. ⁽²⁾A glossary is contained in appendix 1 which explains some of the words and phrases used throughout this document.
- 3.4** This document, together with the Joint Waste Plan adopted in March 2012 prepared with Doncaster and Rotherham, will be our Local Plan, and once adopted will become the statutory development plan for Barnsley. It deals with Barnsley Town Centre and includes text previously set out in a stand alone document called the Town Centre Area Action Plan, and consulted upon in 2012. It establishes policies and proposals for the development and use of land up to the year 2033. It will be used when considering planning applications and to coordinate investment decisions that affect the towns, villages and countryside of Barnsley.
- 3.5** Neighbourhood plans are plans prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area. They are intended to give direct power to communities to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need. The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area. Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity

2 The Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) website has a handy guide to the planning system and explains plan making, and how you can get involved.
<http://www.rtpi.org.uk/planning-aid/planning-explained/briefing-notes-and-guides/>

3 . Introduction

with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and must not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan. One Neighbourhood Plan is currently being prepared in Barnsley and that is for the village of Oxspring.

- 3.6** This draft Local Plan does not identify sites for waste management as these are set out in the adopted Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham Joint Waste Plan.
- 3.7** Until the Local Plan is adopted 'saved' policies from the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) will continue to form part of the policy context for planning decisions, together with the adopted Core Strategy, Joint Waste Plan and current national planning policies.
- 3.8** Once adopted the policies in this Local Plan will supersede the saved UDP policies, Education Sites DPD and Core Strategy. Green boxes have been included to indicate which saved Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies (Part 1 and Part 2) will be superseded.
- 3.9** The Local Plan must comply with the requirements of the EU Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). These requirements are built into the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process. The SA can be found on our website. No further work is considered necessary under SEA.
- 3.10** There is also a requirement under the Habitats Regulations to complete an Appropriate Assessment (AA) to demonstrate that the policies in the Local Plan do not harm European designated sites. We have undertaken a screening in conjunction with Natural England. This can also be found on our website.
- 3.11** This version of the document is what we call 'Publication' version and may also be referred to as 'pre-submission'. This version, including the draft policies and proposals shown on the Policies Map, is the content that the Council proposes to submit to the Secretary of State for examination in public by an independent planning inspector.

Have I seen this document before?

- 3.12** This Publication version of the Local Plan follows on from the consultations we did in 2014 on the consultation draft and the Additional Consultation we did in 2015.
- 3.13** The comments made on those consultations have informed this Publication version of the Local Plan.

How can I see the Local Plan

- Using our online consultation at consult.barnsley.gov.uk/portal
- At Barnsley Central Library and branch libraries across the borough, either online or as a paper copy (during normal opening hours)
- At the Barnsley Civic Connects service centre, either online or as a paper copy (Monday to Friday between 9am and 5pm)

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How can I get a copy of the Local Plan and comments form?

- On the Council's website at www.barnsley.gov.uk (follow the 'Local Development Framework' link)
- From the Barnsley Civic Connects service centre (Monday to Friday between 9am and 5pm)
- By telephoning 01226 772606 (please note there will be a charge for paper copies)

How can I comment?

Using our online consultation at <http://consult.barnsley.gov.uk/portal>

3.14 If you are unable to do this then send us your completed comments form in one of the following ways:

- By e-mail to: localplanconsultation@barnsley.gov.uk
- By post to: Planning Policy, Development, BMBC, PO Box 604, Barnsley, S70 9FE

3.15 You can also comment on our Sustainability Appraisal which accompanies the Local Plan in the same ways.

3.16 We must receive all responses by #####

What can I comment on?

3.17 We would like your views on the Local Plan, particularly the proposed policies and site allocations. You can also comment on documents that support the Local Plan such as the Sustainability Appraisal. Your comments at this stage should relate to the soundness of the plan.

What will happen next?

3.18 We will consider the comments received. You will receive an acknowledgement by email. You will only receive an acknowledgement by letter if you have specifically requested that we contact you only by letter.

3.19 In due course we will produce a document summarising all the comments received and make this available on our website.

3.20 We will consider whether any additional consultation is required and then produce a Publication document which will be the subject of further consultations relating to the soundness of the Local Plan. The Publication version will be the document that the council wishes to submit to the Planning Inspectorate for independent examination in public.

3 . Introduction

Timetable and process

3.21 Consultation of the Publication version is the second stage of preparing the Local Plan and is a formal six week consultation period. Further stages of the process and indicative timescales are:

- Stage 3 Submission to the Secretary of State Autumn 2016
- Stage 4 Examination of the Local Plan February 2017
- Stage 5 Adoption of the Local Plan Summer 2017

Our approach

Plan Period

3.22 In this document we have worked from a base date of 1st April 2014 to 2033, which gives an overall time horizon of 19 years and will be known as the plan period. ⁽³⁾ We have chosen these dates as our plan period particularly because of our economic position and the lead in time for employment land to be developed and 2033 aligns with the council's economic strategy.

Proposed allocations

3.23 We have shown proposed allocations to cover this period. We are also proposing safeguarded land (land which can be considered for development after 2033). This will give permanence to the proposed Green Belt boundary until at least 2038.

Green Belt Review

3.24 Our housing and employment needs and aspirations cannot be accommodated without the need to release land from the Green Belt. We have undertaken a Green Belt review as part of our evidence base for this Local Plan.

3.25 In addition, further minor changes have been made to the Green Belt boundary to address such things as mapping anomalies, accuracy issues and changes in physical features and to provide more defensible boundaries.

3.26 Changes are shown on the Policies Map and we have produced plans to show these changes which are available in the Green Belt background paper. In relation to major changes to accommodate housing and employment requirements the Green Belt background paper also sets out the exceptional circumstances to justify alterations to the Green Belt boundary.

3 Sometimes this period is referred to in other documentation as "over the next 20 years" for convenient shorthand. The period is in fact a nineteen year period in planning terms, spanning, but including, 20 different years 2014-2033.

3 . Introduction

- 3.27** The Local Plan seeks to implement sustainable development by allocating previously developed land in the first instance and also by making the best use of existing infrastructure, where possible. There is not a large amount of previously developed land in the borough that is considered suitable for allocation.
- 3.28** The proposed allocations and policies in this document seek to provide a balance between creating the best possible opportunities to improve the economic prosperity of Barnsley as well as protecting and enhancing the boroughs assets to make Barnsley an attractive place to live, work and invest in.

What area does this Local Plan cover?

- 3.29** This Local Plan covers all land within Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's administrative boundary, with the exception of the area identified as the Peak District National Park. The Peak District National Park has its own local planning authority which sets planning policies and determines planning applications. The land within the Peak District National Park is not Green Belt and therefore does not have any bearing on any Green Belt figures quoted in the Local Plan or supporting documents.

Context

- 3.30** Barnsley lies at the mid point between the region's two main cities of Leeds to the north and Sheffield to the south, and covers an area of 329 square kilometres. It is home to around 236,600 people. Taken from ONS 2012 based population projections.
- 3.31** Historically Barnsley was centred around coal mining resulting in the borough's dispersed pattern of small towns and villages. Because people lived where they worked and coal was moved by rail, road links between towns and villages were poor and communities were self contained.
- 3.32** The borough has a varied geography. The west of the borough is predominantly rural in character with open moorland, arable farmland and natural woodland. It is characterised by attractive hilly countryside part of which lies in the Peak District National Park, and is centred on the rural market town of Penistone. In the centre of the borough is Barnsley itself and the surrounding urban area which is the main shopping, administrative, business and entertainment centre. To the east of the borough stretching from the M1 motorway to the Dearne Valley are the towns of the former Barnsley coalfield which form a dense settlement pattern and have a relatively high level of deprivation.
- 3.33** Barnsley's local distinctiveness stems from its historical character and culture, including its settlements and architecture. Barnsley Town Centre with its market and role as a knowledge hub and administrative centre for the borough, the friendly traditional market towns and the former mining settlements with their strong communities who have a traditional belief in self improvement and learning, along with the attractive rural villages all define Barnsley's distinctiveness. It also includes Barnsley's rural heritage, the Pennine topography, the varied landscapes, and the National Park.

3 . Introduction

3.34 Much of Barnsley's past economy, heritage, settlement pattern and character is a legacy of the mining industry. The closure of the mines saw the loss of more than 20,000 jobs over a period of 4/5 years. We need to evolve from our industrial past, adapt to change and meet future needs.

Duty to Co-operate and the City Regions

3.35 The Duty to Co-operate is a legal test that ensures Local Plans demonstrate that strategic cross boundary issues have been adequately dealt with. This involves ongoing engagement and co-operation with neighbouring authorities, and with various other agencies as set out in the regulations, known as 'prescribed bodies'. The mechanisms that already operate within both the Leeds and Sheffield City Regions mean that we are able to engage effectively with other authorities within both City Regions.

Leeds City Region (LCR)

3.36 Leeds City Region is the largest city region outside the London economy and has an Economic output of £55 Billion (5% of England's total).

3.37 LCR Strategic Economic Plan sets out the ambition to deliver an additional £5.2 Billion in economic output and an extra 62,000 jobs by 2021.

3.38 The City Regions growth aspirations will be achieved by focusing on the following sectors: Financial & Professional Services

- Health & Life Sciences
- Innovative Manufacturing
- Creative & Digital
- Food & Drink
- Low Carbon & Environmental

Sheffield City Region (SCR)

3.39 Sheffield City Region's economy needs radical structural change. To achieve this the number and productivity of businesses in the area must grow significantly and the economy must be internationalised.

3.40 SCR Strategic Economic Plan sets out the ambition to create 70,000 more jobs, 6,000 more businesses and increase productivity by £3 billion.

3.41 The SCR LEP Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) outlines Sheffield City Region's plans for bridging the gap between the economy of our region and that of the rest of the country. Central to that plan is the creation of 70,000 new jobs over a 10 year period.

3 . Introduction

- 3.42** The 70,000 net additional jobs to be created in SCR will impact on spatial development patterns. The City Region has initially identified seven long term spatial areas of growth and change where a significant proportion of growth is expected to occur. These seven areas contain our Enterprise Zone, in addition to both urban and rural parts of SCR and the Core City centre. In order to achieve the scale of growth required in the SCR in the long term it will be of vital importance to ensure that they are market ready. This will mean providing appropriate incentives, such as the Enterprise Zone, and infrastructure investment, including in the provision of commercial property, needed to unlock development opportunity.
- 3.43** In both City Regions emerging work will establish and agree what the implications are for Barnsley and the other local planning authorities.

Northern Powerhouse

- 3.44** The Northern Powerhouse is a proposal to boost economic growth in the North of England in the "Core Cities" of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield and Newcastle. The proposal is based on urban agglomeration and aims to reposition the UK economy away from London and the South East.

Sustainability and Climate Change

- 3.45** Promoting sustainable development and reducing the borough's impact on climate change are overarching principles of this Local Plan, in accordance with NPPF. Sustainable development is commonly defined as follows: 'The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life for future generations'. The use and development of land will be assessed against the objective of securing sustainable development within Barnsley to meet its environmental, economic and social needs. Proposals will be supported where they deliver:
- efficient use of land and infrastructure, particularly by utilising previously developed 'brownfield' land, achieving housing density targets to minimise the use of 'greenfield' sites and promoting appropriate mixed land uses integrated with the existing built form
 - economic and social well-being including health and safety of the population
 - reductions in social inequalities and disadvantages within the community particularly in relation to the location of employment, housing, shopping and other community facilities
 - protection or enhancement of the quality of natural assets including water, air, soil, minerals and biodiversity
 - vibrant and viable town centres
 - high quality well designed development taking into account local distinctiveness
 - improved quality of local landscapes and protection of the character of the wider countryside

3 . Introduction

- preservation or enhancement of the historic and cultural features of acknowledged importance
- convenient and integrated accessibility by public transport, cycle and foot and development located to reduce the need to travel
- efficient use of natural resources such as water
- renewable energy generation to reduce the causes of climate change

4 . Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

National Planning Policy Framework

- 4.1** The Local Plan has to be in conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites that both came into force in March 2012. The NPPF, and recently issued guidance that supports it, are reflected in this Local Plan.
- 4.2** The National Planning Policy Framework sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development. It also sets out 12 core planning principles that should underpin both plan making and planning decisions. These 12 principles are that planning should:-
- be genuinely plan-led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings, with succinct local and neighbourhood plans setting out a positive vision for the future of the area. Plans should be kept up-to-date, and be based on joint working and co-operation to address larger than local issues. They should provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made with a high degree of predictability and efficiency;
 - not simply be about scrutiny, but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives;
 - proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities;
 - always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings;
 - take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it;
 - support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy);

4 . Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

- contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework;
- encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value;
- promote mixed use developments, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising that some open land can perform many functions (such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage, or food production);
- conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations;
- actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; and
- take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.

4.3 In addition to national planning policy it is important that the plan is also prepared in the context of work within the City Regions and our local strategies. More detail can be found on these in the introduction section.

Neighbourhood Plans

4.4 Following implementation of the Localism Act 2011, Neighbourhood Planning guidance and regulations have been introduced. Neighbourhood planning gives local communities the opportunity to plan and shape their local areas. Once adopted a neighbourhood plan will form part of the statutory development plan for Barnsley and will inform decisions on planning applications within that neighbourhood area.

Local Strategies

Corporate Plan

4.5 Following the review of governance and ways of working of the local strategic partnership (LSP), One Barnsley, key elements of the Community Strategy for Barnsley, 2011-15 have now been embedded into two main strategies; the Barnsley Economic Strategy and the Health and Wellbeing Strategy. Both of which take their lead from the three key outcomes set out in the corporate plan which are:-

4 . Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

1. Growing the Economy
2. Improving people's potential and achievement
3. Changing the relationship between the council and the community

Economic Strategy - Jobs and Business Growth Plan

4.6 The Jobs and Business Plan 2014-17 was agreed by Barnsley MBC in May 2014 and is a three year business plan which sets the direction for a strong and stable economic future for Barnsley. Barnsley's economy is too small for the size of the borough. The town is unable to maintain enough jobs and businesses to support its working population. Therefore significant intervention in the local economy is needed. The Jobs and Business Plan sets out the business goals for Barnsley to close the economic performance gap as:

- More new businesses
- More job opportunities
- Diversification of the business base towards higher productivity sectors
- Better skills and training for Barnsley people

4.7 The five primary sectors identified as those to target where there is already a competitive advantage are:-

- Advanced manufacturing
- Construction
- Visitor economy
- Logistics
- Business services

4.8 Low carbon and creative and digital industries will also help our primary sectors to innovate and will be the target of support.

4.9 Five key steps for as part of our action plan are:-

- Invest in infrastructure
- Attract inward investment
- Improve the town centre
- Grow existing businesses
- Encourage higher productivity start-ups

Barnsley's Housing Strategy

4.10 In May 2014 Barnsley MBC agreed a Housing Strategy for 2014-2033. This builds on housing and regeneration initiatives that have been delivered across the borough. It also builds on the progress that Barnsley has made over a number of years towards achieving the long-term goal for the borough as 'a successful, uniquely distinctive town that offers prosperity and a high quality of life for all'.

4 . Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

- 4.11** It sets out the council's ambitions for housing provision, investment and management in the borough, and how a series of four-year delivery plans will be developed. The delivery plans will also show how the Council will use resources and influence partners particularly the private sector, to achieve its goals.
- 4.12** The Housing Strategy sets out five main strategic objectives, what the delivery plans will do to achieve these objectives and key ambitions. The objectives are set out below.
- Objective 1 Support new housing development.
 - Objective 2 Build high quality, desirable and sustainable homes.
 - Objective 3 Make best use of and improve existing housing stock.
 - Objective 4 Develop strong and resilient communities.
 - Objective 5 Support younger, older and vulnerable people to live independently.

Health

- 4.13** The government has introduced a series of wider ranging health reforms through the Health and Social Care Act (April 2013). At a local level this saw Public Health relocate in Local Authorities and the introduction of Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG).
- 4.14** The CCG is responsible for commissioning services with the approval of the Health and Wellbeing Boards(HWB). In turn the HWB .The HWB is responsible for the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). The delivery of the JSNA is the joint responsibility of the local authority and the CCG.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

- 4.15** A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment has been carried out by Barnsley MBC and the Primary Care Trust to draw together various strategies and statistics on the determinants of health.
- 4.16** Barnsley's JSNA (web link <https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/public-health/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-jsna>) contains information around the a number of planning related matter in the borough these include:
- Air Pollution
 - Noise
 - Fuel Poverty
 - Excess weight in Children

Transport Strategy

- 4.17** A transport strategy is being developed for Barnsley, which will identify and prioritise interventions associated with sustainable development transport corridors within and beyond the borough. The interventions identified within the Barnsley Transport Strategy

4 . Relationship to Other Plans and Strategies

will be programmed to promote sustainable travel and parking options for residents, visitors and business to employment locations, attractions, interchanges and also reduce the adverse impact of travel on people and the environment.

Digital Infrastructure Superfast Broadband Project

- 4.18** The four local authorities of the South Yorkshire Region (Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster) are embarking on a Superfast Broadband project to deliver improved broadband infrastructure to areas where it is acknowledged that the market is unlikely to deliver. Broadband connectivity is considered essential for building a strong and competitive economy resulting in economic growth and creating more and better jobs.
- 4.19** Currently around 20% of Barnsley has no access to commercial NGA infrastructure capable of delivering superfast broadband, mainly because industry has focused on more profitable urban areas with a larger number of potential customers. This has created a situation of market failure, predominantly in rural or outlying urban areas. The Superfast broadband project aims to increase the NGA infrastructure footprint in the region to 95% by 2017 which would enable approximately 588,486 premises at least to benefit from the opportunities provided by superfast broadband, with the remaining premises having 2Mbits/s access. The contract to deliver Superfast Broadband was signed on 19th September, 2014.

5 . Spatial Strategy

Barnsley's role in the City Regions

- 5.1** Barnsley's location means it is ideally placed to support sustainable economic growth in both Leeds and Sheffield city regions. Whilst we recognise that Barnsley is not a lead player in all respects, it can offer more affordable homes, and premises to businesses that do not need a city centre location. We have developed a regional reputation as a significant market town and sub regional service centre between Sheffield and Leeds. Barnsley can support the city regions to achieve their potential in a complementary way, supporting the sectors which will drive forward the regional economy. Situated in a gateway to the Peak District National Park means that recreation and leisure opportunities are much more accessible in Barnsley than they are to many residents within the two cities.
- 5.2** In order for Barnsley to fulfill its potential in a sustainable way its connectivity needs to improve. There is potential in the city regions to see Barnsley as being central to a Leeds - Sheffield growth corridor.
- 5.3** Barnsley taking a greater role in the economy could make a case for improvements in the A1-M corridor in order to deal with deprivation issues, particularly in the east of the borough. The majority of development proposed in the borough is to the east of the M1 and the Accessibility Improvement Zone supports this.

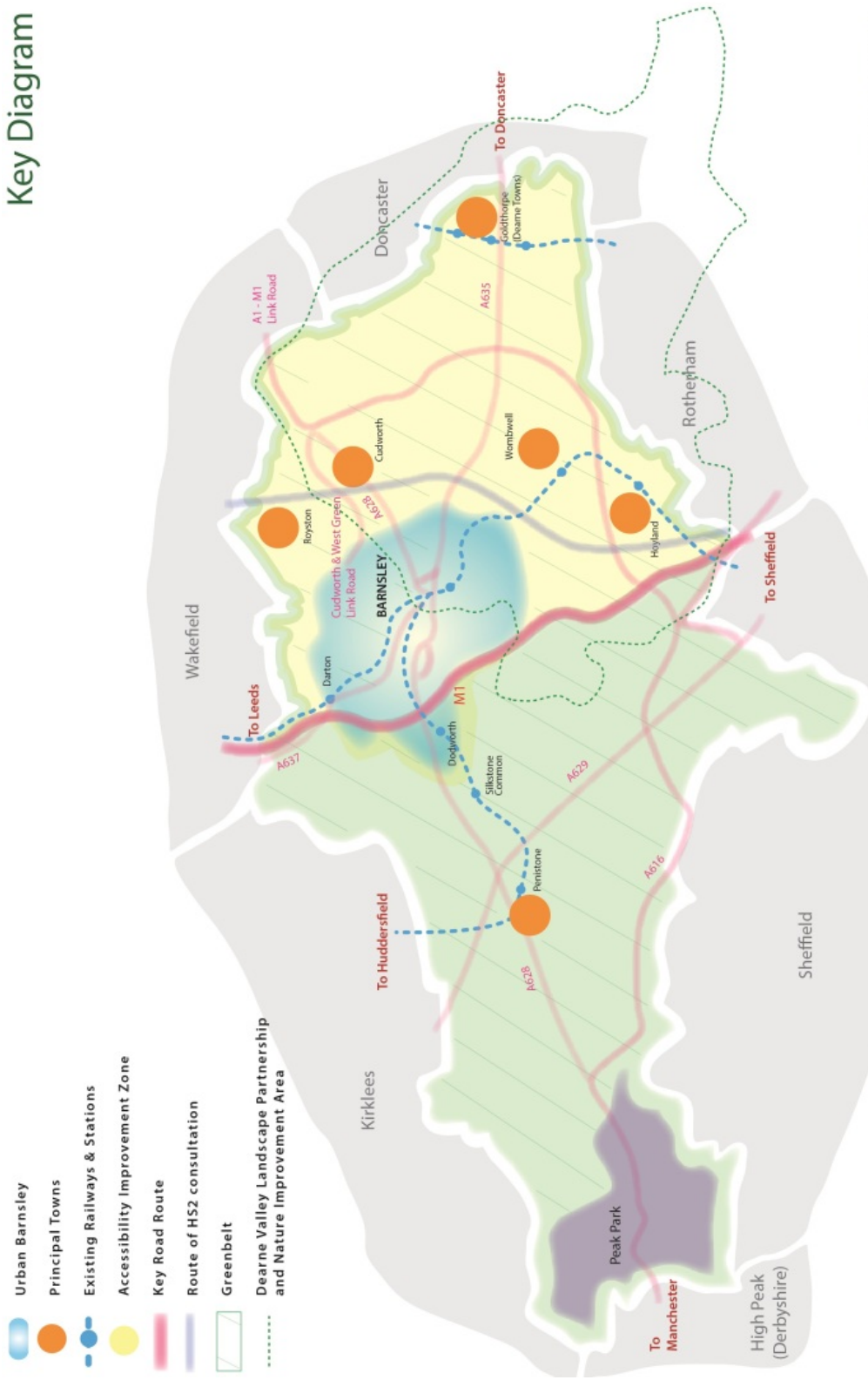
Spatial strategy and the location of growth

- 5.4** This Local Plan retains the Core Strategy spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy for Barnsley which is to focus development in the following areas:
- Urban Barnsley
 - The Principal Towns (Wombwell; Hoyland; Penistone; Goldthorpe (Dearne Towns); Cudworth and Royston
 - Development in villages will be encouraged where it meets local needs and supports vitality, the local village economy and viability of the local community. Whilst no allocations for this plan period have been put forward in this Local Plan, development may take place in villages where it is allocated through a Neighbourhood Plan or delivered through a Community Right to Build Order.
- 5.5** The nature of Barnsley's historic development has led to a dispersed pattern of settlements. Given the number of Principal Towns within the borough it is considered that this spatial strategy, based on spreading growth between these important settlements, is necessary to ensure the continued viability of our places and communities. Locating growth in all the Principal Towns is considered necessary not only to maintain the viability of those settlements but also to accommodate the growth anticipated for the borough. This spatial strategy is the most appropriate for Barnsley because it meets the needs of the borough, is able to accommodate growth, and provides flexibility. The spatial strategy is shown on the Key Diagram.

5 . Spatial Strategy

Key Diagram

Figure 1



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5 . Spatial Strategy

- 5.6** This section defines Barnsley's settlement hierarchy, and provides more information on the current and anticipated roles of the Borough's settlements.
- 5.7** It is important to recognise that both Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns include within their boundaries other distinct localities. These places have their own identity and characteristics which need to be taken into account, maintained and strengthened where appropriate.
- 5.8** It is intended that no matter how much development a settlement can accommodate, the local distinctiveness of that place will be retained. Some areas cannot accommodate large numbers of new houses or employment development but that does not mean that those places will not change. We will make sure that what is good and special about a place is preserved and enhanced, and what is not so good will be improved through development as appropriate.

The Settlement Hierarchy

- 5.9** In order to create sustainable communities the Local Plan identifies where development should be focused and where it should be limited. Places differ across the borough and the role and function of the borough's settlements is reflected in the following settlement hierarchy.⁽⁴⁾

Classification	Settlements
Sub Regional Town	Urban Barnsley (including Darton and Dodworth)
Principal Towns	Cudworth (including Grimethorpe and Shafton), Wombwell (including Darfield), Hoyland (including Birdwell, Blacker Hill, Elsecar, Hemingfield and Jump), Goldthorpe (Dearne Towns) (including Thurnscoe and Bolton on Dearne), Penistone (including Cubley and Springvale), Royston
Villages	Billingley, Brierley, Broomhill, Carlecotes, Cawthorne, Crane Moor, Crow Edge, Dunford Bridge, Great Houghton, Green Moor, High Hoyland, Hood Green, Howbrook, Hoylandswaine, Hunshelf, Huthwaite, Ingbirchworth, Langsett, Little Houghton, Middlecliff, Millhouse Green, Pilley, Oxspring, Silkstone, Silkstone Common, Swaithe, Tankersley (including lower Pilley), Townhead, Thurlstone, Thurgoland, Weetshaw Lane (near Cudworth), Woolley Colliery Village, Worsbrough Village, and Wortley

4 This hierarchy takes into account the Babbie Settlement Assessment 2003 and subsequent Jacobs update in 2007 together with the changes made through adoption of the Core Strategy in 2011.

5 . Spatial Strategy

Urban Barnsley

- 5.10** Urban Barnsley incorporates the main built up area of Barnsley extending from Athersley to Worsbrough (North to South) and Higham to Ardsley (East to West) and also includes Darton and Dodworth. It is within Urban Barnsley as a whole where most development should take place in order to enhance Barnsley's role as a sub-regional town within the Sheffield and Leeds City Regions.
- 5.11** It includes Barnsley town itself, the largest settlement in the borough which is the main retail (including a sub-regionally important Market) employment, educational and cultural centre of the borough. It is the most accessible place in the borough in terms of public transport and benefits from the Barnsley Interchange as a hub for bus, rail and taxi services. Barnsley town centre will be the main focus for new retail, leisure, cultural and office development.
- 5.12** The River Dearne Valley Corridor and the Historic Landscape Corridor are strategic parts of Barnsley's Green Infrastructure network.
- 5.13** We want to encourage growth in what are our most accessible and sustainable locations in the borough. Urban Barnsley will be the main focus for development, and will support the important role of Barnsley Town Centre.
- 5.14** Outside Barnsley Town Centre, there are a number of smaller centres providing local retail and facilities to meet the needs of the local communities. Any proposed development in these areas will be appropriate to the scale, role, function and character of the centres. Alongside industrial and rural land uses the settlements are set within an undulating valley, within which perhaps the most striking feature is the green infrastructure surrounding, penetrating and defining the built up areas within it. This varied topography provides the opportunity for occasional far reaching views of the surrounding area and as recognised in the Landscape Character Assessment, there is the potential for well managed development to restore and improve the surrounding landscape, particularly on the edges of the built up areas.

Principal Towns

- 5.15** The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) designated five Principal Towns in Barnsley. These were Wombwell, Hoyland, Penistone, Goldthorpe (Dearne Towns) and Cudworth. The RSS also provided the opportunity to treat other areas as Principal Towns if there was a need for regeneration purposes and Royston is considered to fall into this category. Through preparation of the Core Strategy a case was made for Royston to become a Principal Town and that case was accepted by the Inspector. As such Barnsley has six Principal Towns which along with Urban Barnsley should be the main local focus for housing, employment, shopping, leisure, education, health and cultural activities and facilities, and their roles as accessible and vibrant places to live should be enhanced.

5 . Spatial Strategy

- 5.16** **The Dearne Towns** of Goldthorpe along with Thurnscoe and Bolton on Dearne represent an urban grouping in the east of the borough which relates closely to the A1 and Doncaster to the east. There are train stations at Goldthorpe (with limited park and ride facilities), Bolton on Dearne and Thurnscoe on the Wakefield Sheffield Line. The Dearne Valley Parkway runs north of Goldthorpe linking junction 36 of the M1 on to Doncaster and the Dearne towns is the subject of a pilot community accessibility study. Thurnscoe is a good example of where community facilities such as park and ride and a Sure Start Centre have been located at the railway station to make the most of an accessible location.
- 5.17** The decline of the coal mining industry had a significant impact on the area resulting in high levels of unemployment and large amounts of despoiled and derelict land. Reclamation schemes have been carried out although environmental problems persist and the quality of much of the housing stock is poor. The Dearne Towns are a priority in terms of housing and employment development with a particular emphasis on renewing areas where the market has failed.
- 5.18** Goldthorpe town centre is the main shopping and service centre for the Dearne Towns and benefits from the Goldthorpe Renaissance Market Town Initiative. As part of this the Goldthorpe masterplan provides a guide for the long term regeneration of Goldthorpe. It focuses on the central area of the village, covering the majority of the main shopping area, important community facilities such as the junior and infant school, the market and police station, areas of older terraced housing and potential sites for new housing, some of which is already under construction.
- 5.19** Issues around retail activity are also addressed. It is recognised that the current retail area is too spread out, resulting in a number of empty and derelict shops, giving a poor initial impression to those arriving in Goldthorpe from the east of the village. The masterplan refocuses the shopping area by removing some of the eastern retail units alongside a programme of public realm and shop front improvements. The market is also a key consideration. Public consultation showed that the market is very important to local people but that the current location is hidden away. This will be remedied with the relocation of the junior and infant school as the vacant site will provide an opportunity to create a public open square. This has the potential for a number of uses including a market area together with a private retail development that will further enhance the sustainability of the village.
- 5.20** The other smaller local centres in the Dearne Towns of Bolton on Dearne and Thurnscoe will also be supported.
- 5.21** The Sheffield City Region Dearne Valley Eco-Vision sought to re-imagine the Dearne Valley as the green heart of Sheffield City Region Eco Valley. The principles of the Eco-Vision were:
- the delivery of more energy efficient homes, cutting fuel bills for residents
 - better public transport links, improving access and reducing reliance on the car
 - more training opportunities will be available in skills to address climate change

5 . Spatial Strategy

- improving people's job prospects and equipping them for the new jobs created
- more businesses, specialising in environmental technologies, are attracted to the area
- an enhanced natural environment, creating a place where people want to live and work and bring up their families
- the creation of an area attracting visitors from across the City Region

5.22 Work has been done previously to establish whether joint planning documents and seeking Eco-standards for developments is feasible. Latterly it has been decided that the Eco-Vision is best delivered through implementation of the Nature Improvement Area and Local Nature Partnership.

5.23 The Landscape Character Assessment describes it as having a topographically varied landscape characterised by three dominant land use patterns, agriculture, industry and landscape renewal which mitigates impacts of previous industrial activity. The potential for development to improve the condition and character of the landscape is identified. Landscape design will form an important part of any development, with particular attention being given to boundary treatment, restoration of lost and degraded landscape features, protecting the arable areas and ensuring appropriate planting at the urban edge.

5.24 In addition to potential new housing sites the Goldthorpe Masterplan also identifies a site for a new primary school. The existing school needs significant investment and does not have the space to allow for the future expansion that proposed new housing developments may require. The Masterplan also identifies the potential for new retail/supermarket provision on the site of the existing school. A central location for any new retail provision would be the most sustainable option for Goldthorpe and along with the new school, will support the economic vitality of the town centre.

5.25 **Hoyland, Wombwell, Cudworth (including Grimethorpe) and Royston** whilst different in character, can be seen to have more commonality in role. Rather than standing alone they relate more closely to each other and have interlinked functions. They are located in an arc close to Urban Barnsley, hugging the eastern side of the built up area. They cumulatively provide significant housing and employment opportunities and are located within the Barnsley Growth Corridor. They are also grouped around the route of the former Cudworth Railway which will be safeguarded for potential reinstatement.

5.26 **Cudworth** suffered severe decline in traditional sources of employment during the 1980's, a process which accelerated in the 90's with the almost complete cessation of coal mining and associated activity. The inadequacy of the existing infrastructure and the generally poor image of the area was identified in the UDP as having presented difficulties in attracting new employment opportunities. The Core Strategy identifies Cudworth as an area of growth and aims to enable Cudworth to fulfill its important role as a Principal Town. Grimethorpe and Shafton are included within the Cudworth Principal Town boundary as set out in the

5 . Spatial Strategy

Vision section of the Core Strategy. This enables some development to be focused on Grimethorpe to take forward and continue the regeneration that has already been carried out.

5.27 The Cudworth and West Green Link Road is now completed and the treatment of the town centre needs to be carefully considered. The A1-M1 link road which links Junction 36 of the M1 to the A1 through Wakefield District passes between Cudworth and Grimethorpe and has improved accessibility in this area, which will be further enhanced with the completion of the Cudworth and West Green Link Road.

5.28 *'There's a good range of shops and services in Cudworth, even a couple of furniture stores (Roberts) and it soon became clear that a lot of hard work has been done in recent years by community volunteers, councillors and professionals in key social and economic areas, part of the regeneration of the Borough as a whole, bringing Cudworth out of the doldrums following the 1984/85 miners' strike'. (Brian Elliot www.aroundtownpublications.co.uk)*

5.29 Grimethorpe has its own smaller local centre which will also be supported. It has been the focus of major regeneration and renewal in recent years, particularly benefiting from the Green Corridor Programme of housing investment.

5.30 At Grimethorpe the focus of recent activity has been to improve owner-occupied terraced housing in the centre of the village, replace 47 old prefabs in the Mount Pleasant area and continue the new build programme on what is known as 'the old village site'. This was an area of older terraced housing cleared between 2000 and 2005.

5.31 *'Grimethorpe is a place where, despite tremendous social and economic problems in the wake of the miners' strike and pit closures, residents and supporters are rightly proud of what is now being achieved. And, as we shall see, it is not just structural regeneration and redevelopment that has put a smile on a place of well over 5,000 residents, about the same population size as existed in the days of when Coal was King and Carlton Main Colliery Company the main landowner. Over three or four generations coal was Grimethorpe, and vice versa. It provided work, wages, houses, amenities and culture, the very life and soul of the community. It is no surprise that when coal suddenly went a great vacuum could not be collier-like filled.' (Brian Elliot www.aroundtownpublications.co.uk)*

5.32 We want to take the opportunity of the new Advanced Learning Centre to improve social cohesion in Cudworth and to continue the improvement in the community infrastructure that the new primary care health centre has begun. We will plan for Cudworth, Shafton and Grimethorpe together but will ensure that we protect their individual distinctiveness. We will progress and consolidate the success of regeneration schemes completed and already underway such as the new bypass around Cudworth, and the opportunity to improve the public realm as a result of a reduction in through traffic.

5.33 The Cudworth Principal Town boundary includes both the urban areas of Cudworth and Grimethorpe which are separated by open Green Belt land. The Principal Town has varied land uses and topography where the settlements are situated mainly on higher ground

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with large areas of residential and industrial development. The topography allows for distant views towards Urban Barnsley. The new Shafton Advanced Learning Centre, which replaces the former Willowgarth High School and Priory Priory School and Sports College, is located centrally between Cudworth, Grimethorpe and Shafton. Retail and service provision is concentrated within Cudworth District Centre and further enhanced with more local provision within Grimethorpe. The central area of Cudworth also benefits from a high quality district park, Cudworth Park and the Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre which serves the Principal Town and the whole borough.

- 5.34** As recognised in the Landscape Character Assessment, there is the potential for well managed development to restore and improve the surrounding landscape. Potential housing development within Cudworth is focused on three key sites at Carrs Lane, Pontefract Road and Weetshaw Lane. Proposals for Grimethorpe are limited to a single site at Brierley Road which has the potential to consolidate progress with ongoing regeneration projects. Options for employment land are focused on Green Belt sites on part of the land between Cudworth and Grimethorpe and existing employment land in Grimethorpe.
- 5.35** **Wombwell** is recognised as a small but busy market town which continues to be a well defined centre. The area suffered from the decline of the coal industry and levels of new housebuilding have been historically low. Wombwell has a train station on the Wakefield to Sheffield line with a park and ride facility. The Dearne Valley Parkway runs to the south of Wombwell linking from Junction 36 of the M1 to the Dearne Towns and on to Doncaster. Wombwell has a bypass in the form of Mitchell's Way and Valley Way to the east of the town. This forms a link from Urban Barnsley to the Dearne Valley Parkway.
- 5.36** *'The advent of Valley Way and Mitchells Way, the new by-pass, in recent years has taken its toll on the centre of Wombwell. But this small town has risen to the challenge. Its paved plaza area on High Street is a credit to regeneration. It is good to see such an ancient town still growing and thriving. Wombwell dates back to pre-Norman times and is named in the Domesday Book as a small agricultural village, Wambella - the place of the well.'*
(Brian Elliot www.aroundtownpublications.co.uk)
- 5.37** Wombwell Principal Town also includes Darfield. Coal mining was a traditional source of employment in Darfield but has now ceased, as a result unemployment has increased and at the same time the population has decreased. East of Darfield is the A1- M1 link road which links Junction 36 of the M1 to the A1 through Wakefield District (part is the Dearne Valley Parkway and part the Coalfields Link Road). This has improved accessibility to the north east linking through Wakefield to key destinations such as the Humber Ports and is further enhanced by the completion of the Cudworth and West Green Link Road.
- 5.38** We want Wombwell to continue to flourish as one of the borough's largest district centres offering a range of services and facilities. We will support the centre in Darfield possibly by way of added retail provision on the redundant Foulstone school site. The new Advanced Learning Centre, which is located between Wombwell and Darfield adjacent to Netherwood

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Country Park, will improve, integrate and coordinate the social and leisure facilities of the town as well as adding sustainable transport links. We will support improved connections between the two settlements whilst continuing to promote the distinctiveness of both communities.

- 5.39** Wombwell Principal Town, including Darfield is within an undulating topography with Wombwell as a dominant built form stretching from lower to higher ground, and Darfield located on a ridge top making it visible from other vantage points elsewhere in the borough. As recognised in the Landscape Character Assessment, this topography allows for distant views interrupted by built form and vegetation from the Principal Town with the potential for development in Wombwell to restore and enhance the landscape, with an emphasis on screening industrial development, restoring protecting and enhancing urban edges and landscape features and considering woodland planting.
- 5.40** There are a variety of land uses including residential, industrial, shops, services and green infrastructure, with areas of ancient woodland on the edges of the settlement. Retail and service provision is focused in Wombwell District Centre, one of the larger centres outside Barnsley Town Centre and the new Advanced Learning Centre in Low Valley is centrally located between Wombwell and Darfield. There is also local centre provision in Darfield.
- 5.41** The main focus for employment development in this area is within existing employment areas at Mitchell's Way and Everill Gate Lane Industrial Estates. Housing development is focused on three key sites, land north of Barnsley Road, the former Wombwell High School and the former playing fields in Darfield. The development of all three sites is likely to involve the loss of existing green space. As such developments will be required to incorporate appropriate green space provision in line with site specific policies set out in the housing section of this document. Given the nature of existing green space provision in Wombwell and the level of proposed development, we have developed a Concept Statement and Plan, set out in the Green Space section of this document, to show how the different land uses can work together and contribute to the overall improvement of green space in the Wombwell area. The main areas of safeguarded land are to the west of Darfield and two sites to the south of Wombwell, with the potential to be considered for development on the next review of the plan.
- 5.42** **Hoyland** was also hit by pit closures which removed traditional sources of employment in the area. Interest in the area recovered in the late 80's and 90's with industrial estates being established on the sites of two former collieries and housing development taking place. It is a district centre with a market which the Core Strategy will support by focusing retail, service and community facilities here. Hoyland is accessible to the M1 and the Dearne Valley Parkway which forms part of the A1-M1 link road. Hoyland also includes Birdwell, Blacker Hill, Elsecar, Hemingfield and Jump. There is a train station at Elsecar on the Wakefield to Sheffield line which has the tourism assets of the Elsecar Heritage Centre and the Trans Pennine Trail.

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- 5.43** *'In recent years, particularly in the wake of pit closures, much work has been done and is ongoing to revive and improve the quality of life, the built environment, community services and the general appearance of Hoyland. New proposals which appear to be the harbinger of Hoyland's renaissance could be very exciting indeed.'* (Brian Elliot www.aroundtownpublications.co.uk)
- 5.44** The Elsecar Heritage Centre is an important tourism and cultural asset in this area that the Local Plan will safeguard and promote.
- 5.45** We want Hoyland to grow in housing and employment terms taking advantage of its accessible location and utilising strategic transport links. We will plan for Birdwell, Hemingfield, Jump, Blacker Hill and Elsecar along with Hoyland whilst seeking to protect their unique identities. The defined centres will be supported and additional development, particularly in Hoyland town centre will be welcomed to improve the vitality and viability of this district centre.
- 5.46** **Royston** is situated on the northern edge of the borough adjacent to Wakefield District. To the north and west are extensive areas of countryside and to the south open land separates the settlement from Athersley to Carlton (although this is where the new secondary school is to be located). Originally a farming village, during the industrial revolution Royston saw the construction of the canal in the 1790's and the railway which opened in 1840 (both of which are now disused). It had a mine, clay works and brick works which are now closed, but the Monkton Coke and Chemical works is still in operation to the east of the town processing coal brought in by road.
- 5.47** As in other places, pit closures meant the loss of a major source of local employment. A shirt factory provided employment in Royston from the 1940s to 1980s, but Royston has traditionally looked to Wakefield district, urban Barnsley and the north east towns for employment opportunities. Most housing growth in recent decades has taken place in the western half of Royston. Reflecting this pattern of housing growth the eastern part of Royston is characterised by older housing stock, much of which is relatively high density and local authority owned. The Trans Pennine Trail runs through Royston along the canal bank.
- 5.48** Renewing areas where the local housing market has failed is a priority and like Cudworth, Royston is part of Barnsley's Green Corridor area. At Royston the Green Corridor work has been centred around improvements on the Midland Road gateway, providing grants for owners and landlords via a facelift scheme.
- 5.49** We want to support growth and change in Royston. The redevelopment of the former school site offers the opportunity for regeneration and consolidation of the town centre and its two shopping areas, possibly including new retail provision. Additionally the site is likely to deliver housing and green space that will transform this area of the town. Coupled with the housing and employment growth that will occur elsewhere in Royston over the plan period this will result in important changes for the town. We will ensure this is carried out in a way which increases the sustainability and accessibility of the town.

5 . Spatial Strategy

- 5.50** Royston is a low lying self contained settlement within a valley between Wakefield and Urban Barnsley, with significant arable farming and residential settlements. The town's landscape character has a strong urban influence due to earlier industrial and housing development. It is now principally residential in character with the last central employment site now disused. The key traditional employer remains the Coke works, located on the far east of the town, severed from the main built up area of Royston by an existing freight railway line with the potential for passenger reinstatement in the longer term. As well as a key employer the Cokeworks is a striking landmark on Royston's skyline. It's chimney can be seen from most vantage points and is a focal point at the end of the High Street.
- 5.51** The former Barnsley canal also runs through the east of the town providing a green link with biodiversity value and the potential for use of sustainable transport modes. There is a detailed network of footpaths and cycleways running through the town linking the different residential areas, open spaces and community facilities. However, the links between them are not always clear and would benefit from improvement. As part of the development of the new Advanced Learning Centre located at Carlton and serving Royston, part of this network is being used as a safer route to school. Royston Park in particular is a high quality and valued open space located in the very centre of the town, but its entrance is to an extent concealed.
- 5.52** The key areas of opportunity for the future development of Royston are the former Royston High School site and the substantial area of land proposed for housing at the western edge of the town at Lee Lane. Given the size and location of this site, development must consider the need for appropriate local facilities, provided they do not negatively impact on Royston Town Centre. Further detail is contained in the site specific policies in the Housing section of this document. The ongoing development of the 'Rabbit lngs' area as a high quality multi functioning open space to the west of the settlement adjacent to the Cokeworks will also contribute to the improvement of Royston's green space provision.
- 5.53** **Penistone** stands alone as a long established Pennine rural market town which is an important shopping and service centre serving a large rural hinterland in the west of the borough. The Principal Town boundary includes Cubley and Springvale.
- 5.54** Penistone is in an area of attractive countryside, close to the Peak Park and surrounded by Green Belt. Its close proximity to Sheffield, Huddersfield and Barnsley has made it attractive to people who wish to combine the benefits of living in a pleasant environment without having excessively long journeys to work. The unemployment rate in the town is lower than other parts of the borough due to the large number of commuters, but many residents still depend upon the limited number of employment opportunities in the town. The relative remoteness of the town from the remainder of the borough, particularly for people who rely on public transport make these employment opportunities even more important.

5 . Spatial Strategy

- 5.55** *'There is much about the history of Penistone that explains the character of the old town and perhaps the local people. The physical character can of course be traced to those early days of church, school and market followed by the impact of the local steel and engineering industry and the associated importance of the railway links. As for the people, this is less easy to argue especially in these days of greatly increased mobility. The town is a great mix of long-established families and family businesses and so called "newcomers" and in fairness to the latter it is probably fair to say that nowadays they far outweigh the former. It all depends of course on what your definition of a "newcomer" might be. It is not unknown for a whole generation to pass by before a newcomer comes to be regarded as a genuine "local". Whilst this no doubt applies to some extent to Penistone with its well-marked and much valued old traditions, there are clear signs of change. Change that is important to maintaining and developing the vitality of the town based on local initiatives. New people moving into the Penistone area – even those who appear at first or even second glance to have mainly "dormitory linkages" nevertheless bring new interests, abilities, skills and of course, expectations to the town.'* (Frank A Wilson www.aroundtownpublications.co.uk)
- 5.56** We want Penistone to be the main local focus for development in the borough's rural west, facilitating its renaissance as a market town and maximising its tourism role. Penistone is the main centre for the surrounding villages and we want to consolidate this role through the plan period. The town centre has undergone regeneration with a new supermarket and market hall now operational.
- 5.57** Penistone Principal Town is focused on the settlement of Penistone, a long established Pennine rural market town which serves the surrounding rural villages. As described in the Landscape Character Assessment the agricultural landscape around Penistone is characterised by regular field patterns with stone wall boundaries. It is close to and has views across open moorland with the wind farm at Spicer Hill a highly visible and dominant feature.
- 5.58** The remaining rural area has both distinctive open moorland forming part of the Peak District National Park and gently rolling hills and valleys containing woodland, agricultural land, stone farmsteads, villages and hamlets and large stone country houses set in designed parkland landscapes. A network of main roads and country lanes link settlements and the disused Woodhead railway crosses the area. The railway now has a role as part of the Transpennine Trail and has the potential for future reinstatement.

5 . Spatial Strategy

Villages

- 5.59** Villages are those settlements with a population below 3000.⁽⁵⁾ They vary in size from larger villages to small hamlets but are generally characterised by a limited range of services and relatively poor public transport. Some are close to nearby towns, others are in the Green Belt.
- 5.60** This Local Plan does not promote significant development in these villages. Development will be supported where it is necessary for the viability of the settlement and to meet local needs.

5 Threshold derived from Babbie 2003, Urban Potential Study Aug 2005, YHA guide, Urban definition, 2001 census and RSS work on Urban Potential

6 . Policies and Proposals

These general policies are intended to guide the location, type and quality of development in the borough. They will be used to make decisions on planning applications together with other policies in this Local Plan, the Joint Waste Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework.

- 6.1** Arrangements for the monitoring of the policies and the key indicators to ensure the policies are working will be set out in the next version of the Local Plan. We will carry out regular monitoring to ensure that the plan is successfully managing change, that its implementation is producing sustainable development and to determine when a review of the Local Plan may be required.
- 6.2** When considering development proposals we will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. We will work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.
- 6.3** Planning applications that accord with other relevant policies will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise taking into account whether:
- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
 - Specific policies in that framework indicate that development should be restricted.
- 6.4** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is to be seen as a 'golden thread' that runs through plan-making and decision taking. In respect of making planning decisions, development proposals that accord with the development plan should be approved without delay unless there are adverse impacts of granting permission that would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework, taken as a whole or specific policies in that framework, indicate that development should be restricted.
- 6.5** The policy below will be applied to all development. This policy will be the starting point for making decisions on all proposals including those shown on the Proposals Maps as Urban Fabric (shown as light grey areas with the notation of no specific allocation). Other policies of the Local Plan and Joint Waste Plan will be applied as appropriate.

6 . Policies and Proposals

Policy GD1 General Development

Proposals for development will be approved if:

- there will be no significant adverse effect on the living conditions and residential amenity of existing and future residents
- they are compatible with neighbouring land and will not significantly prejudice the current or future use of the neighbouring land
- they will not adversely affect the potential development of a wider area of land which could otherwise be available for development and safeguards access to adjacent land
- they include landscaping to provide a high quality setting for buildings, incorporating existing landscape features and ensuring that plant species and the way they are planted, hard surfaces, boundary treatments and other features appropriately reflect, protect and improve the character of the local landscape.
- any adverse impact on the environment, natural resources, waste and pollution is minimised and mitigated

- 6.6** Further detail on some of these issues is set out in Policy D1 Design which sets the overarching design principles for the borough, and associated Supplementary Planning Documents on Residential Amenity and the Siting of Buildings, Designing New Housing Development and Advertisements.

Living Conditions

- 6.7** We want to make sure that the living conditions and residential amenity of people are protected, that development is set within high quality landscaping and that land is used efficiently by making sure that new development does not reduce development opportunities on neighbouring land.
- 6.8** We will assess impact on living conditions and residential amenity in relation to
- Noise, smell, dust, vibration, light, air, surface water, groundwater or other pollution and disturbance from any proposed activity, including traffic related noise and the comings and goings of visitors to premises particularly when late evening activity is involved. Planning conditions will be used to control the construction process
 - Overlooking and privacy
 - Outlook from dwellings including consideration of whether structures in close proximity to windows are considered visually over dominant. However, consideration does not extend to the protection of a person's particular view from a property as this is not a material planning consideration.
 - Daylight/sunlight and overshadowing
 - Landscaping and boundary treatments.

6 . Policies and Proposals

Landscaping and Boundary Treatments

- 6.9** Landscaping should be encouraged in all schemes as it has other benefits including biodiversity provision, climate change resilience and carbon absorption. Any new planting should use a variety of native species which are of local provenance where possible as plants from local sources are better adapted to local conditions and using local sources reduces the risk of introducing diseases and pests. Nectar-rich plants and berry producing shrubs incorporated into planting schemes will be encouraged as they will provide valuable food sources for wildlife, and development of other habitats such as wildflower grassland and wetlands should also be considered.
- 6.10** Planting should, where possible, be designed to link habitats to form corridors for wildlife with existing hedgerows included within developments. Where they have become patchy or overgrown, existing hedgerows should be restored as part of new developments wherever possible. Green walls within developments will be encouraged.

Policy GD2 Temporary Buildings and Uses

Temporary buildings will normally be allowed where it can be demonstrated that a permanent building is either not suitable or that urgent accommodation is needed pending the completion of a permanent building.

On sites visible from highways and public areas, temporary buildings will normally be given a temporary permission not exceeding 5 years.

Where vacant sites and premises are not to be immediately developed, appropriate temporary uses may be permitted subject to other policies in the Plan.

- 6.11** Temporary buildings include portable and demountable buildings and structures and those built using short life materials.
- 6.12** Such buildings are often utilitarian in design and can detract from the appearance of the area. They may be acceptable when hidden from public view, for example on some parts of industrial estates. However temporary buildings and uses can also play an important role in the phased redevelopment of key locations such as Barnsley Town Centre. Policy BTC7 together with its supporting text covers this scenario. In other instances they will be allowed only exceptionally and for a limited period.
- 6.13** Renewal of temporary permission will only be permitted where it can be shown that exceptional circumstances exist and that measures to resolve the situation are outside the applicant's control. In such instances further temporary permission would be for a period not exceeding 5 years. Applicants must demonstrate that that the situation is capable of being resolved within this period.

6 . Policies and Proposals

- 6.14** Temporary uses will be assessed having regard to the provisions of other policies in the plan and in particular Policy GD1 General Development Policy. Where proposals are acceptable temporary permission would be given for a period not exceeding 5 years.

These policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies

Part 1

H7, H8, H8A, H8B, H8C, H8D, H8F

GS5

ED4, ED7, ED7, ED9

BE6D, BE6E

7 . Location of Growth

The Challenge

- Ensuring that all development reduces the need to travel and improves the general level of accessibility helping to reduce disadvantages and inequalities in access to services and minimising the impact on the countryside
- Providing enough new homes in the borough over the plan period
- Demonstrating at least a 15 year supply of land for housing development is available
- Ensuring new homes are provided in the right places
- Developing the Barnsley economy to meet local needs and to provide local job opportunities
- Capitalising on our position within two City Regions and adjoining a third
- Providing people who live in Barnsley with opportunities to get good quality jobs in and out of Barnsley
- Developing a residential offer that makes Barnsley an attractive location for investment
- Building on economic progress over the last 10 years and addressing entrenched problems of worklessness by creating a more diverse range of employment development and employment opportunities

The Current Position

- Barnsley is a significant market town and sub regional service centre
- Barnsley sits within both the Leeds and the Sheffield City Regions
- Local waiting lists for housing are growing
- Increasing house prices which have led in recent years to an increase in demand for affordable housing.

Policy Solutions

- Continuing to support the growth agenda of the City Regions
- Employing a sequential approach to the location of development
- Allocating land for employment
- Allocating land for housing

Policy LG1 City Regions

We will support the economic growth agenda of the Sheffield, Leeds and Manchester City Regions. We will seek to maximise the opportunities and benefits of Barnsley's favourable location in the region and the favourable economic position of sitting within two City Regions. We will provide new homes and improve existing infrastructure.

7 . Location of Growth

- 7.1** Barnsley sits within the functional economic areas of the Leeds City Region and the Sheffield City Region. There may also be opportunities for Barnsley in economic terms arising from proximity to the Manchester City Region, to the west and from the Northern Powerhouse initiative.

Policy LG2 The Location of Growth

Priority will be given to development in the following locations:

- Urban Barnsley
- Principal Towns of Cudworth, Wombwell, Hoyland, Goldthorpe (Dearne Towns), Penistone and Royston

Urban Barnsley will be expected to accommodate significantly more growth than any individual Principal Town to accord with its place in the settlement hierarchy.

Development will be allowed in villages if it is consistent with Green Belt policy and is necessary for the viability of the settlement and to meet local needs.

- 7.2** This approach to the location of development is advocated to encourage development in specific locations to ensure the spatial strategy for the borough is achieved. Urban Barnsley, in support of Barnsley Town Centre, will be the main focus for housing, employment, shopping, health, leisure, business and public services in the region. Individual Principal Towns will be the main local focus for housing, employment, shopping, leisure, education, health and cultural activities and facilities. There will be a slower pace and scale of growth in villages and rural areas.
- 7.3** This spatial strategy takes into account the findings of the Barnsley Settlement Assessment (2003 and 2007), which covers all Barnsley's towns with a population over 3000, along with a sample of villages and hamlets with a population under 3000. It assesses each settlement in terms of:
- existing sustainability (the schools, shops, employment, public transport and other services available in the settlement)
 - potential benefits of growth; and
 - physical and environmental issues that might influence levels of growth.
- 7.4** Barnsley's settlement hierarchy and settlement roles are set out in the Spatial Strategy Section 6.

The Challenge

- Developing the Barnsley economy to meet local needs and to provide local job opportunities
- Reducing serious levels of worklessness and encouraging the transition from a low skill/low wage economy to a higher skills/higher wage economy
- Protecting existing employment sites and buildings and ensuring provision of sufficient land and premises for future economic growth
- Promoting tourism and cultural facilities
- Enabling appropriate rural diversification
- Maintaining sustainable rural communities and viable villages
- Supporting and developing existing and new sectors in Barnsley which have growth potential
- Ensuring that the office sector and other new sectors are provided with opportunities for growth and development, primarily in Barnsley Town Centre

The Current Position

- Barnsley is under performing economically in comparison with South Yorkshire and the wider region, and its current economic structure makes it more vulnerable to the effects of global economic recession
- Existing tourist attractions include Cannon Hall, Elsecar Heritage Centre, the Trans Pennine Trail, Wentworth Castle, RSPB Old Moor Wetlands Centre and the Peak District National Park and Southern Pennine Fringe
- Existing cultural facilities include Experience Barnsley, the Civic, the Lamproom Theatre and a seasonal town centre events programme

Policy Solutions

- Ensuring the provision of a wide range of employment locations, land and premises
- Resisting the loss of existing employment land that meets the needs of existing businesses or is likely to meet the needs of businesses in the future
- Promoting opportunities for tourism and culture
- Accommodating a range of employment generating use, including work from/at home, within settlements, particularly in or adjacent to their centres
- Resisting the loss of shops and local services in villages

- 8.1** The National Planning Policy Framework is clear that the Government is committed to securing economic growth, and that the planning system must do everything it can to support sustainable economic growth.

8 . Economy

- 8.2** Barnsley's economy is too small and needs to grow significantly if it is to fulfil its potential, benefit local people and maximise its contribution to the Leeds and Sheffield City Region economies.
- 8.3** In order to create a larger and more diverse economy, more businesses and jobs are needed in the Borough. The Local Plan will support economic growth by providing a range of new employment sites and premises in order to attract new investment and support the growth of indigenous business. It will also seek to protect existing employment sites and premises from alternative uses.
- 8.4** Barnsley's Jobs and Business Plan 2014-2017 contains an aspiration to move towards closing the gap with regional job densities by 2033. Based on the analysis of past trends it has been estimated, that with interventions, an ambitious yet more realistic jobs growth target of approximately 17,500 jobs additional new jobs may be achievable during the plan period. Together with jobs that are forecast to occur without interventions, this will mean a total of around 33,000 new jobs.
- 8.5** The Jobs and Business Plan identifies the following sectors as being capable of delivering the Borough's job and economic growth aspirations and as such they are regarded as priority sectors :
- Advanced Manufacturing
 - Construction
 - Visitor Economy
 - Logistics
 - Business Services
- 8.6** In addition, to the priority sectors, two enabling sectors, which are not seen as being capable of delivering significant economic growth, but that can facilitate the growth of the priority sectors are also identified:
- Creative and Digital Industries
 - Low Carbon
- 8.7** Based on the above assumptions Barnsley's objectively assessed employment land requirement is around 291ha. This includes an allowance of 30% for flexibility to provide the market with choice. The total amount of employment land we propose to allocate is around 309 ha of new employment land.

Policy E1 Providing Strategic Employment Locations

We will allocate around 300 ha hectares of land in sustainable locations to go towards meeting the development needs of existing and future industry and business up to 2033. This will provide a choice of sites in places that meet the needs of businesses and their workforce in terms of accessibility and are accessible to communities that would benefit from greater access to job opportunities.

Barnsley Town Centre will be the focus for office development and employment in new technologies such as creative digital media and telecommunications.

The land reserved for employment use at Goldthorpe will be brought forward if there is a proven need.

- 8.8** In terms of providing new job opportunities in the borough, the main focus will be on:
- Urban Barnsley including Barnsley Town Centre (through the commercial and retail sectors)
 - Principal Towns
 - existing key employment sites (existing industrial estates and business parks)

8 . Economy

Policy E2 The Distribution of New Employment Sites

The distribution of employment land during the Local Plan period will be as follows:

Location	Employment land (ha)
Urban Barnsley	73.7
Cudworth including Grimethorpe	18.2
Goldthorpe (Dearne Towns)	80.9
Hoyland	116.8
Penistone	3.3
Royston	0
Wombwell	3.6
Other	12.9
Total	309.4

- 8.9** Barnsley town centre has a key role in providing opportunities for office development and modern employment sectors such as Creative Digital Industries (CDI).
- 8.10** The proposed employment land allocations above are considered to provide Barnsley with an appropriate mix of large and small sites. This will put Barnsley in the best position possible to provide a strong economic offer both to inward investors and to indigenous companies seeking to expand.
- 8.11** We consider that the mix of sites proposed accords with the NPPF in terms of delivering sustainable economic growth. Barnsley has a strong role to play within Sheffield and Leeds City Regions, and its location means that it can provide sites that can accommodate a proportion of the ambitious job numbers sought through the Strategic Economic Plans of both City Regions.
- 8.12** The Employment Land background paper provides further detail on why we think the proposed mix of sites is appropriate for Barnsley.
- 8.13** Highways infrastructure improvements to the M1 Junction 36 and Birdwell roundabout are required to serve all of the Hoyland sites.

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- 8.14** Some of the larger sites are currently Green Belt, and more detail on this can be found in the Green Belt section of this Local Plan.
- 8.15** Amongst the proposed allocations are some sites which we consider to be expansion land. As these are regarded as under the control of an existing/ neighbouring end user they may not be immediately available to the market. They are however new sites that are proposed, and therefore they are included as part of our employment land supply. These sites are unlikely to be brought forward in the short to medium term, or sites whose owners intend to develop for their own purposes.
- 8.16** On those sites currently functioning as green space, compensation would be required for loss of this green space should the proposed allocations come forward.
- 8.17** Employment land must be developed in line with policy E3 and the relevant site specific policies below.

Policy E3 Employment Site Policies

Planning permission will be expected to be granted if details are provided in accordance with the site specific policies in the tables below.

- 8.18** Site specific policies for the sites below will be contained in the consultation document

Urban Barnsley

Table 1

Reference	Site Name:	Site area (Ha)
UB1	Birthwaite Business Park	3.5
UB3	Claycliffe Business Park	1.5
MU1	Land South of Barugh Green Road	43 (and 1700 dwellings)
UB5	Zenith	0.4
UB7	Capitol Park Extension	5.4
UB8	Capitol Park	9
UB12	Bromcliffe BP	0.7
UB13	Oaks BP	0.9

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UB16 Bleachcroft Way 9.3

Cudworth

Table 2

C2 Land off Ferrymoor Way 17

C3 Land West of Springvale Road 1.2

Dearne

Table 3

D1 Land South of DVPW 72.9

D2 Fields End 2

D3 Thurnscoe BP 6

Hoyland

Table 4

HOY1 Land West of Sheffield Road 52.3

HOY2 Rockingham 8.9

HOY3 Shortwood Extension 11.8

HOY4 Shortwood 3.8

HOY5 Land south of DVPW 28.6

HOY7 Ashroyd 11.4

Penistone

Table 5

P2 Land North of Sheffield Road 3.3

Wombwell

8.19 The development will be expected to:-

8 . Economy

- consider the potential impact on the nearby Broom Hill Flash Nature Reserve Local Wildlife Site and include appropriate mitigation where necessary.
- Retain the mature oak on the site's northern boundary and hawthorn hedgerow on the south-eastern boundary

Outside Urban Barnsley and Principal Towns**Table 6**

N1	Wentworth Industrial Est	1.2
N2	Park Springs Houghton	3.4
N5	Land South of Park Springs	8.3

- 8.20** The proposed employment land allocations above are considered to provide Barnsley with an appropriate mix of large and small sites. This will put Barnsley in the best position possible to provide a strong economic offer both to inward investors and to indigenous companies seeking to expand.
- 8.21** We consider that the mix of sites proposed accords with the NPPF in terms of delivering sustainable economic growth. Barnsley has a strong role to play within Sheffield and Leeds City Regions, and its location means that it can provide sites that can accommodate a proportion of the ambitious job numbers sought through the Strategic Economic Plans of both City Regions.
- 8.22** The Employment Land background paper provides further detail on why we think the proposed mix of sites is appropriate for Barnsley.
- 8.23** Highways infrastructure improvements to the M1 Junction 36 and Birdwell roundabout are required to serve all of the Hoyland sites.
- 8.24** Some of the larger sites are currently Green Belt, and more detail on this can be found in the Green Belt section of this Local Plan.
- 8.25** Amongst the proposed allocations are some sites which we consider to be expansion land. As these are regarded as under the control of an existing/ neighbouring end user they may not be immediately available to the market. They are however new sites that are proposed, and therefore they are included as part of our employment land supply. These sites are unlikely to be brought forward in the short to medium term, or sites whose owners intend to develop for their own purposes.
- 8.26** On those sites currently functioning as green space, compensation would be required for loss of this green space should the proposed allocations come forward.

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Policy E4 Land reserved for employment

Prior to the release of land shown on the policies map as reserved for employment (RSV1), a need must be demonstrated to the Local Planning Authority for its use for employment purposes. Until such need is demonstrated existing uses shall remain.

Should a need for an employment use be proven, land released should be occupied within 5 years. Where a need is proven, planning permission will be expected to be granted if details are provided in accordance with the site specific policy below.

- 8.27** Policy E4 applies to one site shown as land reserved for employment at Goldthorpe. This site has been reserved for employment should a proven need arise within the plan period for an employment use of such a scale that cannot be accommodated on any of the other proposed employment land proposed in this Local Plan.
- 8.28** Allocated employment sites are shown on the Policies Maps. In terms of controlling development on them the following policy applies to all allocated employment sites. It will also be applied to areas currently in employment use, or where a previous employment use has now ceased.

Policy E5 Uses on employment land

On allocated Employment Sites, or land currently or last used for employment purposes, we will allow the following uses: ⁽⁶⁾

- Research and development, and light industry
- General industrial
- Storage or distribution

Ancillary uses will be allowed where appropriate in scale.

Proposals for other employment generating uses may be considered on their merits, particularly in terms of providing jobs, skills and their contribution to the borough's GVA.

- 8.29** The provision of well located employment land is key to the borough's future economic growth. It is therefore essential that both new employment land, and land currently in use or last used for employment purposes, is protected and safeguarded from non employment uses.

6 The uses in policy E5 are those set out in the Use Classes Order 1987 as amended (including any subsequent amendments), categories B1, B2 and B8 and therefore the exclusions set out in those categories apply. Offices are considered to be a Town Centre use.

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- 8.30** Non employment uses will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that they provide a significant contribution to the economic offer of the borough. Given the job growth targets that Barnsley aspires to to close the job density gap it is imperative that the best use is made of employment land to contribute towards increasing the number of jobs in the borough.
- 8.31** Employment Sites are undeveloped land allocated for employment use. These allocations will provide a choice of sites in places that meet the needs of businesses and their workforce in terms of accessibility and are accessible to communities that would benefit from greater access to job opportunities. Land currently or last used for employment purposes are areas of established employment use and represent the borough's employment land stock. These sites are included within the Urban Fabric notation on the Policies Map. These areas are sometimes interspersed with other 'employment generating' uses which may not strictly conform to the conventional B class employment uses, and may include some vacant land and premises which are considered to form part of the existing employment area. Due to their long established nature they comprise some of the borough's most sustainable and most valued employment areas and will be protected from non employment development as set out in policy E6 Protecting Existing Employment Land. It should be noted that 'Land currently or last used for employment purposes' does not contribute towards the available supply as it is already in existing use.
- 8.32** In order to encourage economic restructuring in accordance with the Jobs and Business Plan, provision is made on the majority of sites for a range of employment creating uses. These will mainly be uses falling within Parts B1, B2 or B8 of the Use Classes Order 1987. However, so that the process of widening the economic base and diversifying the local economy is not hindered, other job creating uses may be allowed. Proposals for waste management facilities may be acceptable subject meeting the requirements set out in the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan 2012 and any updates to this document.

Policy E6 Protecting Existing Employment Land

Land or premises currently or last used for employment purposes will be retained in order to safeguard existing or potential jobs. The development of employment land and premises for non-employment uses will only take place if:

- development would not result in a significant loss of existing jobs or employment potential; and
- there will still be an adequate supply of employment land or premises in the locality; and
- the land or premises cannot satisfactorily support continued employment use.

If the above criteria can be satisfied then redevelopment will be allowed.

8 . Economy

- 8.33** Due to their long established nature, land or premises currently or last used for employment purposes, comprise some of the borough's most sustainable and most valued employment areas. These areas will be protected from non-employment use to maintain the range of land and premises.
- 8.34** It is important to retain existing employment sites in order to maintain a range of types of available premises. Losses have been as high as 8 ha per annum, but have significantly reduced in recent years. These losses have been to a variety of uses, but predominantly to housing. This Local Plan sets out the numbers of housing required and broadly where it will be located. We will seek to stop further losses of employment land to housing unless credible supporting evidence is provided to demonstrate that a proposal conforms with the above policy.

Policy E7 Promoting Tourism and encouraging Cultural Provision

We will promote tourism and encourage the growth and development of cultural provision by:

- encouraging the provision of a wide range of venues and opportunities for cultural activity
- safeguarding and sustaining existing cultural provision
- promoting the existing cultural provision and tourism offer (for example museums, theatres, accommodation and hospitality)
- encouraging the growth of the tourism business sector

Major new tourist and cultural facilities will be focused within existing centres where possible.

Tourist related development in rural areas will be protected and encouraged to support and diversify the local economy, subject to the requirements of Policy E8 Rural Economy.

- 8.35** The Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism uses the World Tourism Organisation's (WTO) definition of tourism: 'the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes'. Tourism refers to all activities of visitors including both 'tourists' (overnight visitors) and 'same-day visitors' and can cover a very diverse range of activities.
- 8.36** Tourism can bring many broader benefits that will contribute to the economic and social well being of local communities as well as to individuals. It can:
- be the focus of regeneration of urban and rural areas
 - provide a catalyst for growth in an area, raising its profile and stabilising out-migration
 - provide opportunities for retraining for the resident workforce and help to diversify over-specialised economies
 - help maintain and expand under used sports and recreation facilities in urban areas

8 . Economy

- 8.37** The future development of tourism is an important issue in both urban and rural areas. Tourism has an important role to play in Barnsley's economy. We want to build on the existing tourism potential of current attractions and others close to our borders and to support and explore all opportunities to improve existing destinations and create new tourism and cultural attractions. We need to build on the legacy of the Tour de France and maximise use of key assets in the borough such as the Trans Pennine Trail.
- 8.38** The council has an emerging Destination Management Plan which aims to improve the economic prosperity and vitality of Barnsley and to improve the health and social well being of the residents and communities of Barnsley.
- 8.39** The benefits of providing for a wide range of cultural activities and facilities include:
- contributing to the local economy
 - creating a rich vibrant and diverse mix of uses
 - well being and enjoyment of town centres and countryside
 - social benefits
 - supporting citizenship and community identity
 - maintaining healthy lifestyles
- 8.40** In order to maximise the benefits of tourism to rural economies, it is important to locate new tourism development in locations where visitors to such attractions can help to support local shops and services. It must also be sensitive to and integrate well with its countryside and landscape setting in accordance with Policy E8 which relates to the rural economy.

Policy E8 Rural Economy

We will encourage a viable rural economy by allowing development in rural areas if it:

- supports the sustainable diversification and development of the rural economy; or
- results in the growth of existing businesses; or
- is related to tourism or recreation; or
- improves the range and quality of local services in existing settlements

Development in rural areas will be expected to:

- be of a scale proportionate to the size and role of the settlement
- be directly related, where appropriate, to the needs of the settlement
- not have a harmful impact on the countryside, biodiversity, Green Belt, landscape or local character of the area
- consider the re-use of existing rural buildings in the first instance; and
- protect the best quality agricultural land, areas of lower quality agricultural land should be used for development in preference to the best and most versatile land

8 . Economy

- 8.41** It is important that the Local Plan plays a role in maintaining and enhancing sustainable rural communities. To do this we need to balance the potentially conflicting demands on rural areas. This policy seeks to support the diversification and strengthening of the rural economy and revitalisation of rural villages and to improve the range and quality of local services available to rural communities. This however must not be at the expense of maintaining the character and quality of Barnsley's environment. Development in rural areas must have due respect to the character of the landscape, biodiversity, and the Green Belt.
- 8.42** Rural diversification should relate primarily to business and employment development, rather than residential development, with priority given to the re-use of existing buildings rather than the construction of new ones. Small businesses, self employment and home based work are particularly important in rural areas and will be supported, as will opportunities to increase the availability of high speed broadband internet services in rural areas.

Policy E9 Loss of Local Services and Community Facilities in Villages

Planning permission for changing the use of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses, places of worship, post offices and petrol stations; to new uses will only be allowed if it can be shown that:

- The business or facility cannot be economically successful; or
- The change of use would not have a significant effect on the ability of local people to access local services.

- 8.43** It is important that people living in villages have reasonable access to facilities to provide for day-to-day needs such as local shops and post offices. Where possible, these facilities will be kept. If there is going to be a change of use, supporting evidence should be provided to justify the proposal. This may include information about the business (such as any attempts to sell it), or alternative facilities available in the area that provide the same services. A village is a place with a population of less than 3,000 as set out in the settlement hierarchy.

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The Challenge

- Providing the right mix, type and density of housing
- Meeting the need for affordable homes
- Meeting the shortfall of sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
- Meeting the accommodation needs of children and vulnerable adults

The Current Position

- Changing population profiles with a growth in small households
- Insufficient supply of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and increased instances of unauthorised encampments
- Shortfall in supply of affordable housing

Policy Solutions

- Ensuring the mix, type and density of housing is appropriate
- Seeking affordable housing where appropriate
- Providing for the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Policy H1 The Number of New Homes to be Built

We will seek to achieve the completion of at least 20,900 net additional homes during the period 2014 to 2033.

A minimum five year supply of deliverable sites will be maintained.

- 9.1** This gives an indicative annualised figure of around 1100 per annum (20,900 over the plan period). The objectively assessed housing need figure expressed in the Strategic Housing Market assessment is 'around' 1,100 dwellings per annum. This has been arrived at by using the various scenarios in the forecasting work in the Edge Analytics report, and tempering these by applying evidence on issues such as market signals and past delivery rates. It is considered that the 1,100 figure represents an ambitious and aspirational figure which addresses housing needs and supports economic growth ambitions, and would still require a step up in delivery.
- 9.2** This figure will continue to evolve up until the Local Plan is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

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Policy H2 The Distribution of New Homes

The distribution of new homes for the period 2014 to 2033 will be as follows:

Table 7 Distribution of new homes for the period 2014 to 2033

Settlement	Number of homes	Planning Permissions	Total	% of Overall Supply**
Urban Barnsley	6379	2900	9279	44
Cudworth	1124	68	1192	6
Dearne	2104	751	2855	13
Hoyland	2118	243	2361	11
Penistone	695	373	1068	5
Royston	828	480	1308	6
Wombwell	1498	639	2137	10
Other	0	681	681	3
Total	14746	6135	20881	100**

*The methodology used to calculate indicative dwellings that could be achieved on allocations that do not have planning permission is laid out in the background paper for housing.

A further 476 dwellings will be added to the overall total supply as a windfall allowance. The methodology for calculating this allowance is set out in the background paper for housing.

** Percentages are rounded and as a result do not add up overall to 100%

- 9.3** The location of housing development accords with the settlement hierarchy and Policy LG1 regarding the location of growth.
- 9.4** Figure 3 illustrates the proposed indicative distribution of new homes.

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- 9.5** Sites are allocated for housing in accordance with policy H1 of this Local Plan. The sites are shown on the Policies Maps and set out in the site policies below. All these sites have been assessed at an indicative density of 40 dwellings per hectare. The site areas quoted are gross. A gross to net ratio has been applied to take account of on site infrastructure requirements.
- 9.6** Some site areas have also been reduced further to take into account areas of archaeological or ecological importance, and areas where development would significantly impact on the setting of a heritage asset.
- 9.7** On those sites currently functioning as green space, compensation would be required for loss of this green space should the proposed allocations come forward.

Policy H3 Housing Site Policies

Planning permission will be expected to be granted if details are provided in accordance with the following site specific policies.

- 9.8** The consultation document will contain site specific policies. Below is a list of proposed housing allocations.

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9.9 Urban Barnsley

Table 8

Site Reference	Site Address	Indicative number of dwellings
AC2	Land south of Darton Lane, Staincross	64
AC3	Former William Freeman site, Wakefield Road	131
AC6	Longcar PDC	0
H83	Land to the east of Woolley Colliery Road	89
H13	Site east of Burton Road, Monk Bretton	218
H14	Site west of Wakefield Road	135
H18	Site east of Smithy Wood Lane	144
H20	Site south of Bloomhouse Lane, Darton	209
H42	Site west of Wakefield Road	246
290	Land south west of Priory Road	18
H31	Site to the west of Smithy Wood Lane	36
H33	Site to the east of St Helens Avenue	96
H48	Site of former Kingstone School	0
H53	Site north of Wilthorpe Road	0
H54	Land off High Street, Dodworth	14
H57	Monk Bretton Reservoir and land to the east of Cross Street	82
H59	Land at St Michaels Avenue	38
H29	Land at Garden House Farm	35
H62	Land off Highstone Lane, Worsbrough Common	18
H19	Site north of Keresforth Road	231
503	Land off Leighton Close	18

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H73	Land between Mount Vernon Road and Upper Sheffield Road	154
H72	Land North of Kingwell Road, Wosbrough	77
AC1	Former Woolley Colliery	86
UB6	Zenith Business Park extension	182
H5	Site South of Coniston Avenue Darton	40
H28	Site of Former Priory School, Lundwood, Barnsley	0
H60	Site between Rotherham Road and former Priory School site	51
H24	Site north of Carlton Road	90
H44	Land to the north of West Green Way, West Green	477

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Cudworth

Table 9

Site Reference	Site Address	Indicative number of dwellings
H32	Site adjacent Carrs Lane/ Summerdale Road, Cudworth	278
H39	Site at Weetshaw Lane, Shafton	144
AC22	Land off High Street, Shafton	32
H22	Site at Blacker Lane	160
AC23	Land off Pontefract Road	192
H75	Land off Cudworth Bypass	192
H87	Land north of Oak Tree Avenue	38
H74	Land north of Sidcop Road	18
H76	Land west of Three Nooks Lane, Cudworth	41
H10	Site to the West of Brierley Road, Grimethorpe	61
	Former Willowgarth School, Grimethorpe	0

Goldthorpe (Dearne Towns)

Table 10

Site Reference	Site Address	Indicative number of dwellings
H17	Site south of Barnburgh Lane	115
H30	Land north of East Street, Goldthorpe	112
H50	Land to the north of Dearne ALC	102
H52	Site south of Beaver Street	54
H55	Site at Brunswick Street	45
H1	Former Reema Estate and adjoining land off School Street	525
496	Former Highgate Social Centre	29

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H12	Bolton House Farm, Barnsley Road	194
H67	Site to the east of Broadwater Estate	333
H84	Land to the west of Thurnscoe Bridge Lane, south of Derry Grove, Thurnscoe	308
311	Site south of King Street, Thurnscoe	25
H51	Land north of Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe	109
372	Land off Merrill Road, adjacent Clayton Lane Playing Fields, Thurnscoe	67
AC26	Land south of Lowfield Road, Bolton on Dearne	86

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Hoyland

Table 11

Site Reference	Site Address	Indicative number of dwellings
H6	Greenside Lane	22
H8	Land off Meadowfield Drive	74
H16	Site north of Hoyland Road	603
H45	Springwood farm and adjoining land	714
877	Land at Sheffield Road	29
H77	Land west of Upper Hoyland Road	70
H4	Land south of Hay Green Lane	115
AC30	Land at Tankersley Lane	118
H2	Land west of Fitzwilliam street	77
H9	Land off Welland Crescent	29
AC29	Land off Shortwood Roundabout	80
H7	Land off Clough Fields Road	74
AC31	Broad Carr Road	131

Penistone

Table 12

Site Reference	Site Address	Indicative number of dwellings
H34	Land east of Saunderson Avenue, Penistone	29
H47	Site south east of Schole Hill Lane, Penistone Hartcliffe Rd	0
H25	Land at Talbot Road, Penistone	30
H69	Land at Sheffield Road	42
H81	Land south of Well House Lane	132

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AC34	Land north of Barnsley Road/ Land East of Penistone Grammar School	48
H82	Land south of Halifax Road	414

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Royston

Table 13

Site Reference	Site Address	Settlement	Indicative number of dwellings
H11	Land at Lee Lane, Royston	Royston	770
H43	Land at end of Melton Way	Royston	58
482	Land off Redmond Avenue, Royston	Royston	38

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Wombwell

Table 14

Site Reference	Site Address	Indicative number of dwellings
H40	Site of former Foulstone School Playing Fields	189
H41	Site of the former Foulstone School	77
377	Land east of Wortley Street	32
H56	Land to the rear of Kings Oak Primary School	45
H63	Land off Newsome Avenue	0
308	Site at New Street	35
232	Hill Street/ Snape Hill Road, Darfield	32
H64	Former Kings Road School Site	29
H70	Land east of Lundhill Road	160
H3	Land south of Doncaster Road	540
AC39	Land off Margaret Road, Darfield (AC39 addressed in consultation document as Pitt St Wombwell check correct address)	109

9.10 The following policies will be applied to proposals for housing:

9.11 The sites shown as housing sites on the Policies Maps will be developed mainly for residential purposes. We will only allow other uses on these sites where:

- They are small scale and ancillary to the housing elements; and
- They provide a service or other facility mainly for local residents.

9.12 The sites identified for housing are needed to provide new homes for people who want to live in the borough. However small scale facilities such as local shops or a community building can make housing developments more sustainable by offering a service within walking distance of homes. Any non residential proposals on allocated housing sites must be in conformity with other relevant policies in this Local Plan.

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Policy H5 Residential Development on Small Non-allocated Sites

Proposals for residential development on sites below 0.4 hectares (including conversions of existing buildings and creating dwellings above shops) will be allowed where the proposal complies with other relevant policies in the Plan.

- 9.13** Whilst many new homes in the borough will be built on sites allocated for housing, other sites will also be suitable for residential development. These sites make a valuable contribution to the housing supply. Sites in towns and villages can offer good opportunities for providing houses where other people already live, near to shops and services. Developing these sites also reduces the need to provide new sites outside settlement boundaries. We will allow small scale residential development within towns and villages in line with other plan policies, including those protecting people's living conditions, road safety and design.
- 9.14** The extent of the settlement boundaries for Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns are shown on the Proposals Maps. The boundaries of villages are defined by the Green Belt boundary as shown on the Proposals Maps. This policy does not apply in villages which are washed over by the Green Belt (Green Belt policies apply to proposals in these locations).
- 9.15** This policy does not apply to areas of land under 0.4 hectares where they form part of a larger site that is over 0.4 hectares and has potential for housing development. These sites are covered by policy H6 below. This is to ensure that small developments which take place on part of a larger site do not compromise its wider development.

Policy H6 Residential Development on Large Non-allocated Sites

Proposals for residential development on sites above 0.4 hectares which are not shown as housing sites on the Policies Maps are expected to be:

- Located within Urban Barnsley or the Principal Towns as shown on the Proposal Maps
- Located on previously developed land. Greenfield sites which are not allocated for residential development will not be released for development unless all housing allocations have been developed or it can be shown that those that are left are not deliverable.

If the above criteria are satisfied residential development will be allowed where it can be demonstrated that the site:

- Is located within the built up area. Sites on the edge of settlements will need to provide acceptable mitigation of their impact on the countryside or they will not be considered to be acceptable locations for residential development; and
- Is accessible by public transport; and
- Has good access to a range of shops and services.

- 9.16** To ensure sustainable development and to comply with the settlement hierarchy it is important that large housing developments are located in larger settlements as defined in the settlement hierarchy. These are Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns of Cudworth, Goldthorpe (The Dearne Towns), Hoyland, Penistone, Royston and Wombwell.
- 9.17** An important indicator of a site's sustainability is its access to public transport as this can reduce the amount of travel undertaken using the car. We will use information provided by South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (SYPTTE) to determine if a site is accessible by public transport. SYPTTE can provide an assessment of a site's location in relation to the Core Public Transport Network (CPTN). For a site to be considered to be accessible by public transport the centre of the site will need to be located within the CPTN or within the CPTN buffer and acceptable mitigation provided to compensate for the degree of restriction to public transport use.
- 9.18** The CPTN is defined as core bus corridors with six or more buses per hour and the railway network. A catchment area buffer is applied to the CPTN access points (bus stops and railway stations) which is based on a 400 metre walk to access bus services and an 800 metre walk to access a railway station.
- 9.19** It is important that housing developments have good access to a range of shops and services. This reduces car use and helps to create sustainable communities. We will assess if a site has 'good access' by reviewing information supplied by applicants in support

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of their application. This will be expected to identify the number of facilities within an 800 metre radius of the centre of the site listed in the tables below. Good access to shops and services will be where all the essential facilities, and a range of the other services and facilities listed below, are within 800 metres of the centre of site.

Table 15 Essential Facilities

Primary School	Doctors Practise – one or more doctors*
Local Convenience Store – any shop selling at least a small range of everyday essential items	Public Open Green Space – generally urban green space identified in the Green Space Register (excluding allotments)

Table 16 Other Services/Facilities

Secondary School	Job Centre	Post Office
Benefit Agency	Place of Worship	Petrol Station
Retail (Shopping Parade)	Tertiary College	Village / Community Hall
Public House	Banking Facility	Library
Hospital	Sports Centre	Chemist
Health Centre / Clinic – providing a range of health related community services such as district nursing, chiropody, occupational therapy etc.		
Supermarket – Self – service store selling mainly food, or food and non-food goods, often with car parking.		

- 9.20** *Where a LIFT centre has opened in a settlement that has lead to a reduction in the number of local doctors practises due to relocation there we will take this into account when assessing a site's access to services.

Policy H7 Housing Mix and Efficient Use of Land

Housing proposals will be expected to include a broad mix of house size, type and tenure to help create mixed and balanced communities. Homes must be suitable for different types of households and be capable of being adapted to meet the changing needs of the population.

Proposals to change the size and type of existing housing stock must maintain an appropriate mix of homes to meet local needs.

A density of about 40 dwellings per hectare will be expected.

Lower densities will be supported where it can be demonstrated that they are necessary for need, viability or sustainable design reasons.

- 9.21** Proposals for new housing will be expected to deliver a mix of house dwelling sizes, type and tenure informed by the most taking into account an up to date Strategic Housing Market Assessment for the entire housing market area and the needs of the market, or its successor, in order to meet the present and future needs of all members of the community. Various housing types capable of accommodating a range of needs are required across the borough such as family housing and older persons accommodation. Supported housing is required for vulnerable households for example those with physical or mental disabilities and young people with support needs. Proposals will be supported where they are consistent with this policy and other policies in the development plan, or where robust supporting evidence can be provided that would be a material consideration of sufficient weight to take precedence. The principle of creating homes that are capable of meeting long term needs of residents or can be adapted to meet these needs (often referred to as 'Lifetime Homes') will be supported.
- 9.22** The Council will seek to accommodate starter homes in developments, in accordance with relevant national planning policy.
- 9.23** A density of about 40 dwellings per hectare is expected. We recognise that it is important that the density of development is appropriate to the site. Lower densities will be supported if there is robust supporting evidence to outweigh the objective of making the most efficient use of land. The mix of housing on a site should also be appropriate to the scale and context of the development and the character of the area.

9 . Housing

Policy H8 Affordable Housing

Housing developments of 15 or more dwellings will be expected to provide affordable housing.

30% affordable housing will be expected in Penistone and Dodworth and Rural West, 20% in Darton and Barugh; 10% in Bolton, Goldthorpe, Thurnscoe, Hoyland, Wombwell, Darfield, North Barnsley and Royston, South Barnsley and Worsbrough and Rural East

These percentages will be sought unless it can be demonstrated through a viability assessment that the required figure would render the scheme unviable.

The developer must show that arrangements have been put in place to keep the new homes affordable.

Limited affordable housing to meet community needs may be allowed in Green Belt.

- 9.24** Some people cannot afford to buy or rent houses that are generally available on the open market. We aim to provide homes for everyone in the borough, no matter what their income and the cost of buying or renting a house. Affordable homes are low cost housing made available specifically to people who cannot afford the open market prices.
- 9.25** The NPPF describes affordable housing as: Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.
- 9.26** Affordable homes are needed in all parts of the borough to a varying extent, where local incomes cannot meet the costs of housing on the open market. Residential development in these areas must include affordable homes in line with this policy. Both the areas of need and the type of affordable homes needed will change over time, as a result of general socio-economic changes and the ever changing dynamics of the housing markets within the borough.
- 9.27** Where there are opportunities to meet affordable housing needs through schemes such as 'Living Over the Shop' and bringing empty properties back into use these will be supported.
- 9.28** The figures in the policy have been derived from an Affordable Housing Viability Study. The viability study will be updated as part of the plan review process, and this may inform future amendments to the percentages and threshold set out in this policy. Further detail on the affordable housing viability study and the application of this policy will be set out in a Supplementary Planning Document on adoption of the Local Plan. This will identify

9 . Housing

options for delivery such as on site provision (which would be the priority), a mix of on site and off site contributions such as commuted sums, and the transfer of free serviced plots to an appropriate provider.

- 9.29** The Council will seek provision of affordable housing on all housing development according to the targets set out in policy H8, subject to this being consistent with the economic viability of the development. Generally, it will be necessary to provide the affordable homes needed on site. However, in some cases, we may allow affordable homes to be built off site, but within the local area, where this is beneficial to the affordable housing scheme.
- 9.30** To maintain a stock of affordable homes, it is important that they are not sold or rented at market values in the future. We will require a planning obligation to make sure the homes remain affordable.
- 9.31** The type and tenure of affordable housing will vary from site to site according to local circumstances and will be negotiated between the applicant and the Council.
- 9.32** Custom build and self build will be supported where appropriate.
- 9.33** We recognise the importance of providing affordable homes in rural settlements that are constrained by or washed over by Green Belt. Policy H8 makes provision for rural exception sites to be considered specifically for affordable housing where market value homes would not be allowed. These may in some instances be on the edge of the settlement. We will require a planning obligation to make sure the homes remain affordable.
- 9.34** The Council will seek every opportunity to work positively with developers and other partners to deliver affordable housing and a mix of houses housing types to meet local needs through use of its own land , all available funding opportunities, innovative development models and other initiatives.

9 . Housing

Policy H9 Housing Regeneration Areas

In the following recognised areas of low housing demand we will support a range of housing market regeneration programmes aimed at the renewal of poor housing and the revitalisation of the neighbourhoods and communities:

- Goldthorpe, Bolton on Dearne, Thurnscoe, and Great and Little Houghton
- Royston, Shafton, Brierley and Grimethorpe
- Urban Barnsley

Such support may include:

- Encourage sustainable housing growth to support creation of an overall balanced housing market
- addressing the density and mix of housing types and tenure
- giving full weight to agreed masterplans produced under housing regeneration area programmes
- providing new infrastructure to support the sustainability of communities.
- maximise planning enforcement measures to support high quality neighbourhoods.

- 9.35** Parts of the borough exhibit weak and at times failing housing markets. This is caused by a mixture of circumstances including dwelling type, design, tenure and management, the profile of demand, and the attractiveness of the community and neighbourhood, as well as the age and condition of the dwellings themselves. Falling demand reflects economic decline, but in some areas decline has accelerated into a downward spiral. Low demand can be very localised to one or two streets in what would generally be perceived as sustainable areas.
- 9.36** Parts of South Yorkshire have in the past been established as a Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder which provided a framework for planning and implementing extensive housing market change in large areas of recognised housing market failure.
- 9.37** There are other areas in the borough which are also recognised as exhibiting similar characteristics and which are, or will be, the subject of planned intervention to remedy their problems.

Policy H10 Protection of Existing Larger Dwellings

Development within the curtilage of existing larger dwellings will be resisted where it will have an adverse impact on the setting of the original dwelling, and the size of the remaining garden area

We will resist the loss of existing larger dwellings. Support will be given to the re-establishment of Houses in Multiple Occupation into single family sized houses.

- 9.38** As well as provision as part of our housing mix of some new low density, large dwellings and family housing, it is also important to ensure the endurance of existing housing stock of this type. In recent years dwelling conversions have been taking place at an increasing rate in the borough. These conversions have resulted in a loss of larger homes and an increase in the number of smaller homes contributing to the imbalance in the housing stock towards smaller homes. This has been a problem particularly in Urban Barnsley around the Town Centre. The Government has changed the designation of garden areas from 'brownfield land' to 'greenfield land', in an attempt to resist development of additional houses within the curtilage of larger homes, known as 'garden grabbing', as this has also had an adverse impact on larger housing stock. Often additional dwellings have been built within their curtilage, resulting in an adverse impact on the original dwelling. In order to further protect larger homes, we will resist the conversion of larger homes into flats and other non self contained housing such as Houses in Multiple Occupation and support their re-introduction into family-sized homes. Where this conflicts with policy GB1, this policy will take precedence if it maintains the existence of a large dwelling. This policy will also take precedence over any infill development that would normally be allowed under paragraph 19 of the Designing New Housing Development SPD, where that development would have an adverse impact on an existing large house. We will also resist development in gardens of larger dwellings where this will have an adverse impact on the original dwelling and its continued function.

9 . Housing

Sites for Gypsies and Travellers

Policy GT1 Sites for Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Sites will be allocated to meet the shortfall in provision of permanent sites. The following criteria will be used in allocating sites and in determining planning applications:

In terms of their broad location sites will:

- have good access to facilities
- be primarily located within urban areas

In terms of their specific location the sites will:

- not be in an area of high flood risk
- not be affected by contamination, unless the site can be adequately remediated
- have adequate vehicular and pedestrian access from the highway
- provide a good safe living environment with appropriate standards of residential amenity
- have the ability to be developed in accordance with the CLG Gypsy and Traveller Site Design Guide (May 2008)
- have no other restrictive development constraints

Self sought provision will be positively considered where it accords with this policy and other relevant policies in the Local Plan.

Temporary Stopping Places:

Sites for temporary stopping places should provide safe and convenient access to road networks and be located so as to cause minimum disruption to surrounding communities. Land contamination, flood risk issues and any health and safety risks that may arise for occupants from adjoining land uses, must also be considered (especially in regard to children).

9.39 Barnsley's Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTNA) 2015 identifies a five year requirement of 15 pitches between 2014/15 and 2018/19. A further annualised requirement of 1.83 pitches can be applied to this figure to account for household formation.

9.40 An emergency stopping place has been created in the borough to help better management of, and reduce the frequency of illegal and unauthorised encampments, which are symptomatic of the current shortfall in pitch provision. This meets the identified need for transit pitches identified in the GTNA. There is currently no identified need for Travelling Showpeople accommodation in Barnsley.

9.41 Other restrictive development constraints not covered in the policy may be:

9 . Housing

- ownership issues
- the scope to provide essential services such as mains water, electricity, drainage and sanitation
- ground stability
- other issues that relate to the practicability of development

9.42 Appropriate standards of residential amenity refers to the need to take account of a greater emphasis on outdoor living associated with Gypsy and Traveller homes, and the implications of this for visual and acoustic privacy.

9.43 Sites will be allocated and developed to accommodate unmet need in accordance with the above criteria.

Site Policy GT2 Sites for Travellers

The following sites are shown on the Policies Maps:

- TRAV013A Land at Carlton Industrial Estate, Carlton up to 10 pitches
- AC47 Burntwood Cottages extension, Brierley 8 pitches

These sites are to provide accommodation for Travellers. No other development will be allowed on these sites.

Statement 1

These allocations supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

H3, H4

Part 2

BA1, DT1, DO1, RO1, NE1, DA1, DE1, WW1, HN1, PE1, WR1, WR2

10 . Education

10.1 We have worked closely with colleagues in Education to look at the impact that development proposed in the Local Plan will have on the capacity of schools across the borough.

10.2 This work has indicated pressures in the capacity of Primary Schools, particularly in Barnsley Town Centre, Wombwell and North East areas of the borough. The Local Plan proposes to allocate the following sites for the future development of primary schools. Some are part of Mixed Use proposals.

10.3 Further information is provided in the infrastructure delivery plan.

Urban Barnsley

- Site AC11 Land between Fish Dam Lane and Carlton Road
 - 2 ha of this proposed mixed use site has been allocated to allow the future expansion of Carlton Junior and Infant School. The remainder of the site is proposed as housing.
- Site MU1 Land south of Barugh Green Road
 - A primary school is proposed as part of this mixed use proposal alongside other uses including housing and employment land.

Royston

- Site AC38 Land at Lee Lane, Royston
 - This site is proposed as a primary school.

Wombwell

- Site AC40 Former Wombwell High School, Wombwell
 - 2 ha of this proposed mixed use site has been allocated for a primary school. The remainder of the site is proposed as housing.

11 . Mixed Use Sites

11.1 The following sites are proposed for mixed use. The proposed mix of uses will be set out in site specific policies in the consultation document.

Policy Mixed Use Sites 1

Planning permission will be expected to be granted if details are provided in accordance with the site specific policies below.

Urban Barnsley

Table 17

Site Reference	Site Address	Indicative number of dwellings
MU1	Land south of Barugh Green Road	1700 (and 43 ha employment land, primary school, ancillary retail and community uses)
AC11	Land between Fish Dam Lane and Carlton Road	294 (and site for expansion of primary school)
AC12	Land off Shaw Lane Carlton	1206 (and green space)
AC16	Land off Broadway, Barnsley	200 (and green space)

Wombwell

Table 18

Site Reference	Site Address	Indicative number of dwellings
H27	Former Wombwell High School	250 (and primary school)

12 . Transport

The Challenge

- Reducing transport related green house gas emissions
- Supporting sustainable development and the locations for growth set out in the Core Strategy
- Addressing cross boundary transportation issues
- Reducing the need to travel, particularly by car.
- Where travel is necessary
 - making it easier for people to travel between home and health, education, leisure, countryside and work opportunities within the borough by walking, cycling and public transport
 - improving direct public transport and freight links with significant places of business and employment outside the borough
- Influencing travel behaviour, in particular
 - encouraging greater take up of walking, cycling and public transport whilst recognising the constraints of existing transport infrastructure, such as narrow roads which can make the provision of dedicated cycle routes difficult
 - encouraging a healthier lifestyle to help reduce the high levels of obesity and heart disease
 - managing car parking
- Increasing the feeling of safety and security whilst using public transport, walking and cycling
- Ensuring that sustainable and inclusive travel is embedded within new development
- Reducing the number of people, particularly children, that are killed or seriously injured on our roads
- Reducing the impact of necessary road travel on the environment, the health and safety of the community and the local economy

The Current Position

- Barnsley launched (January 2009) and continue to develop the 'Care4Air ECO Stars' fleet recognition scheme on behalf of the South Yorkshire LTP Partnerships. The scheme encourages operators of buses, coaches, heavy goods vehicles and light vans to maximise efficiency and minimise exhaust emissions
- Barnsley's major bus operator Stagecoach recently introduced a revised bus network using Barnsley Interchange as a hub, providing links to other bus, rail and taxi services
- Cudworth and West Green bypass recently completed

Policy Solutions

12 . Transport

- Designating a broad based Accessibility Improvement Zone as the focus of future transport investment
- Implementing the Northern Barnsley Connectivity Study
- Improving accessibility within the Principal Towns
- Improving public transport, walking and cycling links between the Principal Towns
- Improving links between Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns to places on the Leeds to Sheffield corridor
- Improving direct links between London, Manchester, other Core Cities and the Humber Ports
- Supporting neighbouring authorities and joint working and establishing an integrated approach linking our neighbouring authorities through sub-regional and city regional working
- Protecting disused rail lines for future reinstatement
- Ensuring that new development is designed and located to be accessible to public transport, walking and cycling
- Applying minimum parking standards for cycles, motorbikes, scooters, mopeds and disabled people and maximum car parking standards
- Requiring transport assessments and travel plans for new development
- Ensuring that new development is designed and built to provide safe, secure and convenient access for all road users
- Setting the scope for Barnsley's parking strategy
- Developing and implementing Air Quality Action Plans
- Working with partners to improve the efficiency of vehicles and goods delivery and reduce exhaust emissions
- Providing for effective use of existing transport networks
- Capitalising on Barnsley's location at the heart of the Trans Pennine Trail

12.1 Transport

12.2 Barnsley, working with city region partners and other stakeholders, is mobilising a Transport Strategy for Barnsley.

12.3 The purpose of the transport strategy is 'to identify and prioritise interventions associated with *sustainable development - transport corridors within and beyond the borough* to:

- deliver the Barnsley Economic Strategy
- implement the Barnsley Local Plan Accessibility Priorities
- fully engage the Barnsley economy in the city regional, national and international economies and
- deliver the Barnsley related transport economic growth, social inclusion, health and safety policies and associated investments of the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 29-41) and Sheffield / Leeds City Region sustainable transport strategies

12 . Transport

- 12.4** The interventions identified within the Barnsley Transport Strategy will be programmed to promote sustainable travel and parking options for residents, visitors and business to employment locations, attractions, interchanges and also reduce the adverse impact of travel on people and the environment.
- 12.5** **The importance of Transport to the Local Plan**
- 12.6** Reducing the impact of climate change is a key objective of the Barnsley Local Plan. In response to this challenge, the accessibility policies included in the Local Plan and the interventions promoted in the Transport Strategy aim to contribute to the reduction in transportation related green house gas emissions.
- 12.7** The overall aim for sustainable travel is firstly to reduce the need to travel, but where travel is necessary to make it easy for people to move between home, work, health, community and leisure facilities by walking, cycling, or where necessary using public transport. We want to reduce the need for individuals with a car to use it for these journeys. We also need to ensure that everybody has a real alternative option, other than the car.
- 12.8** However we recognise that some journeys will need to be made by road, including the movement of freight. Where these journeys are necessary we want to make sure the existing road network is used more efficiently, supporting a good bus network, allowing public transport, cars and freight to move quickly between their destinations, both within and outside the borough. This will have the added benefit of improving local air quality.
- 12.9** Achieving these aims will need us to change our travel behaviour, but by encouraging these 'smarter choices' and efficient movement, this strategy will also play a part in improving local prosperity, health, quality of life and reduce the impact of climate change. It aims to minimise the impact of travel on the environment and will help to reduce Barnsley's carbon emissions.
- 12.10** These aims are also reflected in the ambitions of the Community Strategy, which recognises the role transportation can play in helping Barnsley to become a strong, healthy and just society. It acknowledges transport's role in reducing high levels of obesity in all ages including children, by facilitating a major increase in walking and cycling through the 'Lifestyle programmes', created to improve health and reduce health inequalities in Barnsley.
- 12.11** The Local Plan policy framework for transport and the interventions of the Transport Strategy by emphasising accessible, inclusive and sustainable travel are consistent with the national goals for transport set out in the NPPF and Government investment programmes.
- 12.12** **The existing and future pattern of transport infrastructure and services**
- 12.13** Barnsley's existing transport infrastructure is a consequence of both the historical coal economy with more recent adjustments as part of the economic restructuring following the ending of coal mining in the 1990's.

12 . Transport

- 12.14** Because the coal mining communities were self contained and coal was transported by rail, there was very little demand for travel or transport infrastructure linking the coalfield townships (the Principal Towns). The bus network serving the townships was a traditional hub and spoke pattern with services solely to Barnsley town centre. Alongside the closure of many of our railways in the 1960's this pattern has resulted in a legacy of poor public transport, walking and cycling routes particularly between the Principal Towns.
- 12.15** By 2017 it is intended to implement a bus partnership scheme between the Council, SYPT and bus operators. This partnership will seek to promote improved bus services and networks, together with improving the quality of vehicles and the passenger experience.
- 12.16** During the immediate post coal economy and to date there have been improvements to the highway pattern, public transport and active travel routes. The main elements have been:
- a series of new roads which have provided direct road access from the M1 and A635 / A628 to the employment sites within the Dearne and other coalfield communities such as Grimethorpe
 - by pass schemes for communities originally penetrated by heavy traffic such as Dodworth and Cudworth
 - other roads providing links between these new roads and established employment areas eg Carlton Industrial estate
 - various localised junction improvements such as associated with the A61 Quality Bus Corridor
 - bus route rationalisation and modern buses operating limited stop 'express' services and concentration of previously less focussed / infrequent services on 'corridor' routes together with targeted 'town' (every 10 minutes) services
 - train patronage has increased and there is now an established inter-regional service connecting Barnsley interchange station to Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield, Chesterfield and Nottingham and subject to funding confirmation firm proposals are being promoted for improving linespeed on the Barnsley line between Sheffield-Barnsley-Wakefield – Leeds
 - active travel routes have been increased through the establishment of the Trans Pennine long distance trail through Barnsley including using disused railway routes together with a vigorous promotion of a 'Safe Routes to School' associated with the Building Schools for the Future programme.
- 12.17** Future investment in transport infrastructure is being given higher priority nationally and within the Sheffield and Leeds City Regions.
- 12.18** The Government is promoting the construction of a completely new high speed railway from London to Birmingham and then onward via an eastern leg to Leeds and a western leg to Manchester. The proposals include a South Yorkshire station at Meadowhall

12 . Transport

Interchange and also a station in Leeds city centre. The initial preferred route runs through the borough to the east of the M1 and urban Barnsley from Hoyland (partially tunnelled) to Ardsley (partially tunnelled) and then between Lundwood and Cudworth before leaving the borough to the east of Royston.

- 12.19** The route will be subject to consultation prior to being finalised by the Government. Construction is currently intended to begin within the Local Plan period, with the route potentially opening around 2032- 33.
- 12.20** Whilst services would not become operational until 2032 if the decision is taken to proceed then there would be a major improvement in advance of that of rail, bus, active travel and highway connections to the proposed South Yorkshire station. The initial preferred route runs through the borough to the east of the M1 and urban Barnsley from Hoyland (partially tunnelled) to Ardsley (partially tunnelled) and then between Lundwood and Cudworth before leaving the borough to the east of Royston. Any adjustment to the route and station proposals will be subject to consultation prior to being finalised by the Government.
- 12.21** The long term planning of both major national rail and highway routes is being progressed by a series of route studies including trans-pennine and the local authority and other stakeholders will engage with these studies so full account is taken of Barnsley's needs and opportunities.
- 12.22** Additionally and separate from HS2 there is an emerging proposal for a national 'active travel' long distance trail in the broad corridor of the HS2 proposal. However, at this time there is no definite route identified for the trail.
- 12.23** **Development - Transport Priority Corridors**
- 12.24** Over the plan period in order to meet the local economic challenges the Barnsley Economic Strategy is promoting a change to the pattern, size and character of employment sites. The new pattern is characterised by selection of a limited number of locations attractive to the private sector able to provide large sites able to accommodate a variety of employment users. Those employment sites will either be set within existing development – transport priority corridors or will form part of coordinated proposals promoting new development – transport priority corridors.
- 12.25** Additionally as part of growing the visitor economy Barnsley will be seeking to both promote more vigorously its existing visitor offer but also enhance the attractions as well as increasing the range of leisure destinations and hospitality facilities both within the town centre and other areas of heritage and cultural interest.
- 12.26** In supporting the Economic Strategy the emerging Transport Strategy will identify and promote priority corridors in order to progress sustainable transport provision and patronage as well as enthusing and guiding stakeholder investment. The Transport Strategy interventions will progressively target priority corridors. These priority corridors as presently envisaged whilst they are shown in schematic form by diagrams in the Local Plan are not

shown on the Barnsley Local Plan Policy Map as they will change over time. The corridors and associated interventions will be defined and described in the Transport Strategy documentation.

12.27 The interaction of the Local Plan and the Transport Strategy

12.28 The emerging Transport Strategy will set out priorities for improvements to the existing transport infrastructure as well as ensuring that sustainable travel is an integral part of new development. It considers sustainable and accessible travel within the Barnsley borough and also to places outside of the borough, links which are necessary for Barnsley to fully develop its role in the national and city regional economy.

12.29 The Local Plan sets out the spatial strategy for the sustainable development and use of land within the Borough. Transport infrastructure is both needed to serve the Local Plan policies and proposals as well as providing an important consideration for spatial planning as making the best use of existing infrastructure is a key component of sustainable development. Consequently it is felt appropriate for both the Local Plan and Transport Strategy to have common policy priorities. The Barnsley Local Plan transport policy framework is framed around the following accessibility priorities. These priorities are also the major policy considerations for the interventions set out in the Transport Strategy.

Policy T1 Accessibility Priorities

Working with city region partners and other stakeholders transport investment will be set out in Transport Strategy programmes focused on development-transport corridors as shown in Figure 4 to:

A) Improve sustainable transport and circulation in the Accessibility Improvement Zone (AIZ) area particularly between Principal Towns

B) Implement transport network improvements as supported by evidence from modelling, feasibility studies, consultation, surveys, community engagement etc.

C) Facilitate sustainable transport links to and from existing and proposed employment, interchange, community and leisure and tourism facilities in the borough, including provision for car parking and enhancing the non car role of the transport corridor shown on figure 2 as the 'potential enhanced road based public transport corridor'

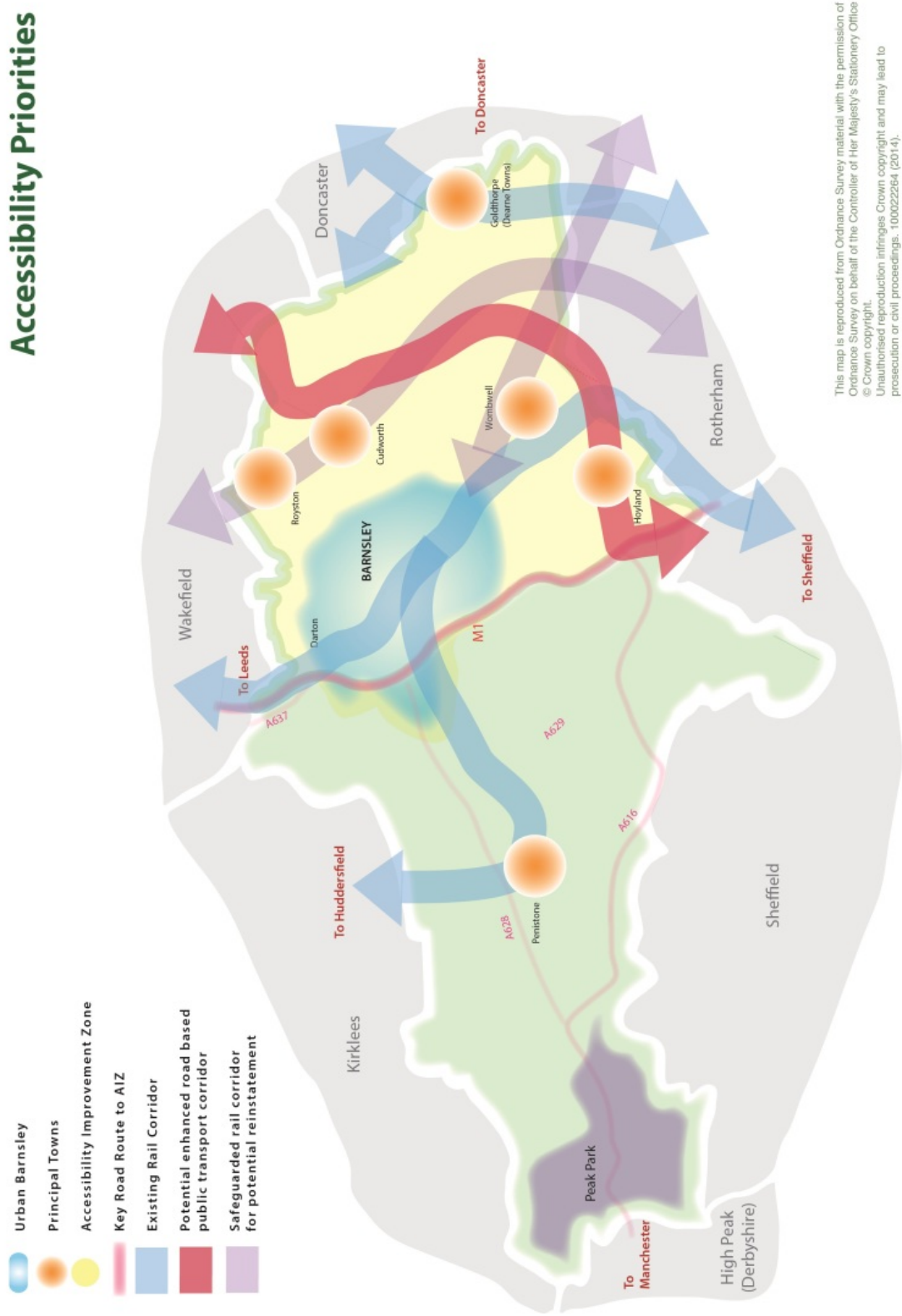
D) Promote high quality public transport linking the AIZ to significant places of business, employment and national / international interchange in the Leeds - Sheffield City Region corridor including neighbouring Wakefield, Kirklees, Doncaster, Sheffield and Rotherham

E) Improve direct public transport and freight links to London, Manchester, other Core Cities, national / international interchanges and the Humber ports.

12 . Transport

Figure 2

Accessibility Priorities



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12.30 A) Improve sustainable transport and circulation in the Accessibility Improvement Zone (AIZ) area particularly between Principal Towns

- 12.31** The Accessibility Improvement Zone (AIZ) is directly associated with the main focus of development and renewal set out in the Local Plan. Geographically the AIZ is a broad area embracing that part of the borough extending eastward from the M1. It reflects the focus of growth within the Barnsley Economic Strategy and our location as a key part of the transport corridor connecting the Sheffield and Leeds City Regions, as set out in the earlier vision and spatial strategy sections. The zone is recognised in city region transport, regeneration and housing strategies. By focusing transport investment in this area the Transport Strategy and Local Plan supports the delivery of continued sustainable growth set out in the Barnsley Economic Strategy.
- 12.32** The zone will enable significant improvement to be made to Barnsley's sustainable integrated transport system focusing on the need to improve passenger and freight connectivity whilst encouraging development in the most sustainable locations. The active travel component of the emerging Transport Strategy aims to encourage walking and cycling in recognition that walking is a healthy, non polluting, versatile and reliable mode of transport available to the majority of the population. In addition proposals for active travel (cycleways and footpaths) are included in the Green space section of this plan which relates to Local Plan policy GS1 Green Space. In particular Green Ways are shown on the the Policies Maps and are subject to policy GS2. Cycleways in Barnsley town centre are considered specifically in the Town Centre Area Action Plan. These proposals further develop the award winning 'Safe Routes to schools' projects completed and underway as part of the sustainable travel plans for the Advanced Learning Centres (ALC's).
- 12.33** Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy and the emerging Transport Strategy will include investment in walking, cycling and public transport services. This investment could cover physical infrastructure or initiatives to encourage people to make 'smarter choices' about how they travel. Development of smarter choices will involve ensuring people have a genuine choice of travel mode and are aware of the travel opportunities available to them. Interventions will build on existing programmes and might include quality bus corridors, improved capacity on existing rail lines, interchanges, smart ticketing, personalised journey planning, promotional campaigns, car sharing, flexible working, support for voluntary travel plans and working with transport operators to encourage the use of better and cleaner vehicles and routes. We will also support the council's commitment to becoming the most accessible market town in Britain for disabled people.
- 12.34** To encourage people to make smarter choices, they need to feel safe when walking, cycling and using public transport. Improvements might include closed circuit television (CCTV), improved lighting, on site customer service staff, replacement of level crossings with footbridges and any other measures introduced as part of providing a secure environment. Barnsley Interchange, in the town centre shows how clean, safe and secure facilities for different forms of transport can be brought together to facilitate non-car journeys. Establishing mini or local interchanges would provide an opportunity to improve

12 . Transport

the travelling experience outside of the town centre. However, such facilities require significant investment. Therefore as part of the focus on the AIZ we will explore the potential for developing local public transport interchanges in the Principal Towns, in partnership with the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (SYPTTE).

- 12.35** Alongside public transport, cycling and walking are key to reducing reliance on the car. We are working with SYPTTE and existing businesses, education establishments and major employers in the borough to encourage the development of voluntary travel plans (see paragraph 13.65 for an explanation of what a travel plan is). As part of this process the council and local employers have carried out travel surveys showing that considerable numbers of staff live within the governments recommended cycle or walking distance from their place of work. However, levels of walking and cycling within the borough are low with under 500 trips per day into the central area, and very few people cycling in to work. This demonstrates the impact that implementing travel plan recommendations can have in delivering smarter choices. We will continue to work with the SYPTTE Travel Advice teams who provide valuable support to employers developing travel plans.
- 12.36 B) Implement transport network improvements as supported by evidence from modelling, feasibility studies, consultation, surveys, community engagement etc.**
- 12.37** The Transport Strategy and Barnsley Local Plan is informed by a multi modal district transport model to identify impacts of development and to identify and test interventions across all modes of transport. These could include public transport options such as quality bus corridors, rail or road improvements. Barnsley's model is compatible with the models of other authorities in South Yorkshire and the approach advocated by the Department for Transport. There is also a micro-simulation model for the Town Centre.
- 12.38** The district transport model is essentially a bespoke computer simulation which contains the accumulated transport 'knowledge' of the borough, including traffic flows, origin and destination data, public transport and development. The Transport Strategy includes provision for its continuing validity for informing policy development, option testing and design.
- 12.39 C) Facilitate sustainable transport links to and from existing and proposed employment, interchange, community and leisure and tourism facilities in the borough, including enhancing the non car role of the transport corridor shown on figure 2 as the 'potential enhanced road based public transport corridor'**
- 12.40** The emerging Transport Strategy and its delivery initiatives will increase the number of places, neighbourhoods and development sites in immediate proximity to the 'core bus network'. ⁽⁷⁾Also as part of the emerging Transport Strategy a parking strategy will be developed that will help influence people's sustainable travel choices.

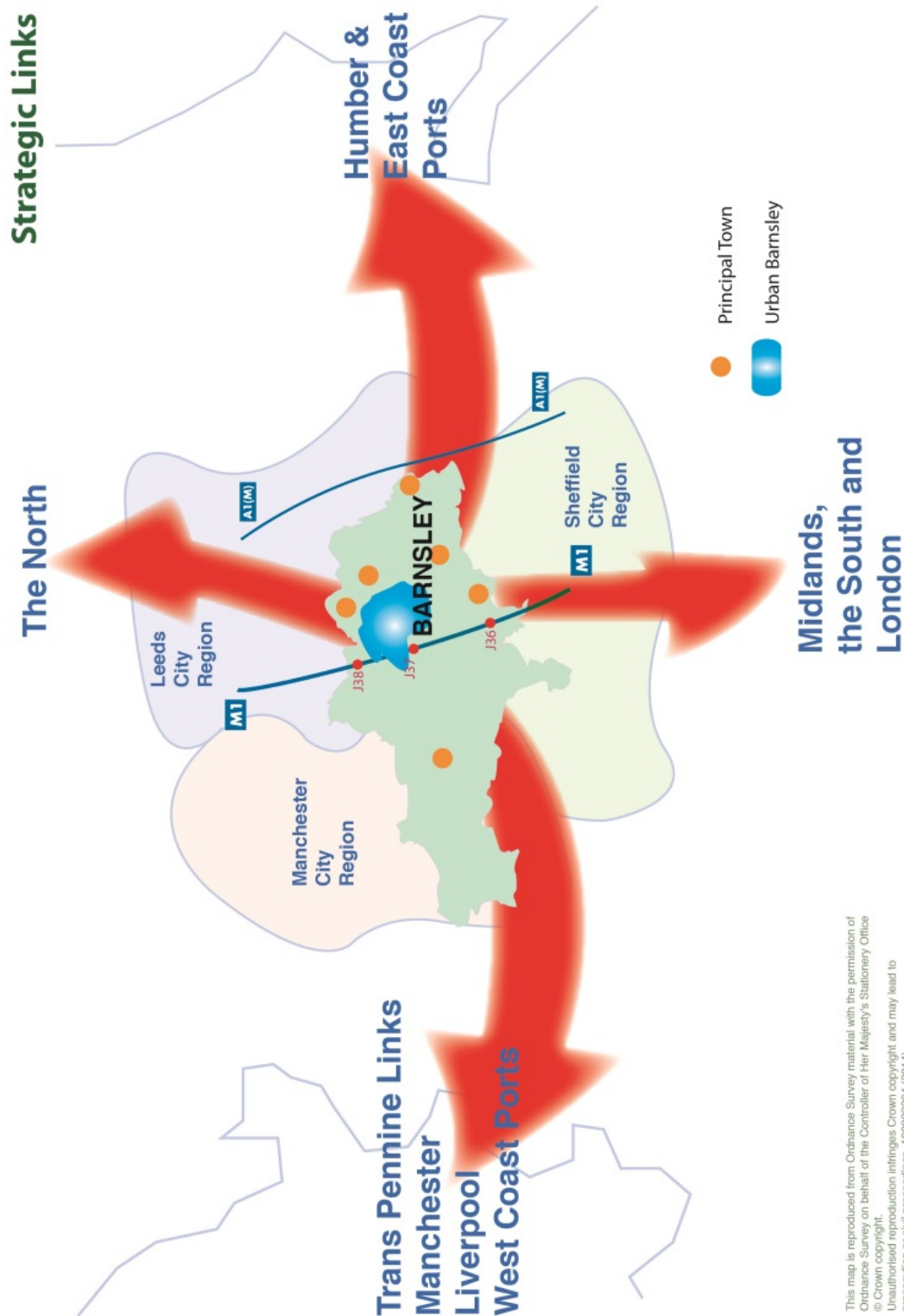
7 The 'Core bus network' has been identified by SYPTTE as the bus route network made up of stops having at least six services per hour.

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- 12.41** In partnership with transport operators, employers and other partners the Council and SYPT have promoted a stronger corridor approach to bus service provision including identifying and facilitating sustainable links between the Principal Towns and employment, community and leisure and tourism facilities as a priority, including the Peak District National Park.
- 12.42** **D) Promote high quality public transport linking the AIZ to significant places of business, employment and national / international interchange in the Leeds - Sheffield City Region corridor including neighbouring Wakefield, Kirklees, Doncaster, Sheffield and Rotherham**
- 12.43** For Barnsley's economy to realise its full growth potential we need to improve our strategic links (connectivity), as well as our internal accessibility. The diagram below summarises our key strategic links 'desires'.
- 12.44** Whilst we can address these issues to some degree, the delivery of improvements will depend upon working effectively with our city region partners and external service providers. For instance, railway services are provided by a franchising process. Therefore the ability to provide direct services to locations outside the borough will be influenced by aspirations of stakeholders including the council, city region partners and other stakeholders.

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Figure 3



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- 12.45** The now abolished RSS identified a number of significant centres within the Yorkshire and Humber region including the regional cities of Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield and Hull, and a number of subregional towns and cities including Barnsley and its neighbours Wakefield, Huddersfield, Rotherham and Doncaster. Good connectivity to these centres is still relevant.
- 12.46** It is important that Barnsley's Transport Strategy is set in the context of the Leeds and Sheffield City Regions, considering areas of proposed growth and sustainable options for movement between them, because of the strong economic connections between them. We know that Barnsley's population does not carry out all of its journeys within Barnsley borough, particularly when travelling to work.
- 12.47** Therefore we will promote strengthening of public transport services and infrastructure within the Leeds and Sheffield city region corridors and to work with our city region partners to deliver improvements. In particular, direct transport links between the AIZ and our neighbouring sub-regional and principal towns need to be improved. Accessibility and connectivity improvements in these corridors will support the significant housing and employment growth planned.
- 12.48** **E) Improve direct public transport and freight links to London, Manchester, other Core Cities, national / international interchanges and the Humber ports.**
- 12.49** It is important that Barnsley has both efficient freight transport and direct public transport links to London and the core cities to ensure that it can develop its role and potential in the national and city regional economy.
- 12.50** There is potential for these links to be made using a combination of travel modes, including rail and bus based services. It is important that freight operators are able to transport their goods as efficiently as possible, using rail where appropriate, but otherwise the strategic highway networks. Barnsley and its Principal Towns are well located in relation to both the M1 and A1, and consequently the regional and national motorway network. As such we will seek to grasp all opportunities to improve freight links and to place Barnsley more directly on the national and regional rail, coach and bus based networks serving London, Manchester, other Core Cities and the Humber Ports. Through the emerging Transport Strategy we will work with delivery partners to consider and promote opportunities for improved public transport connections including a role for Barnsley Interchange and other interchanges to increase the number of national and regional bus and rail services serving Barnsley.
- 12.51** There are a number of national and regional initiatives outside the scope of the Local Plan, focused on making the best use of these existing routes and stations, which we will continue to support. In the longer term it is possible that a number of future changes to rail services may arise from:
- the construction of a new national high speed rail route and stations between London and the north of England)
 - the Network Rail Long Term Planning process and associated route studies

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- the Sheffield City Region Economic Plan (2014) and its infrastructure investments
- the future Highways Agency national route studies

12.52 The Government is promoting the construction of a completely new high speed railway from London to Birmingham and then onward via an eastern leg to Leeds and a western leg to Manchester. The proposals include a South Yorkshire station at Meadowhall Interchange and also a station at Leeds city centre. The Government has indicated there will be funding support for 'connectivity investment packages' associated with each HS2 station. Barnsley has 10 stations with a service to Meadowhall Interchange and 7 stations with services to Leeds.

12.53 We recognise that our own aspirations for improving connectivity rely heavily on sub regional improvements being made at key transport hubs such as Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield and Doncaster stations. For example to improve our strategic accessibility we need to work with our partners to consider initiatives outside Barnsley, such as the current improvements to Wakefield Kirkgate station. We will continue to support neighbouring authorities and contribute to an integrated, joint working approach linking through sub regional and city regional working.

12.54 The reinstatement of former railway lines will play a longer term role in improving our transport connections, providing further opportunity for both freight and passenger lines and supporting continued sustainable development beyond the Local Plan period. The importance of safeguarding these lines within the Local Plan is recognised in Policy T2 below.

Policy T2 Safeguarding of Former Railway Lines

We will safeguard land within and adjacent to existing and historical rail alignments to accommodate the potential reinstatement of former strategic railway lines. Their historical routes will be shown on the PoliciesMaps.

Where it is not possible to use the original alignment we will work with our delivery partners to identify any appropriate alternative routes.

- 12.55** It is important for us to safeguard the routes of former strategic rail lines for potential reinstatement because:
- reinstatement would provide for continuing the growth associated with a robust sustainable transport framework beyond the plan period. The reinstatement of these lines is not required to serve the Local Plan proposals and timescales
 - the Local Plan is strengthening economic and housing focus of the Principal Towns to the east of Barnsley within the Leeds to Sheffield transport corridors. Improved

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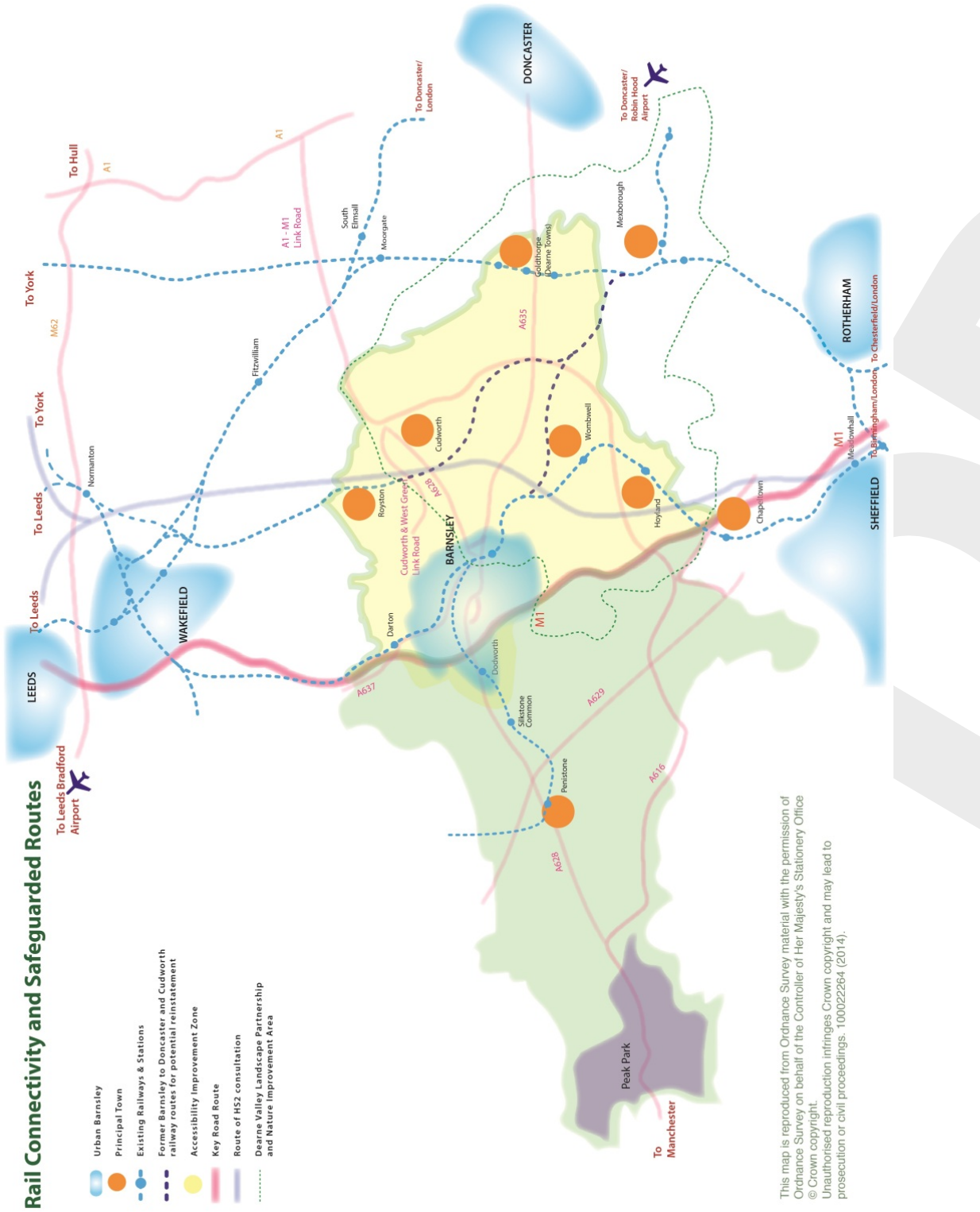
rail links will support sustainable transport links between these towns, and the Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester City Regions

- In earlier plans Network Rail have advised that the substantial passenger growth envisaged over the next 10 years in the Yorkshire and Humber RUS, and the increasing passenger and freight congestion on lines from Leeds to the south east will strengthen support for reopening of lines(including as part of maintenance diversionary work) such as the former Cudworth railways
- the Network Rail Yorkshire and Humber RUS includes specific reference to the reinstatement of the Barnsley to Doncaster and former Cudworth railways in the post 2019 period
- the South Yorkshire Rail Strategy includes specific reference to the reinstatement of the Barnsley to Doncaster and the former Cudworth (referred to as Barnsley Growth Corridor) Railways
- the existing national and regional rail network is reaching capacity and additional north south and transpennine lines will be required
- transpennine corridors are important to the the growth of North of England productivity, both in terms of passenger and freight transport
- Currently the railhead at Monk Bretton, used by the glass industry, is the only dedicated freight link in Barnsley
- reinstatement of the former Cudworth line has particular benefits in relieving capacity on the Doncaster to Leeds line, giving a new route for Midlands freight traffic north of Rotherham
- development of new and reinstated rail infrastructure and diversionary routes can be built to standards appropriate for modern deep sea freight containers, which are significantly larger than the traditional, predominantly bulk freight wagons used for carrying steel and coal.

12.56 The former Barnsley Doncaster and Cudworth line railways are indicated on Figure 6 Rail Connectivity and Safeguarded Routes.

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Figure 4



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Policy T3 New Development and Sustainable Travel

New development will be expected to:

- be located and designed to reduce the need to travel, be accessible to public transport and meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists
- provide at least the minimum levels of parking for cycles, motorbikes, scooters, mopeds and disabled people, and should not provide more than the maximum number of car parking spaces set out in the relevant Supplementary Planning Document
- provide a transport statement or assessment in line with the thresholds and guidance set out in Department for Transport 'Guidance on Transport Assessments' as published March 2007 (or any subsequent version)
- provide a travel plan statement or a travel plan in accordance with the thresholds and guidance set out in Department for Transport 'Good Practice Guidelines: Delivering Travel Plans through the Planning Process' as published April 2009 (or any subsequent version). Travel plans will be secured through a planning obligation or a planning condition

Where levels of accessibility through public transport, cycling and walking are unacceptable, we will expect developers to take action or make financial contributions in accordance with policy I1

If it is not possible or appropriate for the minimum amount of parking for cycles motorbikes, scooters and mopeds to be met on site, the developer must provide, or contribute towards, off-site parking, or improve or provide other forms of travel.

- 12.57** A fundamental goal of Barnsley's Local Plan is to provide for sustainable development and it includes a spatial strategy that reduces the need to travel by promoting growth in sustainable, accessible locations. This policy is about ensuring that sustainable and inclusive travel is embedded within any new development and providing the opportunities for people to change their travel behaviour where travel is necessary. It recognises that the availability of car parking is a key factor affecting whether people choose to travel by car or use a smarter alternative and aims to limit car parking associated with new development whilst providing appropriate facilities for cycles, motorbikes, scooters, mopeds and disabled people. This is balanced with the considerations of highway safety, living conditions and the economy, and the need to provide enough parking so people can use other forms of transport than the car.
- 12.58** We will produce a Supplementary Planning Document which will set out maximum standards of parking for broad classes of development within Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns and will explain how we will decide the level of parking for particular developments.

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Transport assessments and travel plans for new development

- 12.59** The need for transport assessments and travel plans, for all forms of development will be determined in accordance with government guidance.
- 12.60** A transport assessment 'is a comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures (such as travel plans) will be taken to address the anticipated transport impacts of the scheme and to improve accessibility, and to encourage sustainable modes of travel'. ⁽⁸⁾
- 12.61** When considering whether a transport assessment will be needed, we must take account of local circumstances. For example, if there are significant local transport difficulties, we may need to carry out an assessment for developments below the thresholds in the guidance. However, where a proposed development is expected to generate relatively low numbers of trips or traffic flows, with minor transport impacts, a less detailed transport statement may be sufficient.
- 12.62** The contents of a transport assessment will depend on the size, nature and location of a development, but in all cases the transport mitigation plans or package of measures should focus on maximising sustainable accessibility to the development and should show:
- consideration of reducing the need to travel
 - how accessible the development is by all forms of transport
 - whether the site access can deal with the predicted level of traffic
 - measures to reduce the negative impacts of transport
 - what measures can be taken to encourage travel by walking, cycling and public transport
 - mitigation measures avoiding unnecessary physical highway improvements and promoting innovative and sustainable transport solutions
- 12.63** Where appropriate, developers will be expected to use our multi modal transportation models to estimate the effects of new developments on the transport network and to confirm that submitted transport assessments are accurate.
- 12.64** A travel plan will normally be required alongside planning applications that are likely to have significant transport implications, alongside a full transport assessment. A travel plan statement may be required on smaller scale developments which are expected to have minor travel impacts, particularly where specific concerns are raised in a transport statement or assessment.
- 12.65** A travel plan is a long-term management strategy for an occupier or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through positive action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed. It involves developing a set of procedures, schemes and targets that encourage people to use sustainable forms of transport, and should:

8 Good Practice Guidelines: Delivering Travel Plans through the Planning Process DfT 2009

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- be site specific
- contain both measures addressing site design, infrastructure and new services, as well as marketing, promotion and awareness raising
- provide a package of measures integrated into the design and use of the development
- encourage walking, cycling and public transport use and facilitate disabled access
- restrict on-site car-parking spaces
- include arrangements for managing the process

12.66 The travel plan is an important tool in implementing measures to influence travel behaviour. It should demonstrate a firm commitment by developers and occupiers to reduce the number of trips generated by, or attracted to their site. By encouraging walking and cycling in particular, travel plans can contribute to a healthier lifestyle, reducing obesity and improving quality of life. The Highways Agency will work with us to advise developers how to prepare, implement, monitor, review and update travel plans to support their development and will consider tri-partite agreements with the council and developers where appropriate. The Highways Agency has developed toolkits of Active Traffic Management and Integrated Demand Management which can be used to regulate traffic on the National Strategic Road Network. These interventions are preferred to capacity improvements.

12.67 The council will also work with the South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan partners and the Highways Agency to ensure a consistent approach for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of travel plans. As previously mentioned, the SYPTE Travel Advisors work with us to provide a valuable service to employers in providing advice to employers producing travel plans.

Policy T4 New Development and Highway Improvement

New development will be expected to be designed and built to provide safe, secure and convenient access for all road users.

If a development is not suitably served by the existing highway, or would create or add to highway safety problems or the efficiency of the highway for all road users, we will expect developers to take mitigating action or to make a financial contribution to make sure the necessary improvements go ahead. Any contributions will be secured through a planning obligation or planning condition.

12.68 With over 3,000 killed or seriously injured on the UK's roads every year road safety is a major concern for communities across the UK. There were 5952 casualties in collisions on roads in South Yorkshire in 2007, a 4.7% decrease on the 2006 level. The emotional cost to families of serious and sometimes fatal injuries, and the pressure on local health resources are of particular concern.

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- 12.69** Whilst all applications will be expected to meet the sustainable travel criteria in policy T3 there will be occasions where improvements to the existing highway network are also required. We are responsible for making sure the borough's streets are safe for everyone using them. When new developments are built, we make sure any new roads are up to standard and that people using the new development can do so safely and without negatively affecting existing roads. They must be designed and built to provide safe, secure and convenient access for all road users, which will include pedestrians, cyclists, people with special needs and people with mobility problems. In doing so we will support the long term aspirations of the South Yorkshire Road Safety and Casualty Reduction Strategy (delivered through the LTP) which focuses on the need to achieve further reductions in casualties, focusing on vulnerable road users including children and motorcyclists, and on local areas where road safety is a known problem.
- 12.70** If a development is not suitably served by the existing highway, or would create or add to highway safety problems or the efficiency of the highway we will refuse planning permission, unless the developer agrees to take full responsibility for any necessary improvements or measures to upgrade the highway network to a suitable standard. Under the Highways Act, the developer may need to create and maintain new roads or improve existing ones.

Policy T5 Reducing the Impact of Road Travel

We will reduce the impact of road travel by:

- developing and implementing robust, evidence based air quality action plans to improve air quality
- working with our sub regional partners, fleet and freight operators to improve the efficiency of vehicles and goods delivery, and reduce exhaust emissions
- implementing measures to ensure the current road system is used efficiently.

- 12.71** Where it is necessary to travel, it is important that our strategy includes measures to reduce the impact of those journeys on the environment, the health and safety of the community and on the local economy.
- 12.72** Traffic volumes in both South and West Yorkshire are rising, and journey times in Barnsley are increasing, despite Local Transport Plan measures aimed at stemming that growth. Rising traffic levels are also having a detrimental impact on the efficiency of our road network and are increasingly likely to effect the borough's economic performance. Congestion costs money and affects economic performance, costing UK businesses an estimated £17billion per annum (CBI).

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- 12.73** Goods such as food, clothes, furniture and construction materials are a vital part of modern life which we depend upon the freight industry to deliver every day. The stability and growth of local businesses relies on just-in-time delivery, if they are to be competitive. Manufacturing, power stations, construction sites and retail establishments need materials to be delivered promptly ready to meet customer demand. With the development of the Internet, goods can increasingly be delivered directly to our homes at a time when we are available to receive them. As a result of this increasing consumer demand, freight vehicles are contributing to the rising levels of traffic on our roads, adding to the levels of noise, congestion, air pollution and accidents, as well as greenhouse gas emissions.
- 12.74** This rise in road traffic is affecting our environment and health and is contributing to a deterioration in air quality reflected by the declaration of 6 traffic related Air Quality Management Areas in the borough.
- 12.75** We have already outlined how the Transport Strategy and Local Transport Plan will promote sustainable development and encourage people to make smarter choices by providing opportunities to change travel behaviour, with genuine travel choices which have less environmental impact and which do not add to traffic levels. The health benefits of active travel, such as cycling and walking are also well known. Walking and cycling can make a major contribution to our Healthy Weight Strategy, helping to reduce the high levels of obesity incidences of respiratory illness. Our aspirations to improve connectivity will also give freight operators an opportunity to transport their goods as efficiently as possible using rail where appropriate. This policy sets out how we intend to work with partners to ensure that we use our local strategic highway network efficiently, manage congestion and thereby reduce traffic pollution.
- 12.76** We will also continue to work to minimise the impact of air pollution on human health both within the AQMA's and in the borough generally. To this end we are currently updating our Air Quality Action Plan (initially published in 2004) to accommodate measures to improve air quality in the additional AQMA's that have been declared since 2004.
- 12.77** For those journeys where road travel, including freight, is necessary we will work alongside other initiatives including the Local Transport Plan to reduce transport related carbon emissions. To help reduce the number of freight vehicles on the roads and to promote efficient use of the road network to deliver goods we are intending to investigate the possibility of locating a freight consolidation centre within the borough, with careful consideration given to minimising related noise and amenity issues. Such a centre would provide the facility to enable smaller loads to be combined and moved on as one unit in a single delivery.
- 12.78** Recognising the importance of minimising exhaust emissions from major vehicle fleets serving the borough, we have worked with the other South Yorkshire local authorities to successfully launch the 'Care4Air ECO Stars' scheme. We will continue to work in partnership to develop the scheme which rewards organisations who are minimising

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pollution by developing measures to reduce the level of fuel used, improve driver training and develop vehicle replacement programmes to ensure vehicles are running cleanly and efficiently.

- 12.79** In line with national and regional guidance we are working with our sub regional partners to implement a South Yorkshire Freight Quality Partnership to determine how to balance the needs of local businesses, minimise congestion and improve air quality. The partnership will involve the freight industry and will consider issues including journey times, routes, highway improvements to ease congestion, road safety, and the design of new development (especially retail proposals) to adequately accommodate delivery vehicles.

The National Strategic Highway Network

- 12.80** The Highways Agency are responsible for the management of the national strategic highway network on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport. In Barnsley this includes part of the M1 between junction 35A and junction 38 and the A61(T). The M1 has dual three lane capacity through the district and all M1 junctions are grade separated. The A61(T) is an all purpose trunk road with a dual two lane carriageway and at grade junctions that connect the M1 junction 36 with the A616(T), within Sheffield.
- 12.81** The M1 and A61(T) within the Barnsley borough generally have sufficient capacity for 2008 traffic demands. The Highways Agency has introduced ramp metering at M1 junctions 35 and 35A southbound on-slip roads as a means of regulating the flow of traffic onto the motorway at times of peak demand. Operational conditions on the strategic road and local highway networks and the potential implications of new developments will be kept under review and the most up to date information will inform decisions about proposals for development.
- 12.82** In January 2009 The Secretary of State for Transport announced managed motorway proposals for the M1 in South and West Yorkshire. It is proposed that the following sections of this route will be the subject of enhancements by the Highways Agency utilising controlled use of the hard shoulder (Hard Shoulder Running, HSR):
- in 2012 and 2013, M1 junction 32 to 35A east of Sheffield
 - by 2015 M1 junction 39 to 42 Wakefield
- 12.83** Full details of these proposals can be seen on the Highways Agency website at www.highways.gov.uk
- 12.84** These enhancements will increase capacity for strategic traffic and relieve existing traffic delays. The Agency has no proposals for enhancements to the A61 (T). Circular 02/02007 paragraph 40 states 'There is a general presumption that there will be no capacity enhancements [to the strategic highway network] to accommodate new developments'.

The role of computer based traffic management

12.85 We will continue to develop computer based traffic management systems including our partnership within the South Yorkshire Intelligent Transport Systems (SYITS) to help manage traffic on the road network more efficiently. SYITS is an £11m European Regional Development Fund initiative aimed at enhancing Intelligent Transport System (ITS) capabilities across the county. It will provide central facilities for collecting, processing and accessing real-time traveller information throughout South Yorkshire and in Barnsley has already funded the following:

- a strategic transport modelling upgrade
- a network of cameras to monitor journey times on key routes
- upgrades to our urban traffic control system which will enable the future use of variable message and car park guidance signs
- installation of bus priority equipment at traffic signals
- improvements to a number of traffic signal junctions
- optimisation of urban traffic control
- Real Time Passenger Information on the bus network across South and West Yorkshire, giving major benefits for bus passengers within and across boundaries
- a consultancy report on the future development of intelligent transport systems in Barnsley

13 . Local Character

The Challenge

- Encouraging the community to expect, demand and appreciate high quality urban environments
- Achieving sustainable development
- Insisting on excellent design
- Protecting local distinctiveness

The Current Position

- Design Review Panel of major pre-application and application proposals
- Design and Access Statements are submitted with planning applications to demonstrate how the application conforms with the Development Plan, is sustainable, well designed and inclusive

Policy Solutions

- Requiring developers to embrace good design and protect and enhance the historic environment
- Encouraging developers to work in partnership with organisations such as the Barnsley Civic Trust, community and schools partnerships and other local relevant organisations in forwarding proposals
- Undertaking pre-application discussions
- Using the advice of the Design Advisory Panels on major projects to secure improvements to schemes coming forward and to achieve the best design solutions
- Building the capacity of the community to appreciate and expect higher standards of design by involving them in decisions and consulting them on proposals and strategies
- Producing local design guidance such as SPDs, village design statements, planning and design briefs and master plans.
- Protecting important landscapes both directly and indirectly by ensuring their settings and key views are respected and not subject to inappropriate development

13 . Local Character

Policy D1 Design

Design Principles:

High quality development will be expected to respect, take advantage of and reinforce the distinctive character and features of Barnsley, including:

- topography, Green Infrastructure assets, important habitats, woodlands and other natural features
- views and vistas to key buildings, landmarks, skylines and gateways
- heritage, townscape and landscape character including the scale, layout, building styles and materials of the built form particularly in and around:
 - Barnsley Town Centre
 - Penistone and the rural villages in the west of the borough
 - within and adjacent to Conservation Areas

Development should:

- contribute to place making and be of a high quality, that contributes to a healthy, safe and sustainable environment
- help to transform the character of physical environments that have become run down and are lacking in distinctiveness
- enable all people to gain access safely and conveniently, providing, in particular, for the needs of families and children, and of disabled people and older people
- contribute towards creating attractive, sustainable and successful neighbourhoods
- achieve a Building For Life 12 assessment which scores as many 'greens' as possible subject to local circumstances, in developments of 10 or more dwellings

- 13.1** This policy sets overarching design principles for the borough to ensure that development is appropriate to its context, and improves what needs improving, whilst protecting what is good about what we have. Design that reflects the character of areas will help to strengthen their distinctiveness, identity and people's sense of belonging to them. The policy also acknowledges the vital role that good design can play in supporting economic and physical regeneration and bringing about new forms of distinctiveness by making run down areas both physically and economically more attractive.
- 13.2** The Public Spaces Strategy and the Building Heights Study provide evidence for design decisions in Barnsley Town Centre.

13 . Local Character

- 13.3** Quality of design has reached a high position in the national consciousness and planning agenda. As the Local Planning Authority dealing with planning applications the council has a responsibility to bring about a better built environment. Setting a high design quality standard for new development will make Barnsley a more attractive place to live, work and enjoy leisure, and will help to underpin economic regeneration. Good design is also necessary to promote civic pride and reinforce a sense of identity and place.
- 13.4** The above policy will be applied to new developments, and where appropriate to the extension and conversion of existing buildings. Supplementary Planning Documents will be refreshed which provide further advice on the design of new housing development, house extensions, designing out crime, advertisements and shopfront design.
- 13.5** The Government has produced guidance and design through the National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Practice Guidance.
- 13.6** The Planning Practice Guidance reinforces that the successful integration of all forms of new development with their surrounding context is an important design objective, whilst not preventing outstanding or innovative designs which help to raise the standard of design more generally in the area.

Building for Life

- 13.7** Building for Life is the housing industry standard, endorsed by Government, for assessing well designed housing developments. It is led by CABI at the Design Council, Design for Homes and the Home Builders Federation. It is based on the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 13.8** Under a Building for Life 12 assessment twelve questions are evaluated under a traffic light system of red, amber and green. A red light gives a warning that an aspect of a development needs to be reconsidered. Where a proposal is identified as having one or more ambers this points to the need to rethink where elements could be improved, subject to local circumstances.
- 13.9** The council will use Building for Life 12 (BfL12) to assess the urban design quality of new housing developments. Applicants for residential development of 10 units and over will be required to submit Design and Access Statements which show how well their schemes respond to the BfL12 criteria.
- 13.10** The more greens scored in a Building for Life12 assessment the better a development will be. If a scheme is poor in achieving greens, subject to local circumstances it will be refused on design grounds.

14 . Historic Environment

The Challenge

- Protecting local distinctiveness
- Protecting and enhancing the historic environment

The Current Position

- 18 designated Conservation Areas
- 22 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and 670 Listed Buildings including 13 Grade I , 28 Grade II* , and 629 Grade II
- 5 entries on the register of parks and gardens: the only grade I historic park and garden in South Yorkshire at Wentworth Castle together with Stainborough Park and 4 grade II historic parks and gardens at: Wortley Hall, Cannon Hall, Bretton Hall (part only) and Locke Park Barnsley
- 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 5 Listed Buildings and 1 Conservation Area are identified 'at risk' ⁽⁹⁾
- A regionally and nationally important legacy of buildings and structures associated with the industrial past including coal mining, metalworking, textiles and glass making
- The valued landscapes in the west of the borough and neighbouring Peak District National Park and Southern Pennine Fringe

Policy Solutions

- Requiring developers to embrace good design and protect and enhance the historic environment
- Encouraging developers to work in partnership with organisations such as the Barnsley Civic Trust, community and schools partnerships and other local relevant organisations in forwarding proposals. Also engaging the public to identify what is important about their local area that should be protected
- Undertaking pre-application discussions
- Producing local design guidance such as character appraisals and village design statements, heritage schemes, Conservation Area Character Statements, Appraisals and Management Plans
- Ensuring 'at risk' buildings, sites, monuments or Conservation Areas receive particular attention to ensure they have an identified path to safeguard their long term future
- Securing a sustainable future for the important legacy of buildings and structures associated with Barnsley's industrial past by ensuring our historic assets are appreciated and appropriately managed
- Protecting important landscapes both directly and indirectly by ensuring their settings and key views are respected and not subject to inappropriate development

14 . Historic Environment

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- 9 Heritage at Risk is an English Heritage initiative that aims to identify all the historic assets facing the greatest pressures and threats

14 . Historic Environment

Policy HE1 The Historic Environment

We will positively encourage developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of Barnsley's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk.

This will be achieved by:-

- a. Supporting proposals which conserve and enhance the significance and setting of the borough's heritage assets, paying particular attention to those elements which contribute most to the borough's distinctive character and sense of place.

These elements and assets include:-

- The nationally significant industrial landscapes of the Don Valley which includes Wortley Top Forge and its associated water management system.
- Elsecar Conservation Village, its former ironworks and its workshops which were once part of the Fitzwilliam Estate.
- A number of important 18th and 19th century designed landscapes and parks including Wentworth Castle parkland (the only grade I Registered Park and Garden in South Yorkshire), and Cannon Hall Park.
- The well preserved upstanding remains of the Cluniac and Benedictine monastery at Monk Bretton.
- 18 designated conservation areas of special and architectural interest including three town centre conservation areas, as well as large areas incorporating Stainborough Park, Cawthorne, Penistone and Thurlstone.
- The 17th century Rockley Blast Furnace and its later engine house
- Gunthwaite Hall Barn, a large 16th century timber framed barn
- Barnsley Main Colliery Engine House and Pithead structures
- The 17th century Worsbrough Mill (the only historic working water mill in South Yorkshire).
- Relatively widespread evidence of pre-historic settlements, and occupation which are often archaeological and below ground but sometimes expressed as physical or topographic features.
- The boroughs more rural western and Pennine fringe characterised by upland and (often) isolated settlements or farmsteads surrounded agricultural land and dominated by historic and vernacular buildings built from local gritstone.

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- b. By ensuring that proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance such as a Scheduled Ancient Monument) conserve those elements which contribute to its significance. Harm to such elements will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined public benefit.
- c. By supporting proposals that would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. There are 18 conservation areas in the borough and each is designated for its particular built and historic significance. This significance is derived from the group value of its constituent buildings, locally prevalent styles of architecture, historic street layouts and its individual setting which frequently includes views and vistas both into and out of the area. Particular attention will be given to those elements which have been identified in a Conservation Area Appraisal as making a positive contribution to its significance.
- d. By ensuring that proposals affecting an archaeological site of less than national importance or sites with no statutory protection conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, an understanding of the evidence to be lost must be gained in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.
- e. By supporting proposals which conserve Barnsley's non-designated heritage assets. We will ensure that developments which would harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place will only be permitted where the benefits of the development would outweigh the harm.
- f. By supporting proposals which will help to secure a sustainable future for Barnsley's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay.

14.1 Barnsley has many important heritage assets that reflect its long and complex history including a legacy of buildings, structures, places and archaeology. These assets are particularly associated with (but not limited to) its medieval past, its Georgian designed landscapes and its industrial past that relate to coal mining, metalworking, textile production, brick making, and glass manufacture.

14.2 For development proposals likely to impact upon a heritage asset or its setting, the following procedures will apply:-

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Policy HE2 Heritage Statements and general application procedures

Proposals that are likely to affect known heritage assets or sites where it comes to light there is potential for the discovery of unrecorded heritage assets will be expected to include a description of the heritage significance of the site and its setting.

- This description will need to include an appropriate but proportionate level of detail that allows an understanding of the significance of the asset but no more than is necessary to understand the impact of the proposal.
- For sites with significant archaeological potential, a desk based assessment may be required in line with the provisions of Policy HE6.

Applications made in outline form will not be accepted for proposals which will which affect a conservation area, a listed building or any other designated heritage asset. In such cases, sufficiently detailed plans and drawings to enable an assessment to be made of the likely impact of the development upon the significance of any heritage assets affected will be required.

- 14.3** Planning applications made in outline form only do not provide enough information for us to assess the effect the proposals will have on the conservation area. We will refuse planning permission because not enough information has been provided to assess the proposal.
- 14.4** Permission for demolition is likely to be granted only when there are proposals to redevelop the site. Buildings should be demolished only when it is reasonably certain redevelopment will go ahead.
- 14.5** As well as normal planning application requirements, there are extra controls in Conservation Areas to help keep their character. This includes the requirement for permission where a proposal involves totally demolishing any building that is 115 cubic metres or more in size, or demolishing any gate, wall, fence or other enclosure that is more than one metre high where it is next to a highway, or more than two metres high in any other case.

14 . Historic Environment

Policy HE3 Developments affecting Historic Buildings

Proposals involving additions or alterations to listed buildings or buildings of evident historic significance such as locally listed buildings (or their setting) should seek to conserve and where appropriate enhance that building's significance. In such circumstances proposals will be expected to:

- Respect historic precedents of scale, form, massing, architectural detail and the use of appropriate materials that contribute to the special interest of a building.
- Capitalise on opportunities to better reveal the significance of a building where elements exist that detract from its special interest.

14.6 Once a building is listed, Listed Building consent is needed to alter, extend or demolish it. The controls apply to all internal and external work. Consent is not needed for repairs unless these involve alterations. Planning permission will also be needed for work carried out to alter and extend listed buildings. It is an offence to carry out unauthorised work for alteration, extension or demolition of a listed building.

14.7 Planning applications made in outline form only will not provide enough information for us to assess the effect of the proposals on a Listed Building and its setting. The information provided with applications must include full survey drawings of the building, identifying any interior features of historic or architectural interest affected by the proposals. We will refuse planning permission in outline form because we do not have enough information.

14.8 Listed buildings are designated by the Secretary of State because of their special architectural or historic interest. It should be noted that buildings considered to be of sufficient architectural or historic interest, but not included in the statutory list of protected buildings, will be put forward to the Department of Culture Media and Sport (care of English Heritage) with a request for spot listing, particularly if threatened by demolition or harmful alteration. There are opportunities in future to prepare a list of locally important heritage buildings and assets. This policy will be applied to any assets on this list once it is prepared.

14 . Historic Environment

Policy HE4 Developments affecting Historic Areas or Landscapes

Proposals that are within or likely to affect the setting and the heritage significance of a Registered Park and Garden will be expected to:

- Respect historic precedents of layout, density, scale, forms, massing, architectural detail and materials that contribute to the special interest of an area.
- Respect important views either within the area or views that contribute to the setting of the area.
- Take account of and respect important landscape elements including topographic features or trees that contribute to the significance of the area where harm might prejudice future restoration.

14.9 Where permission is granted for demolishing a building, we will attach a condition to make sure that the demolition goes ahead only when full planning permission has been granted for redeveloping the site and the developer can show beyond reasonable doubt that the redevelopment will go ahead within a specific timescale.

14.10 We will always try to save Listed Buildings. Developers will need to provide detailed information to justify the conditions set out in the policy. Detailed national guidance is available on these issues and should be followed. Developers should discuss with us the suitability of any alternative uses at an early stage. If acceptable in principle, we will allow demolition to go ahead only when we are certain that the site will be redeveloped.

14 . Historic Environment

Policy HE5 the Demolition of Historic Buildings

The demolition of listed buildings, buildings that make a positive contribution to a in conservation area, buildings in registered parks and gardens, or other buildings (including locally listed buildings) with evident historic significance will not be approved unless:

- The building is structurally unsound and dangerous and cannot be viably repaired, where it is shown that every effort has been made to secure, repair, or re-use the building, and where no opportunities for grant funding, charitable ownership, sale or lease are available.
- It can be demonstrated that the retention of the building is not justifiable in terms of the overarching public benefit that would outweigh the historic value of the asset.
- Demolition involves partial demolition where that element can be shown not to contribute positively to the area or the heritage significance of the asset.

Where permission is granted for the demolition of a building within a conservation area or a registered park and garden, a condition will be attached to ensure that the demolition only goes ahead when full planning permission has been granted for redeveloping the site and the developer can demonstrate that the redevelopment will go-ahead within a specific timescale.

Policy HE6 Archaeology

Applications for development on sites where archaeological remains may be present must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment (including a field evaluation if necessary) that must include the following:

- Information identifying the likely location and extent of the remains, and the nature of the remains
- An assessment of the significance of the remains
- Consideration of how the remains would be affected by the proposed development.

Where preservations of the remains are not justified, permission will be conditional upon:-

- Archaeological recording of the evidence (including evidence that might be destroyed), whether buried remains or part of a standing structure or building
- Analysis of the information gathered.
- Interpretation of the results gained
- Public dissemination of the results; and
- Deposition of the resulting archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.

14 . Historic Environment

- 14.11** We will need enough information from developers to assess the probable effects of their proposals on archaeological sites or buildings of archaeological interest. The assessment aims to find out whether there are any remains on site and to show the character and extent of those remains. It will also provide information useful for identifying potential options for reducing or avoiding damage to the remains.
- 14.12** Where the information in the assessment is not sufficient to determine the archaeological impact of the proposal, we may also ask the developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation. Pre application discussions with us should be used to clarify whether applications will require supporting archaeological information.
- 14.13** We will consider any archaeological aspects of development proposals in consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. As well as providing archaeological advice the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service maintains the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, which holds information on many of the archaeological sites and finds, and buildings of archaeological interest in Barnsley.
- 14.14** We will use the information submitted with a planning application and required by Policy HE6 and the advice of the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service to determine applications with archaeological implications.
- 14.15** Development which would result in harm to the significance of a Scheduled Monument or other nationally important archaeological site will not be permitted. The preservation of other archaeological sites will be an important consideration. When development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, the council will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution.

15 . Town Centres and Retail

The Challenge

- Enhancing the vitality and viability of existing centres
- Locating new retail and leisure development in existing centres
- Strengthening Barnsley Town Centre's role in the sub-region and wider region and creating a 21st Century Market Town
- Improving the role of the Principal Towns
- Reducing the need to travel to out of centre locations
- Providing local shops to meet local needs outside of existing retail centres
- Encourage Walking and Cycling

The Current Position

- Barnsley is a significant sub regional centre with a large catchment area
- Other District and Local Centres serve more local needs
- 2010 Smaller Centres Study
- 2014 Barnsley Town Centre Retail Study

Policy Solutions

- Setting out a town centre hierarchy
- Identifying retail needs
- Providing flexibility to allow small local shops in appropriate locations

15 . Town Centres and Retail

Policy TC1 Town Centres

Support will be given to maintaining and enhancing the vitality and viability of the following hierarchy of centres:

Type of Centre	Centre
Town	Barnsley Town Centre
District	Cudworth, Hoyland, Wombwell, Goldthorpe, Penistone, Royston
Local	Athersley ,Bolton on Dearne (St Andrew's Square), Darfield, Darton, Dodworth, Grimethorpe, Hoyland Common, Lundwood, Mapplewell, Stairfoot, Thurnscoe (Houghton Road), Thurnscoe (Shepherd Lane)

Barnsley Town Centre is the dominant town centre in the borough. To ensure it continues to fulfill its sub regional role the majority of new retail and town centre development will be directed to Barnsley Town Centre.

The District Centres have an important role serving localised catchments and meeting more local needs. To ensure they fulfil this role and continue to complement and support the role of Barnsley Town Centre new retail and town centre development will also be directed to the District Centres.

The Local Centres serve smaller catchments and development here will be expected to meet the needs of the local area and not adversely impact on the vitality or viability of other nearby centres.

All retail and town centre developments will be expected to be appropriate to the scale, role, function and character of the centres in which they are proposed.

A sequential approach will be used to assess proposals for new retail and town centre development. This will help to achieve the spatial strategy for the borough and will focus development on identified centres in the first instance. Edge of centre and out of centre development will only be allowed where it meets the requirements of NPPF.

Impact assessments will also be required as laid out in policy TC3. These should comply with the requirements of the NPPF.

- 15.1** The main town centre uses to which this policy apply are defined by NPPF as being retail, leisure, entertainment facilities, more intensive sport and recreation uses, offices, arts, culture and tourism development.

15 . Town Centres and Retail

- 15.2** We have assessed the centres above in terms of the roles they play, the community they serve, and the range of shops and services they offer in determining the town centre hierarchy. The extent of the centres are shown on the Policies Map that accompanies the Local Plan.
- 15.3** The overall approach is that new retail and town centre development should be located within existing centres. This will help to strengthen and protect their important roles and to reduce the need to travel to out of centre locations.
- 15.4** Barnsley Town Centre will be the prime focus for growth of retail and town centre uses. It has an important role to play in serving the needs of local residents, and also in the context of the region. A Town Centre policy framework is set out in section 17.
- 15.5** The Better Barnsley town centre redevelopment project has a key role in the regeneration of Barnsley town centre and its immediate redevelopment programme and proposals include:
- demolition of the former County Council offices and adjacent shops
 - redesign and redevelopment of the Metropolitan Centre and indoor market
 - purchase by BMBC and demolition of the former Training and Enterprise (TEC) building and adjacent property to the north of Kendray Street
 - promotion and provision of new retail and leisure facilities
 - construction of a new, purpose built central library/community hub
 - creation of a new public square to accommodate a new open market and town centre events
 - new surface car parking
 - public realm improvements
 - cinema and facilities for families and the evening economy
- 15.6** The Barnsley Town Centre Retail Study, England and Lyle 2014 identifies the future need for retail floorspace in Barnsley both for convenience and comparison goods. This concludes that after the Barnsley Markets Project redevelopment there will be some limited capacity for new convenience floorspace but little for new comparison floorspace.
- 15.7** Barnsley's District Centres have a vital role to play in providing shops and services to the people who live near them. The aim is to support and improve the role of all these centres and in particular to support and enhance them to enable them to have the capacity to fulfill their important roles as Principal Towns. Principal Towns should be the main local focus for housing, employment, shopping, leisure, education, health and cultural activities and facilities.
- 15.8** It should be noted that in the hierarchy above Cudworth is identified as the district centre for the Cudworth and Grimethorpe Principal Town, and Goldthorpe as the district centre for the Dearne Towns Principal Town. Royston district centre includes the areas of The Wells and Midland Road.

15 . Town Centres and Retail

- 15.9** The Smaller Centres Study (2010) considers the existing role and potential future role of the District and Local Centres. The study uses a vitality and viability index based on the indicators listed in PPS4 to score the centres as part of a health check. The study also includes conclusions on centres regarding their potential for growth or change and uses the categories of expand, intensify, rationalise or consolidate.

15 . Town Centres and Retail

The following notations are shown on the Policies Map and the Barnsley Town Centre Inset Maps:

Barnsley Town Centre

- Boundary of Barnsley Town Centre
 - Primary Shopping Area
 - Primary Shopping Frontages
 - Secondary Shopping Frontages

(the extent of the Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages in Barnsley Town Centre are shown on the Town Centre Area Action Plan Inset Maps)

District Centres

- Cudworth (serving Cudworth and Grimethorpe Principal Town)
- Hoyland
- Wombwell
- Goldthorpe (serving the Dearne Towns Principal Town)
- Penistone
- Royston (including the Wells and Midland Road)
 - Primary Shopping Areas
 - Primary Shopping Frontages
 - Secondary Shopping Frontages

Local Centres

- Athersley
- Bolton on Dearne (St Andrew's Square)
- Darfield
- Darton
- Dodworth
- Grimethorpe
- Hoyland Common
- Lundwood
- Mapplewell
- Stairfoot
- Thurnscoe (Houghton Road)
- Thurnscoe (Shepherd Lane)

15 . Town Centres and Retail

Cudworth

15.10 Cudworth is one of the smaller district centres with the main retail and service provision located along the main Barnsley Road. It is average in terms of vitality and viability. Its strengths include the amount of shopping floorspace, the absence of floorspace outside the centre, the lack of charity shops and good pedestrian flows and availability of public transport. Aims for the future of Cudworth are to improve the provision of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities, attract non food multiple retailers, and to improve movement for pedestrians and cyclists. The strategic direction for Cudworth is to intensify, (that is to realise its potential within its existing boundaries by redeveloping and reconfiguring to intensify the level of current town centre uses).

Goldthorpe

15.11 Goldthorpe is one of the larger district centres with its main retail and service provision located along the main Barnsley and Doncaster Roads. It is average in terms of vitality and viability. Its main strengths are the number and type of shops, the good supply of offices, the absence of floorspace outside the centre, the variety of specialist and independent shops, the market, the availability of food shopping, good pedestrian flow and the availability of public transport. In order to improve the economic fortunes of Goldthorpe the aims are:

- to improve the provision of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities
- enhance movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled
- improve access to the main attractions and to enhance security
- address environmental problems and increase the quality of open spaces and landscaping

15.12 In 2008 a masterplan was produced for Goldthorpe to improve the village centre and develop the vision provided within the Renaissance Market Town strategy for Goldthorpe. The masterplan was finalised in 2011. The objectives of the masterplan include improving public realm, new retail development and a public square, car park reorganisation and shop front refurbishment. As part of this work an economic study identified that Goldthorpe town centre has the potential to support a total of 40-50,000 sq ft of retail floorspace. This is less than the total retail floorspace in the town centre at present and it implies the need to consolidate and improve the retail offer and ensure its future viability and sustainability.

Hoyland

15.13 Hoyland is one of the smaller district centres. Its main retail and service offer is concentrated on High Street, King Street and Market Street radiating from the main square which includes the Town Hall and the Co-op supermarket. In terms of vitality and viability Hoyland is slightly above average. Its main strengths are the number and type of shops, the absence of floorspace outside the centre, the market, the low vacancy rates, high pedestrian flows

15 . Town Centres and Retail

and good bus services and linked trips. The aims for the future of Hoyland are to improve movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled. The strategic direction for Hoyland is to intensify.

Penistone

15.14 Penistone is one of the smaller district centres. Penistone is a historic market town which has its main retail and service offer concentrated on Market Street which is further enhanced by the new Market Hall and Tesco supermarket. The overall vitality and viability is much better than average. Penistone has many strengths including the availability of pubs, cafes and restaurants, the market, the availability of food shopping, the evidence of recent investment by retailers, the very low vacancy rates, good pedestrian flow and public transport access, a feeling of security and high quality of the open spaces and landscaping. Aims for the future of Penistone are to improve the availability of leisure, cultural and entertainment activities, and to improve car parking and movement for pedestrians, cyclists and the disabled. Since the potential for expansion in Penistone has already taken place with the recent Tesco supermarket, the strategic direction for Penistone is to intensify within its existing boundaries.

Royston

15.15 Royston is one of the smaller district centres and comprises two separate centres. The Wells and Midland Road which are separated by housing. The Wells is a centre located on a main road junction and Midland Road is a linear centre surrounded by residential areas. Royston is average in terms of vitality and viability. Its main strengths are the absence of floorspace outside the centre, the availability of food shopping, good car parking and the high frequency and range of places served by bus services. Aims for the future of Royston are to increase the range of pubs, cafes and restaurants, introduce non food multiple retailers, address high vacancy rates, and to encourage linked trips to the centre. The strategic direction for Royston is to expand (it is recognised that Royston has the potential to physically expand outside of its existing boundaries). The development of the vacant school site provides potential for this to be realised.

Wombwell

15.16 Wombwell is one of the larger district centres. The main retail and service offer is located along High Street. Wombwell is better than average in terms of vitality and viability. Its main strengths are the number and type of shops, the large amount of shopping floorspace within the centre, the number of multiple retailers, the variety of specialist and independent retailers, the market, the low vacancy rates, good pedestrian flows and car parking provision, good bus services, and high quality environment. Aims for the future of Wombwell are to reduce the amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace which exists outside the town centre. The strategic direction for Wombwell is to intensify.

15 . Town Centres and Retail

- 15.17** Outside Barnsley Town Centre and the District Centres, Barnsley's network of Local Centres meet more day to day needs and will be the focus for small scale local shops and services. Barnsley also has two retail warehouse parks at the Peel Centre on Harborough Hill Road and Wombwell Lane Retail Park, Stairfoot which will remain the focus for retail warehouses within the borough.
- 15.18** Retail proposals will be encouraged and supported in the Primary Shopping Areas of Barnsley Town Centre the District Centres provided they are appropriate to the scale, role, function and character of the centre. Such proposals located outside of the Primary Shopping Areas will need to undertake a sequential approach (as required by national policy and Local Plan policy TC1) and may also need to undertake an impact assessment (as required by national policy and Policy TC3 of this DPD). These provisions will apply even if the proposal is located within the Barnsley Town Centre or District Centre boundaries.
- 15.19** The extent of the Primary and Secondary frontages in Barnsley Town Centre and the District Centres, is shown on the Policies Map and the Barnsley Town Centre Inset Maps and the following policy applies:

Policy TC2 Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages

Within the primary and secondary shopping frontages in Barnsley Town Centre and the District Centres ground floor uses should be predominantly retail in nature. Financial and professional services (class A2) and food and drink (classes A3 to A5) uses will also be acceptable. Other uses may be acceptable, especially where they diversify and improve provision in a centre, providing that it can be demonstrated that the vitality and viability of the primary shopping area concerned is not negatively affected.

- 15.20** Proposals for main town centre uses that are not in a centre should be assessed against their impact on centres. The NPPF requires such an assessment particularly for developments over 2,500 square metres gross but it also allows us to set a local threshold for the scale of development which should be subject to an impact assessment. As such the following policy applies:

15 . Town Centres and Retail

Policy TC3 Thresholds for Impact Assessments

Proposals for retail and leisure uses will be required to provide an impact assessment if they are:

- located outside the **Primary Shopping Area of Barnsley Town Centre** and are:
 - within the catchment of Barnsley Town Centre
 - are of a scale, role or function which means they are likely to have an impact on the town centre, and
 - have a floorspace in excess of 2,500 square metres gross
- located outside the **Primary Shopping Area of a District Centre** and are:
 - within the catchment of a District Centre, and
 - have a floorspace in excess of 1,000 square metres gross
- located outside a **Local Centre** and are:
 - within the catchment of a Local Centre, and
 - have a floorspace in excess of 500 square metres gross

If we have concerns that a proposal below these floorspace thresholds may have a significantly adverse impact on centres, we may require an impact assessment as part of a planning application.

- 15.21** Outside the centres identified above, proposals for small local shops will be considered in the context of Local Plan policy TC6.
- 15.22** The boundaries of the Primary Shopping Area of Barnsley Town Centre, the Primary Shopping Area of the District Centres and the Local Centres referred to in the policy above are those shown on the Policies Map and Town Centre Inset Maps.
- 15.23** A map is provided in the Smaller Centres Study (November 2010) which shows the catchments of the defined centres in the borough including the catchments of Local Centres which are defined as being an 800 metre radius around each Local Centre.
- 15.24** The borough has two main retail parks, The Peel Centre, off Harborough Hill Road in Barnsley, and the Wombwell Lane Retail Park at Stairfoot. Policy TC4 below will apply to any planning applications received on these parks as shown on the Proposals Maps.

15 . Town Centres and Retail

Policy TC4 Retail Parks

In the retail parks identified on the Policies Map only retail warehouses will be allowed.

Planning permissions on these retail parks will be subject to conditions to limit:

- The minimum size of units to at least 1,000 square metres gross; and
- The type of goods which can be sold from the units to bulky comparison goods.

15.25 Retail warehouses are defined as large stores specialising in the sale of household goods (such as carpets, furniture and electrical goods), DIY items and other ranges of goods, catering mainly for car using customers.

15.26 Planning permission for retail warehousing will be subject to conditions to control the character of the development, the size of individual units and the range and type of goods sold. Otherwise there is the potential for a wider range of comparison goods to be sold which may negatively affect the vitality and viability of defined centres.

Policy TC5 Small Local Shops

Outside existing centres we will allow small convenience shops that meet the daily shopping needs of a local community if:

- the shops are of a type and in a place that would meet local needs and this need is not already met by existing shops; and
- the shops are located and designed to encourage trips by pedestrians and cyclists and would not encourage car trips.

15.27 Local shops perform an important role in meeting the day-to-day needs of communities. They are a vital part of creating sustainable communities, reducing the need for people to travel. We will encourage small shops where it can be shown that they meet a local need.

15.28 Small shops are defined as units having a gross floor area of 500 sqm or less. Because they are intended to serve local needs, developments allowed under this policy must not include large, dedicated car parks. Conditions may be attached to planning permissions to restrict the range of goods to be sold, making sure that the shops continue to serve local day-to-day needs, rather than attracting customers from some distance away.

15 . Town Centres and Retail

These allocations/policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

S1 Shopping / Commercial Centres

S2 Shopping / Commercial Centres

S3 Retail Development Outside Defined Shopping Centres

S5 Retail Development Outside Defined Shopping Centres

S8 Specialised Retail, Display or Fitting Premises

S9 Garden Centres

Part 2

BA24, BA25, BA26, BA27, BA39/7, BA39/8

DT14

DO13

RO11, RO12

NE16

DE17

WW19, WW20, WW21

HN15

PE16, PE17

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Vision

- 16.1** The vision for the future of the town centre is the creation of a town centre that is uniquely distinctive and establishes Barnsley as the premier 21st Century market town – not a copy of many other town centres around the country.
- 16.2** The Economic Strategy 2012 – 2033 sets out how we will ‘develop a vibrant town centre with a strong and growing retail and leisure offer, a thriving and balanced business community with a series of attractions and facilities to create a major visitor draw’. Specifically, this will include:
- delivering the Better Barnsley Project as a major catalyst for improving Barnsley’s retail ranking and stimulating investment to transform the town’s leisure and retail offer
 - prioritising key development sites and under-utilised buildings to provide the greatest economic activity, enhanced vibrancy and footfall within the town centre
 - promoting exemplar public realm to create greater inter-connectivity, quality spaces and enhanced opportunities for private investment
 - putting in place innovative financial and partnership vehicles, where the pace of delivery maintains the momentum gained over the past 10 years albeit in a more challenging era of public and private sector funding
 - building on our existing cultural provision to make Barnsley a desirable visitor destination.
 - recognising that a sympathetic innovative approach to temporary uses will play a vital role in maintaining the vibrancy and vitality of the town centre while redevelopment schemes are devised and implemented
- 16.3** A key challenge is to develop the town as a place of diverse quality employment which provides a location for quality business interaction, education and culture. The town centre will be a fitting setting for these activities to flourish. In this way it is a ‘shop window’ and a gateway to the Borough for new investment in the economy. The forward strategy will need to focus very seriously on providing appropriate space for business and cultural development and promoting the benefits of a Barnsley location to potential users.
- 16.4** Delivering the vision will require using its strengths and responding to its challenges by:
- Creating a town centre powerfully shaped by its distinctive and unique features and avoiding insensitive anonymous developments diluting its ‘sense of identity and place’.
 - Building upon Barnsley’s successful role as a market town and bring it up to date to meet the needs of the 21st Century by creating a new market and attracting a more varied range of shops, bars and cafes.
 - Making the most of Barnsley’s traditional strengths, including its retail market, and expand its role as a centre for business and leisure making it a place where people want to come for shopping, services, leisure and work

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

- Providing a vibrant family friendly mix of activities that are available throughout the day and evening to create a more family-based environment with a wide range of education, leisure and cultural opportunities including youth facilities
- Increasing job opportunities especially in office, creative and digital industries, information technology and professional sectors and strengthen the town centre as the economic focus for the Borough and attract inward investment
- Encouraging town centre living and attract new residents to the town by introducing a mix of housing which makes the best use of the available land and is affordable to local people
- Ensuring that all new development is of a high quality design, which is sustainable and maintains and enhances the character and appearance of the town centre
- Creating a more exciting, healthy urban environment by securing important landmark and ground breaking buildings, attractive public spaces, public art and green spaces as part of new developments
- Promoting a more efficient transport network, encourage alternative modes of transport other than unsustainable use of the car, improve public transport facilities and manage cars more effectively through our approach to car parking
- Enabling people to walk into and around the town more easily, develop and improve pedestrian and cycle routes, reduce the dominance of the car, and improve the pedestrian environment creating a town centre that favours pedestrians and cyclists and enhances peoples' health and wellbeing

Strengths

- 16.5** Barnsley is a sub regional centre and the town centre provides a focus for shopping, transport, commerce, leisure, education, cultural and tourism facilities and activities within the borough so attracting new investment to the borough.
- 16.6** The Remaking Barnsley: Strategic Development Framework 2003-2033 has inspired progress over the last 8 years towards the creation of a successful, uniquely distinctive '21st Century market town' including major developments within the town centre to strengthen its base from which further developments can emerge. These include the Transport Interchange, Digital Media Centre, The Core, The Civic, Mandela Gardens, Queens Court, Gateway Plaza, Westgate Plaza One, Experience Barnsley and the Pals Centenary Gardens.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Westgate Plaza
OneThe Civic and
Mandela GardensTransport
InterchangeDigital Media
Centre

Gateway Plaza



- 16.7** Better Barnsley is a major town centre redevelopment which has a key role in the regeneration of Barnsley town centre. The original scheme was granted planning permission in September 2011 but a revised scheme is currently being drawn up. A prospectus was made public in July 2014 and developer interest is being canvassed. The current prospectus includes the major programme of work as listed in paragraph 16.5 in the Town Centres Section.
- 16.8** The Council has set aside £35m for the project that will also attract significant additional private sector investment. It will provide an opportunity for jobs to be safeguarded, and for additional jobs to be created. Work on the scheme is due to start in 2015.
- 16.9** The scheme granted planning approval in September 2011 will not now be implemented. It included a department store which was subsequently deleted. The new scheme will have a stronger Markets offer and smaller high quality retail elements. Details of the new scheme are not yet available but we understand that it will include a new indoor Market Hall of around 8,000 sq. metres and up to 21,000 sq.m. of retail and leisure floorspace. For the purposes of our retail analysis we assume that the gross retail floorspace would be around half of the total, say 10,500 sq. metres. This represents a small net increase in retail floorspace compared with existing provision.
- 16.10** The town centre's traditional strengths, which are still valid as the foundation for a coordinated strategy to retain its viability and vitality, include:
- traditional markets and shops that have a reputation for value to residents and that attract visitors from outside the borough, as cited by Mary Portas as being a role model for the drive to energise the nations high streets ⁽¹⁰⁾
 - Barnsley has a low retail vacancy level of 9.7% against a regional figure of 12.6% and a national of 11.1% ⁽¹¹⁾

10 The Portas Review: an independent review into the future of our high streets, 13th December 2011

11 British Retail Consortium, Association of Town Centre Management, Springboard Retail Footfall Monitor

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

- Barnsley has the highest level of Independent retailers in the region by a significant margin, with the regional percentage being 45.9% and Barnsley supporting 72.7% Independents⁽¹²⁾
- a diverse range of shops, services and institutions all within close proximity of each other including the College and University Campus Barnsley
- good connectivity by way of an improving range and quality of public transport links to the borough's communities and surrounding settlements by way of a new Transport Interchange, convenient car parking and convenient access to the M1 motorway
- dramatic topography which creates an extra dimension to consider in terms of townscape and views, and a rich urban form with a variety of architectural styles and block sizes
- an interesting configuration of streets, arcades and thoroughfares including Conservation Areas, attractive buildings and open spaces providing a compact and walkable town centre which is close to residential parts of the town, with some pedestrianisation and covered shopping areas, CCTV coverage and falling crime levels
- a variety of further opportunities to complement the achievements to date.

Challenges

16.11 Whilst protecting and further enhancing these strengths the strategy needs to mobilise a coordinated management and development response to challenges from pressures and trends which weaken the viability and vitality of the town centre such as:

- a recent decline in shopping at markets
- competition from the nearby centres of Leeds, Sheffield including Meadowhall, Wakefield and Doncaster and the growing popularity of online shopping
- the barrier caused by heavily trafficked dual carriageway roads ringing the town centre which by separating it from residential areas and edge of centre facilities discourage walking and cycling to and within the town centre
- the over supply of long stay car parking within the town centre occupying premium development land
- a poor visual experience due to tired and badly maintained public spaces, some poor quality 60's and 70's development, unsympathetically designed shopfronts and signage and an uncoordinated approach to street furniture and a lack of seating
- a lack of family friendly facilities and activities for younger people and concerns arising from anti social activities
- a decline in the number of homes and amount of green space in the town centre.

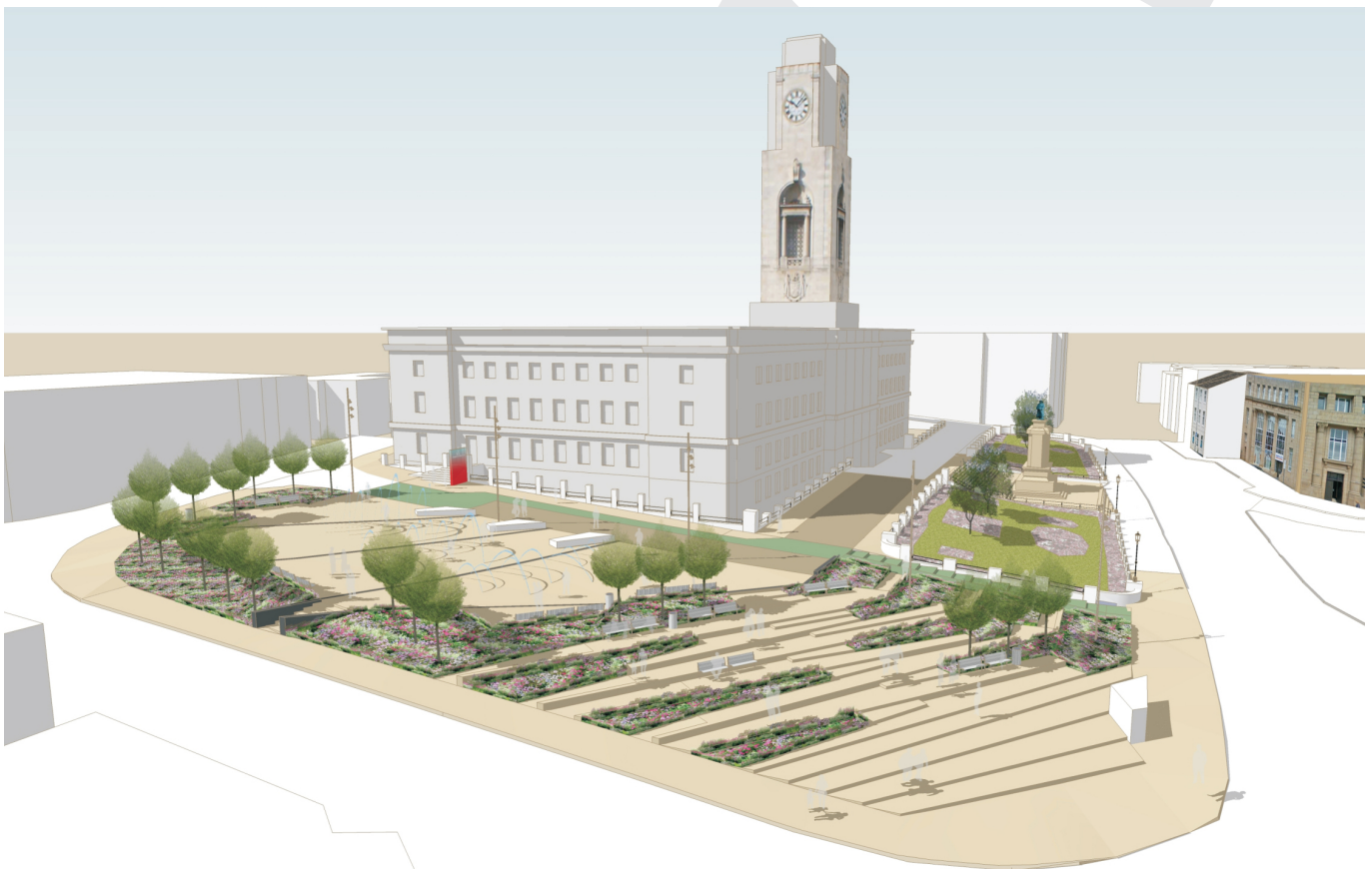
16.12 The strategy for delivering the vision for a distinctive town centre, building on its strengths and responding to the challenges, is detailed in the following two sections which set out:

12 British Retail Consortium, Association of Town Centre Management, Springboard Retail Footfall Monitor

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

- **General policies** targeted at retaining and strengthening the viability and vitality of the existing town centre uses and enhancing the enjoyment of its spaces and landmark buildings together with improving the convenience of moving around the town centre.
- **District and site specific policies** for sites of opportunity setting out how the development needs to sensitively relate to the distinctive character of the location.

Figure 5 Artists Impression of Experience Barnsley/Pals Centenary Square



General Policies

Introduction

16.13 These policies relate to Barnsley town centre as a whole. The Inset Maps 1-5 of this document form part of the Proposals Maps referred to in the Development Sites and Places DPD and are as follows:

- Inset Map 1 - Districts
- Inset Map 2 - Movement
- Inset Map 3 - Public Spaces
- Inset Map 4 - Development Sites
- Inset Map 5 - Primary Shopping Area and Shopping Frontages

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

16.14 We have looked at what we need to do to meet the needs of Barnsley's residents, extend the town's economic base and attract new people to the town. The tables in this section summarise the existing situation and the intended future position with regard to different town centre uses. Where relevant the corresponding general policies are included in each sub section. These are as follows:

Table 19

Reference	General Policy
BTC1	The daytime and evening economies
BTC2	Late night uses
BTC3	Public spaces
BTC4	Improving public spaces
BTC5	Landmark buildings
BTC6	Building heights
BTC7	Gateways
BTC8	Cycling
BTC9	The Green Sprint
BTC10	Car parks

16.15 In the context of the policies in this document (unless otherwise stated in the supporting text) the following definitions apply:

- Offices are those which fall into Class B1 of the Use Classes Order
- Financial and professional services are those which fall into Class A2 of the Use Classes Order
- Food and drink uses are those which fall within Class A3, A4 and A5 of the Use Classes Order
- Assembly and leisure uses are those which fall within Class D2 of the Use Classes Order

The Market and Shops

16.16 Our approach to Town Centres is set out in Policy TC1 Town Centres.

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16.17 Our approach to the Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages (Shown on Inset Map 5) is set out in Policy TC2.

Table 20

Now	The future
<p>450 retail units</p> <p>Approximately 110,000 square metres of retail floorspace</p> <p>The current range and quality of shops falls short of what is needed</p> <p>300 market stalls covering 9,300 square metres. The current market stalls are outdated and unattractive, and customer facilities are poor</p>	<p>Better Barnsley is a major town centre redevelopment which has a key role in the regeneration of Barnsley town centre. The original scheme was granted planning permission in September 2011 but a revised scheme is currently being drawn up.</p>

Offices

16.18 Barnsley town centre will be the focus for major new office development.

Table 21

Now	The future
<p>Approximately 80,000 square metres of office floor space, much of it old and not ideal for modern business needs</p>	<p>New, high quality office development, mainly based in the Westgate and Courthouse Campus Districts</p>

Culture and Leisure Uses

16.19 Leisure uses play an important role in the creation of vibrant centres, and it is recognised that Barnsley town centre currently lacks high quality leisure and cultural facilities, especially after normal shopping hours. Leisure uses will be provided as part of the Better Barnsley project and also in adjacent areas such as Oakwell.

Table 22

Now	The Future
<p>One theatre (Lamproom theatre)</p>	<p>Provide a new cinema</p>

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Now	The Future
<p>Cooper Art Gallery Cinema, Eldon Street</p> <p>The Civic has been refurbished to provide a range of cultural and leisure uses including flexible performance and exhibition space and design and craft workshops</p> <p>The Core Voluntary Action Barnsley's building for community and voluntary organisations at Courthouse</p> <p>A hotel in Gateway Plaza</p>	<p>The Lamproom theatre will be extended to include additional performance and seating space.</p> <p>Experience Barnsley museum is open in the refurbished Town Hall.</p> <p>A high quality events programme will be established for the town centre.</p> <p>Provide a new Central library</p>

16.20 The provision of more restaurants and family friendly places to eat is a priority in Barnsley town centre.

Table 23

Now	The future
<p>75-80 units (over 9,000 square metres). Mostly pubs, with few restaurants. There is little variety, and few family friendly pubs</p>	<p>The Better Barnsley project will provide new cafes and restaurants. We will encourage a greater variety of high quality places to eat and drink, including better facilities for families.</p>

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Policy BTC1 The daytime and evening economies

We will work with developers and operators to diversify the daytime and evening economies. Preference will be given to pubs, clubs, restaurants, cafés and night time entertainment uses which:

- cater for a range of customers and are family friendly
- are open throughout the day and evening
- maintain an active street frontage through out the day and evening
- serve food
- complement other leisure activities

Planning permission will be granted for pubs, clubs, restaurants, cafés and night time entertainment uses in the town centre provided that they:

- add to the range and diversity of uses on offer and increase customer choice
- do not harm amenity or give rise to increased noise, disturbance, or antisocial behaviour
- can be adequately accessed, serviced and ventilated
- are designed with public safety, crime prevention and the reduction of anti social behaviour in mind

All such uses should have regard to the principles and practises of 'Secured by Design' and planning applications must be supported by a design statement.

- 16.21** It is important that there is a range of activity in the town centre both during the daytime and into the evening. The aim of this policy is to encourage complementary evening and night time economy uses which appeal to a wide range of social groups and different age groups to ensure that provision is made for a range of leisure, cultural and tourism activities such as cinemas, galleries, exhibitions, theatres, restaurants, pubs, bars, nightclubs and cafés.
- 16.22** We want to encourage the controlled, well managed growth, diversification and promotion of the leisure, evening and night time economy so as to promote and safeguard uses contributing to the vibrancy of Barnsley town centre and making the town centre welcoming to all groups.
- 16.23** Proposals for family friendly venues in particular are welcomed as they are currently under represented in the town centre. These should be open throughout the day and evening, serve food (preferably for customers to consume whilst sitting down), and maintain an active frontage to the street. Such uses create valuable additions to the town centre enhancing its vitality and viability and increasing the leisure options that the town centre

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can offer. The Council will work with developers and operators to encourage them to secure restaurants and cafés in preference to further pubs and bars in any redevelopment schemes.

- 16.24** Issues of amenity, noise and disturbance, accessibility, traffic, car parking, ventilation, servicing, community safety, security and anti social behaviour also need to be addressed as part of applications for such uses. Proposals for outside seating areas will need to consider traffic volumes and air quality in particular. Where measures can be used to mitigate such issues, details must be provided to support planning applications. Where appropriate planning conditions and obligations will be used to control matters such as hours of opening, noise control, odour control and the means employed for the extraction of fumes.
- 16.25** In particular the problem of antisocial behaviour in and around pubs and bars can be made worse by badly designed buildings and the spaces surrounding them. We will work with the police to make sure that these buildings are designed to be safe and to minimise the incidence of crime. The police promote a 'Secure by Design' Scheme which provides good practice guidance.

Policy BTC2 late night uses

Late night uses will only be encouraged in the following locations within the town centre:

- Wellington Street
- Peel Street
- Market Street
- Market Hill
- Graham's Orchard

Proposals for late night uses in the town centre will also be subject to Policy AAP1 The daytime and evening economies.

- 16.26** Bars and nightclubs which are open during the evening and night time help to sustain activity in the town centre, however they can sometimes disturb local residents. Late night uses are defined as those which open beyond 00.00 hours (midnight).
- 16.27** Wellington Street, Peel Street, Market Street, Market Hill and Graham's Orchard are an existing focus for late night uses in the town centre. A further concentration of late night uses in this area would create a late night zone within the heart of the town centre which is easily accessible and relatively compatible with existing adjoining uses. There can also be servicing and management benefits of grouping such uses.

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- 16.28** By having late night uses in this defined area it is intended that the issues relating to noise, disturbance, litter and antisocial behaviour which can be associated with late night uses can be managed more effectively and avoided in other more sensitive areas of the town centre.
- 16.29** All proposals for late night uses will also be subject to policy BTC1 The Daytime and Evening Economy. This policy seeks to ensure a range of complementary daytime and evening economy uses which appeal to a wide range of social groups and different age groups. It also requires issues of amenity, noise and disturbance, accessibility, car parking, ventilation, servicing, community safety, security and antisocial behaviour to be addressed as part of planning applications.

Homes

- 16.30** The main existing residential areas of the town centre are in the Churchfields part of the Westgate / Churchfield district to the north of the business centre and the Doncaster Road and Southern Fringe districts. The aim is to build a variety homes of different sizes within vibrant, mixed developments that maximise the town centre's public transport accessibility.
- 16.31** All new housing development in the Borough must embrace the principles of sustainable development. Policies contained in the Core Strategy require developers to comply with national advice on good design such as the Building for Life standard.
- 16.32** The Council is also committed to providing affordable homes which are made available specifically to people who cannot afford the open market prices.

Table 24

Now	The future
The long established housing of around 700 homes concentrated in the Churchfields district has recently been added to by the completion of the Gateway Plaza development and its 188 apartments.	Current opportunities and schemes provide for an extra 610 new homes are estimated to be built by 2026 as a result of housing schemes and housing components of mixed use developments at City Reach (110 apartments), Court House apartments (250), Harborough Hill (100 homes) and 150 homes from other redevelopment sites such as Dunnes, Gateway Plaza 2, Freemans Yard, Wellington House and other smaller windfall sites.

Public Spaces

- 16.33** The aim is to provide a wide range of open spaces and related facilities so that local people have access to a good choice of outdoor spaces. Open spaces are important to the environmental quality of Barnsley town centre and should be enhanced and protected from development.

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- 16.34** The Council's Green Space Strategy Part 1 was adopted in 2006, and sets out an overall strategy for greenspace and the standards we want to achieve. Green spaces are shown on Inset Map 3 Public Spaces and Local Plan policy GS1 Green Space applies. The Barnsley Public Spaces Strategy sets out a vision for the future of Barnsley's public spaces and aims to ensure the town is less dominated by vehicles.

Table 25

Now	The future
Existing open spaces at Peel Square, Mandela Gardens and Churchfields and other areas some shown as greenspace on Inset Map 3	An enlarged public space and setting to Experience Barnsley has been completed as the forerunner of a range of new public spaces. It is anticipated new public spaces meeting a wide range of needs, for both residents and visitors will be created within the Courthouse Campus, Barnsley Markets, Town Hall Square and land between the Transport Interchange and Harborough Hill Road development sites. The Barnsley Public Spaces Strategy identifies a number of priority and gateway sites in the town and lays out design briefs for their redevelopment.

Policy BTC3 Public Spaces

New development must make a positive contribution to public spaces through its design, siting and use of materials.

The creation of new public spaces and improvements to existing public spaces must be made in accordance with the Barnsley Town Centre Public Spaces Strategy.

- 16.35** Good quality public spaces and public realm will make Barnsley town centre more attractive and set the standard for the quality of development that is required. They can benefit businesses and make homes in town centres more desirable. The quality of the public spaces and streetscape affects peoples' enjoyment of the town centre.
- 16.36** The Public Spaces Strategy (PSS) outlines a vision for the future of the town centre's public spaces and describes how they could look and function in the future. It aims to create cohesion and 'glue' the town centre together, to create user friendly, comfortable, clutter free streets, spaces and gateways and to celebrate Barnsley.

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Policy BTC4 Improving Public Spaces

New developments above the following sizes must include proposals to improve public spaces:

- residential developments of 10 homes or more;
- business developments over 1000 square metres;
- community uses over 1000 square metres; and
- new strategic roads and public transport projects

Developments must provide a financial contribution to allow off site improvements to public spaces to be made and maintained. The type of improvements which are considered appropriate will be determined using the Barnsley Town Centre Public Spaces Strategy.

Where necessary we will ask for a planning obligation to secure these requirements.

16.37 Significant new developments in the town centre must improve the quality of the town centre's streetscape and public spaces for everyone's benefit. Public space improvements include such things as surfacing, street furniture, boundary treatments, paving, lighting, benches, litter bins, signage, and public art.

16.38 Priority Sites for public space improvement are shown on Inset Map 3 as follows:

- Wellington Street
- Peel Square and Market Hill
- Courthouse
- Experience Barnsley
- Kendray Street (Eldon Place) - part of Better Barnsley
- Kendray Street (Interchange Square) - part of Better Barnsley
- Cheapside/Queen Street/May Day Green -part of Better Barnsley

16.39 Gateway Sites for public space improvement are also shown on Inset Map 3 as follows:

- Town End
- St Marys
- Eldon Street railway bridge
- Transport Interchange
- Jumble Lane Crossing⁽¹³⁾

13 including Harborough hill underpass gateway to Metrodome and Oakwell neighbourhood

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- Alhambra roundabout
- New Street

16.40 Inset Map 3 also identifies other parts of the town centre where public space improvements would be particularly beneficial.

16.41 The aim is for the town to enjoy a wide range of public art, from traditional sculptures and statues to installations that explore new media, using digital images and light. Public art can include specially ordered street furniture. Temporary works of art can allow risks to be taken, particularly during periods of change. The guiding principle is that public art should be varied, creative, of high quality and use appropriate materials. Public art will be particularly encouraged in the Priority Sites and Gateway Sites identified in the Public Spaces Strategy.

16.42 Improvements to public spaces will also be encouraged and welcomed as part of smaller developments (below the thresholds set out in this policy). Any such improvements should be identified and undertaken in accordance with the Public Spaces Strategy.

Policy BTC5 Landmark Buildings

New development must be designed to enhance the settings of and safeguard views of the landmark buildings identified on Inset Map 3. Development which adversely affects the setting of a landmark building will not be allowed.

16.43 Landmark buildings are important because they have significant local interest and make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of Barnsley's townscape. They are located at key points in the town centre such as road junctions and at gateways and help add variety and interest to the town. They are shown on Inset Map 3 as follows:

1. Barnsley Town Hall
2. St Mary's Church
3. The Civic
4. John Rideal House, Shambles Street
5. The former Co-op building, Wellington House, New Street
6. Holy Rood church, George Street
7. The National Union of Mineworkers building
8. The Transport Interchange
9. Westgate Plaza One
10. The Digital Media Centre
11. Barnsley College
12. Gateway Plaza

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- 16.44** The landmark buildings are generally taller than surrounding buildings and incorporate distinctive or prominent features such as spires, towers or listed structures. They serve as beacons or important markers to help make it easier for people to find their way around the town centre.
- 16.45** It is therefore important to protect and enhance the settings of landmark buildings (such as views and vistas) especially from road approaches into the town centre and ensure that new development does not adversely affect them.

Policy BTC6 Building Heights

Tall buildings will only be allowed in the locations in Barnsley town centre identified as suitable by the Buildings Heights Study.

Planning applications for tall buildings must be accompanied by the supporting information required by the Buildings Heights Study.

This includes details of daylight, sunlight and wind effects to show the impact any new building will have on nearby buildings and public spaces in terms of:

- privacy
- levels of sunlight
- extent of overshadowing.

The details must also include the measures needed to reduce any harmful effects.

- 16.46** Tall buildings are those that are substantially taller than their neighbours or will significantly alter the skyline.
- 16.47** Tall buildings should not block important views and should not create blank or uninteresting frontages at ground level. Sites that are considered to be suitable for tall buildings have been identified by the Council's Building Heights Study.
- 16.48** It is important that all planning applications for tall buildings are accompanied by detailed supporting evidence setting out the likely impacts of the proposals in terms of daylight, sunlight, wind effects and privacy and set out any likely mitigation measures that would be required.

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Movement and Transport

16.49 The challenge is to think about transport and the travel experience in a different way, and to avoid designing an environment that is dominated by the car. The Strategic Development Framework identifies the need to rethink our approach to transport within Barnsley. It sets out a movement hierarchy as follows:

- People with disabilities
- Pedestrians
- Cyclists
- Bus users
- Train users

16.50 The Local Plan aims to promote alternatives to unsustainable car travel, and help manage cars more effectively. By improving public transport and pedestrian and cycling links, viable alternatives for car travel into the town centre are created.

16.51 The benefits of an improved transport system include increased accessibility, reductions in congestion, better air quality and can help to address health and well being issues amongst other things. An improved transport system will increase the attractiveness of the town centre, attract visitors and make Barnsley more accessible within the context of the city regions and the rest of the country.

16.52 As part of the Network Rail programme for closure of level crossings the Jumble Lane crossing and associated signal box will be closed. This will need a replacement pedestrian bridge. Design studies are being undertaken to ensure a high quality 'accessible to all' bridge is provided. The closure of the level crossing and signal box would allow for extension of the current bus interchange platforms.

16.53 As described in the Transport Section the Government is promoting the construction of a completely new high speed railway including proposals for stations at Leeds and Meadowhall Interchange, together with associated connectivity and regeneration packages.

16.54 The combination of the closure of the level crossing and signal box together with (subject to consultation) the HS2 related proposals would provide the opportunity to significantly upgrade the range of Barnsley rail services. It would also provide an opportunity to review whether there was also the potential to relocate and improve the station facilities.

Main routes and Gateways

16.55 The Local Plan includes policies to improve the quality of routes into the Town Centre by providing: landscape design treatment, public art, gateway lighting schemes; and high quality development.

16.56 The main routes as shown on Inset Map 2 are:

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- A628 Dodworth Road
- A61 Sheffield Road
- A635 Huddersfield Road
- A628 Pontefract Road
- A61 Harborough Hill Road
- Westway
- Old Mill Lane.

16.57 It is important that the main routes into the town centre are attractive and create a good impression for visitors to the town. The design of new buildings fronting these routes and at the Gateways to the town centre identified on Inset Map 2 is especially important and will be expected to be of a particularly high standard. These routes will also be targeted for funding for environmental improvements.

Policy BTC7 Gateways

Development on or next to the gateways identified on Inset Map 2 must:

- create a strong distinctive visual gateway to the town centre and a sense of arrival
- be of high quality design and use the best quality materials
- be designed to welcome people into the town centre and create active street frontages
- not detract from important views or skylines
- include good pedestrian links through the site and to the town centre
- take the opportunity to create distinctive new landmark buildings
- improve public spaces in accordance with the Barnsley Town Centre Public Spaces Strategy.
- creating linkages to other areas adjacent to the town centre

Temporary uses and phased development

16.58 The recent recession together with the changes in retailing such as a growing use of on line shopping combined with home delivery, has meant that many town centres, including Barnsley, have stalled redevelopment schemes. The Local Plan seeks to encourage landowners and developers to include the potential of phased or temporary activities with any redevelopment scheme programming. This is particularly important where where a redevelopment scheme will take several years to implement. Additionally it is considered

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that a continuing and supportive policy framework to temporary and or phased uses will play an important role in ensuring the town centre is refreshed with innovative attractions. This Markets District policy is complementary to policy GD2 of this Local Plan in dealing with temporary uses and buildings.

Policy BTC8 Temporary Uses and Phased Development

Within the Markets District temporary uses will be supported where they can demonstrate a positive contribution to the continuing vibrancy and vitality of the Town Centre.

Cycling

16.59 As part of the emerging Transport Strategy we will develop a network of cycle routes and improvements to make the town more cycle-friendly. Any proposals will be based on an assessment of the main points within the town that need to be linked, and which routes are safest for cyclists. In some cases, a small link can create a significant advantage for cyclists. The provision of facilities for secure cycle parking and storage within the town centre will also be encouraged as part of new developments.

Table 26

Now	The future
There are no dedicated cycle routes within the town centre.	New cycle routes will be created Junction improvements for cyclists will be carried out where feasible

Policy BTC9 Cycling

Development on sites that include cycle routes as identified in the emerging Transport Strategy will be expected to:

- ensure that the route is designed into the scheme
- either build the relevant section of the route, or make a financial contribution towards building it

We will also take account of cycle and pedestrian routes when considering proposals on nearby sites, which may have an effect on them.

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- 16.60** Cycling has a key role to play in the delivery of an integrated transport system and the efficient management of the existing highway network. It can also deliver significant potential economic, environmental and health benefits.
- 16.61** The Green Sprint is an important part of Barnsley's strategy to create a greener, more pedestrian-focused approach to travel within the town. It will be a high-quality pedestrian and cycle route that will start at Town End roundabout linking the town centre with the Interchange, the Metrodome leisure centre and the Dearne Valley Country Park.

Policy BTC10 The Green Sprint

A pedestrian and cycle route 'the Green Sprint' will be created to link the town centre with the Dearne Valley Country Park, following the route shown on Inset Map 2. Developments on sites that cover part of the route must:

- ensure that the Green Sprint is designed into the scheme; and
- either build the relevant section of the Green Sprint, or make a financial contribution towards building it.

We will also take account of the Green Sprint when considering proposals on nearby sites, which may have an effect on it.

- 16.62** Developments that affect the Green Sprint will need to be designed to take account of it and, in some cases, include it. As appropriate we will use planning conditions or planning obligations to make sure the Green Sprint is built.
- 16.63** We will prepare further guidance to explain how we will apply this policy and to provide particular advice on the design requirements and specifications for the route.

Car Parking

- 16.64** The emerging Transport Strategy will deal with Town Centre Car Parking issues. To encourage shoppers and visitors the town centre car parks will be managed to favour shoppers and visitors car parking requirements and restrict commuter long stay car parking.

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Table 27

Now	The future
Around 4,200 spaces, in a range of two multi-storey car parks and surface car parks	Keep approximately the same number of car-parking spaces. (there will be some temporary increases and decreases in this overall figure over time as sites are developed in the town centre).

Policy BTC11 Car parks

Town centre car parks will be managed to allow short stay car parking and restrict long stay car parking. Long stay car parks will be located on the edge of the town centre. Short stay car parks will be located within the town centre.

Where they are proposed, car parks should be included within developments either in basements or on upper floors.

- 16.65** The purpose of this policy is to increase short stay parking for shoppers and visitors to the town centre and to reduce long stay commuter car parking. It is intended that the overall number of car parking spaces will remain unaltered. Around the edge of the town centre, new residents-only parking schemes will be introduced to make sure that these areas are not affected by overspill from the town centre. Parking for people with mobility issues will be provided in new developments.
- 16.66** Surface car parks can use up large areas of land, which goes against our aim of creating a compact and vibrant town centre. Therefore, car parks should be included within developments, either in basements or on upper floors and should be designed with safety in mind. This allows 'active' uses (such as shops) to be on the ground floor, where they are most accessible. A ground floor layout which provides an active frontage element but is also able to include car parking may be acceptable if it is innovatively designed.
- 16.67** In the case of residential development, private car parking may be needed to make sure that residents have a secure space to park their car at any time. However, large private car parks for shops, offices and other commercial uses can be harmful to the town centre, by making poor use of land and discouraging people visiting the town centre for more than one reason. For developments that include a car park, conditions may be applied to make sure that the car park is available to members of the public.

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District and Development Site Policies

16.68 The Local Plan defines the boundary of the town centre and splits it into 9 districts which are shown on Inset Map1. The town centre boundary follows the recommendations of the Barnsley Town Centre Retail Study July 2014. Pages 71-78 of that study provides the basis for the following boundaries as used in the Barnsley town centre policies:

- Barnsley Town Centre
- Primary shopping area
- Primary and secondary shopping frontages

16.69 Policies relating to the 9 Districts and the Development Sites which fall within them are included in this section as follows:

Table 28

District	Development Site* (14) (15)
The Markets Area	1 Better Barnsley (3 and 4)
The Yards	No specific sites+
Southern Fringe	2 Heelis Street / New Street / Gala Bingo / Burleigh court Site (5)
Southgate	No specific sites+
Westgate / Churchfield	No specific sites+
Market Hill	No specific sites+
The Lanes	No specific sites+
Courthouse Campus	3 Courthouse (1)
Eastern Gateway	4 Land between the Transport Interchange and Harborough Hill road (5)

14 *The Development Sites are identified and appraised in the Retail Study pages 66 to 70. Shown in brackets in the above table are the Development Site references shown on the Retail Study plan at page 67. The Local Plan combines the Retail Study sites 3 and 4 to be consistent with the Better Barnsley redevelopment prospectus and proposals.

15 + For a number of Districts no specific sites are highlighted in the Local Plan Policy Map Insets however, there are a number of opportunities which can be accommodated by the District policy.

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16.70 The boundaries of the Districts are shown on Inset Map 1 and the Development Sites are shown on Inset Map 4. Indicative extracts from a combination of the Inset Maps showing each District in greater detail are included in each District section.

The Markets Area District

16.71 The Markets Area is Barnsley town centre's primary shopping area. At present there is a mix of retail operators; The Alhambra and the Metropolitan Centres have a broad range of tenants, and the traditional Market is particularly important to Barnsley's town centre and its offer. Along Market Hill, George Yard and the Arcade area there are a small number of high quality independent retailers that are very successful.

Table 29

Existing Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defined retail frontage - Varied age of buildings - Council-owned shopping centre and market - The Alhambra (covered shopping mall) - Former Council offices
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shopping - Banks, Professional Services - Cafes - Car parks
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy pedestrian usage and vitality during trading hours - No evening activity

Policy BTC12 The Markets Area District

We will allow shops, offices, leisure developments, and food and drink uses within the Markets District. We will allow residential development on upper floors, but not at ground level if it would harm the vitality and character of the town centre. We may allow other uses if they would support the liveliness and economic strength of the town centre.

16.72 It is intended that this District remains the focus of retail activity within the town. The Better Barnsley town centre redevelopment project has a key role in the regeneration of Barnsley town centre and its immediate redevelopment programme and proposals that are set out in paragraph 16.5 of the Town Centres section.

- demolition of the former County Council offices and adjacent shops
- redesign and redevelopment of the Metropolitan Centre and indoor market
- purchase by BMBC of the former Training and Enterprise (TEC) building and adjacent property to the north of Kendray Street

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- promotion of the Kendray Street site as a leisure and retail centre
- construction of a new, purpose built central library/community hub
- creation of a new public square to accommodate a new open market and town centre events
- public realm improvements
- promotion to attract new retail investment
- cinema and facilities for families and the evening economy, and
- new surface car parking.

16.73 New pedestrian streets will form the primary pedestrian spine around which the new Marketplace Barnsley scheme is organised. Pedestrian priority will be upgraded to make a safe environment for pedestrians and cyclists. Car parking will be on the roof top of the new Marketplace Barnsley development with surface level car park on the site to the south of Jumble Lane crossing. High quality public realm will connect to the existing fabric of the town centre with new public spaces at focal points and there is an opportunity for increased massing and height of buildings.

Policy BTC13 Development Site 1 - Better Barnsley including former TEC building and CEAG site

We will allow the following types of development:

- Retail, including a department store
- Offices
- Leisure
- Food and drink
- Residential
- Car parking

The development of the site will be expected to:

- Create new links to and within the town centre and other areas adjacent to the Town Centre such as the Metrodome and Oakwell
- Provide residential development on the upper floors only, and not at ground level if it would harm the vitality and character of the town centre
- Include other uses if they would support the liveliness and economic strength of the town centre.

16.74 The aim is to redevelop the existing town centre and create a new high quality retail and leisure centre for Barnsley. The site of the proposed Marketplace Barnsley project lies at the heart of the town centre, adjacent to Market Parade, May Day Green, Cheapside and Midland Street. Several buildings which fall within the site boundary will be redeveloped.

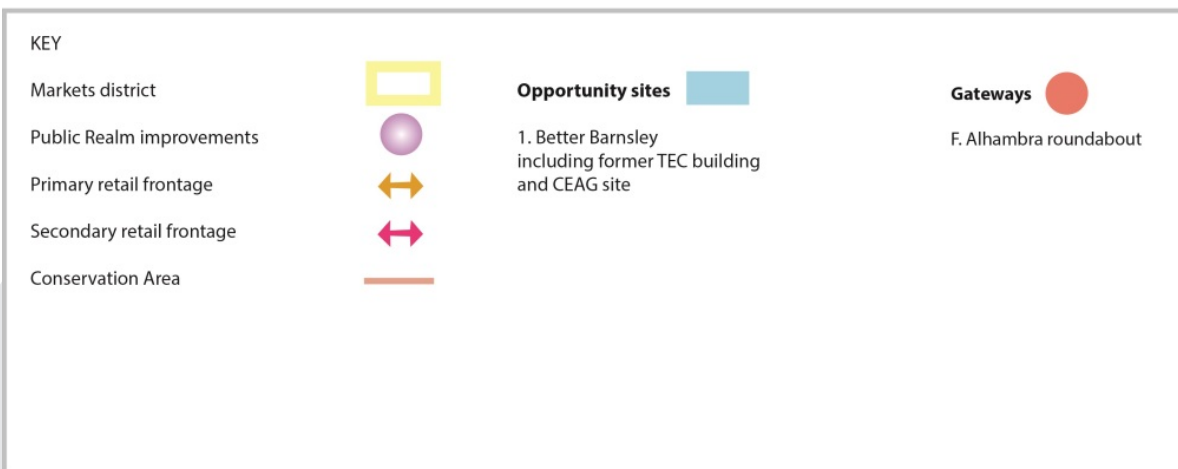
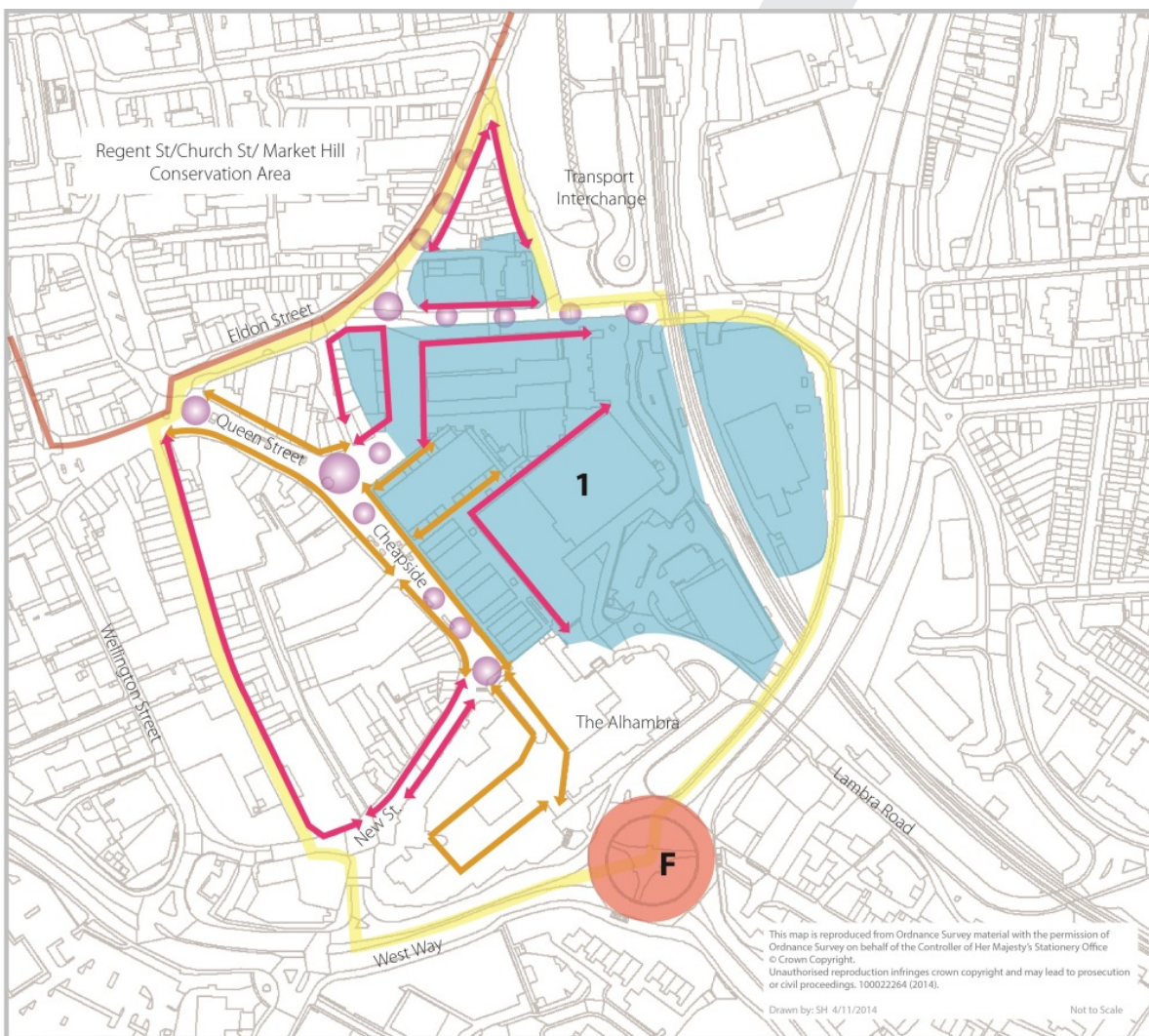
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These include the existing Metropolitan Centre in which the markets is located, a multi-storey car park and former Council offices. The site extends across the railway line to include the CEAG building. The site is centrally located and has excellent transport links. In the short term this site will be used as surface car parking however it does have the potential for future redevelopment. A culverted dyke runs through the site and may impact on the scale of future redevelopment.

- 16.75** The Marketplace Barnsley development is identified as a potential area for taller gateway development. As topography falls, the opportunity for taller development is created.
- 16.76** The plan below is an extract from the Inset Maps and shows the District in greater detail.

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Figure 6 The Markets Area District



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The Yards District

16.77 The Yards District currently contains a variety of small shops and services, together with some homes. It performs a useful role, supporting the town centre and serving local needs.

Table 30

Existing Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road network forms a barrier to town centre - Gateway opportunity not yet maximised
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small premises - Residential - Highway
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local shops and services - Traffic-dominated environment

Policy BTC14 The Yards District

Within The Yards District we will allow housing, offices and small scale shops and services.

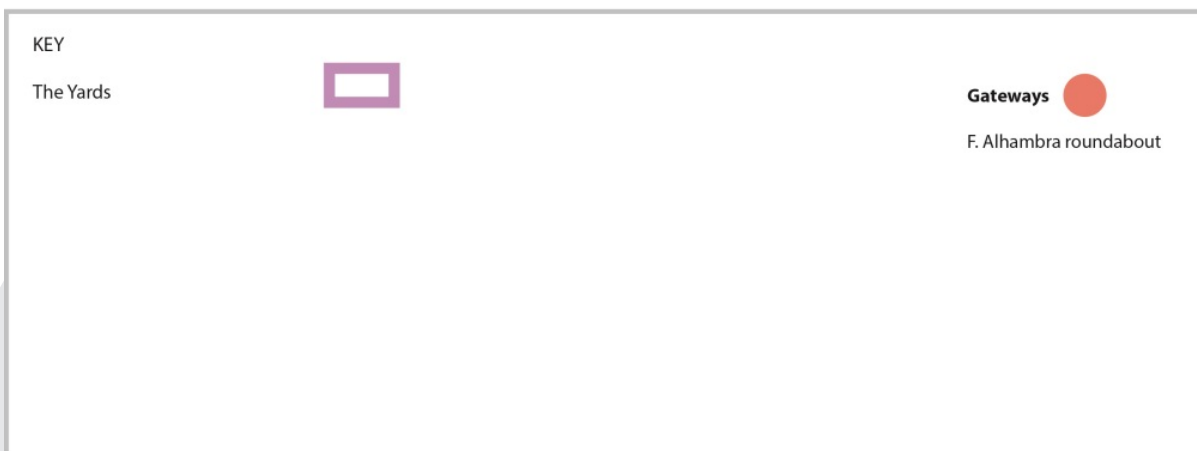
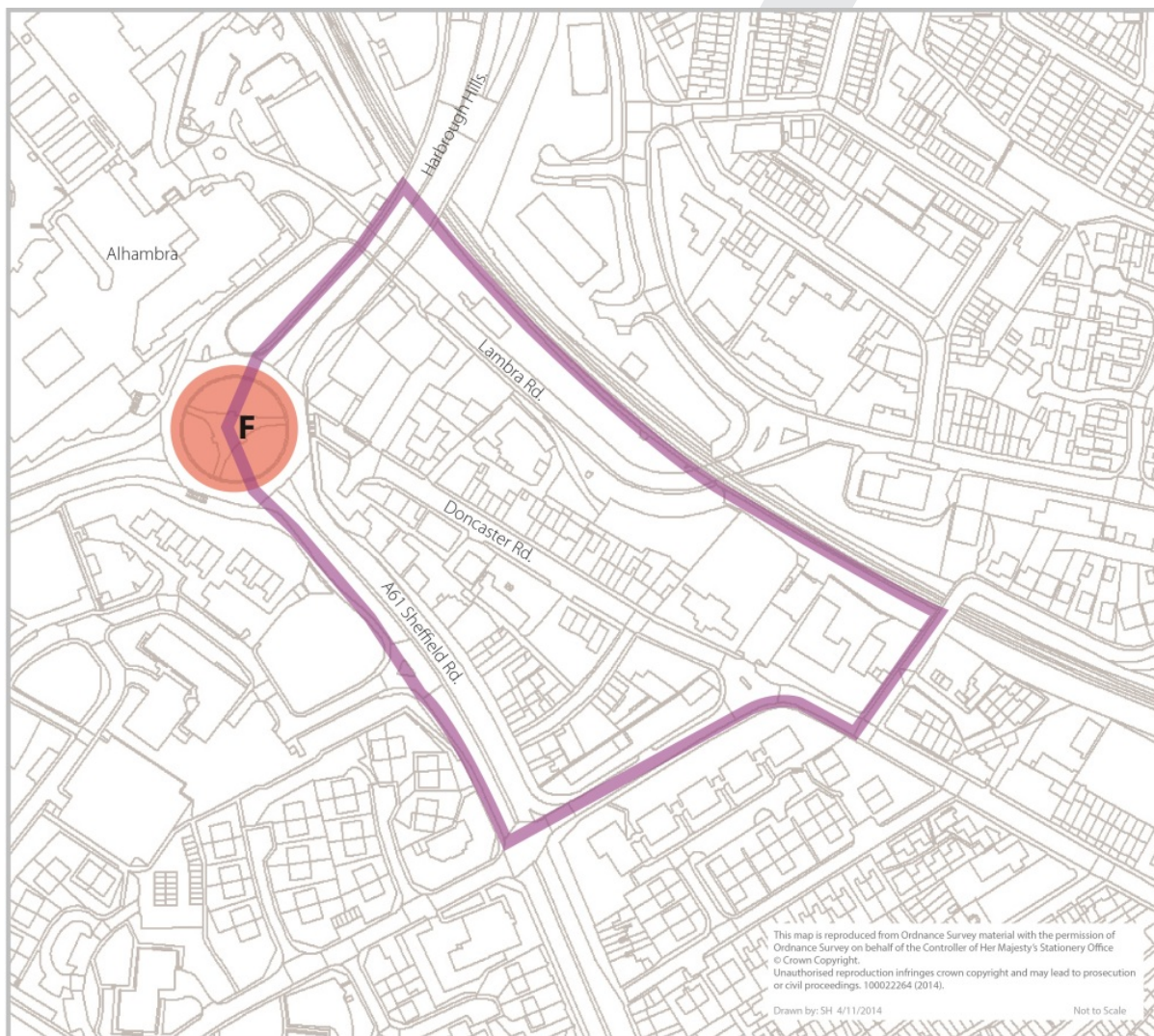
We will not allow developments that would be harmful to the liveliness and economic strength of the town centre.

16.78 This District includes the Alhambra Roundabout Gateway. The existing character of the district should be maintained with possible developments of an appropriate scale including the opportunity for a key gateway development between Westway, Sheffield Road and Harborough Hill Road.

16.79 Development should aim to improve the public realm, pedestrian and cycling links to the town centre, particularly in the evening when the link through the Alhambra shopping centre is closed. This District includes the Alhambra Roundabout Gateway where high density development may be appropriate.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Figure 7 The Yards District



16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Southern Fringe

16.80 The Southern Fringe District is on the southern side of Westway dual carriageway, and is characterised by a number of large sites and buildings, some of which have scope for redevelopment. Proposals must complement the function of the town centre and not compromise its economic strength and liveliness.

Table 31

Existing Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holy Rood Church & St George's cemetery (Grade II Listed) - Disused and underused industrial sites - Morrisons Supermarket - Georgian style buildings on Princess St, Pitt St, & Georges St
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential - Retail - Surface car parking
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pedestrian usage during trading hours - Traffic dominated environment

Policy BTC15 Southern Fringe

Within the Southern Fringe District we will allow housing, offices, employment and commercial uses.

We will allow small scale shops and services along the Dodworth Road frontage.

We will not allow developments that would be harmful to the liveliness and economic strength of the town centre.

16.81 The District incorporates three important gateways into the town, at Town End, the Alhambra Roundabout and New Street. There is the potential for significant change through the redevelopment of disused and underused industrial sites for housing, offices and other uses complementary to the town centre. Preservation and enhancement of the architectural and historic character of the area is required.

16.82 The dual carriageway and extensive areas of surface parking make this District very vehicle dominated. Development should improve pedestrian and cycling links to the town centre and enhance the public realm.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

- 16.83** Proposals must make a positive contribution to the Town End Gateway and public space improvements should be designed in accordance with the design brief for 'Town End Roundabout' in the Public Spaces Strategy.

Policy BTC16 Development Site 2 – Heelis Street / New Street / Gala Bingo / Burleigh Court Site

We will allow mixed use developments which could include:

- Retail
- Residential
- Offices

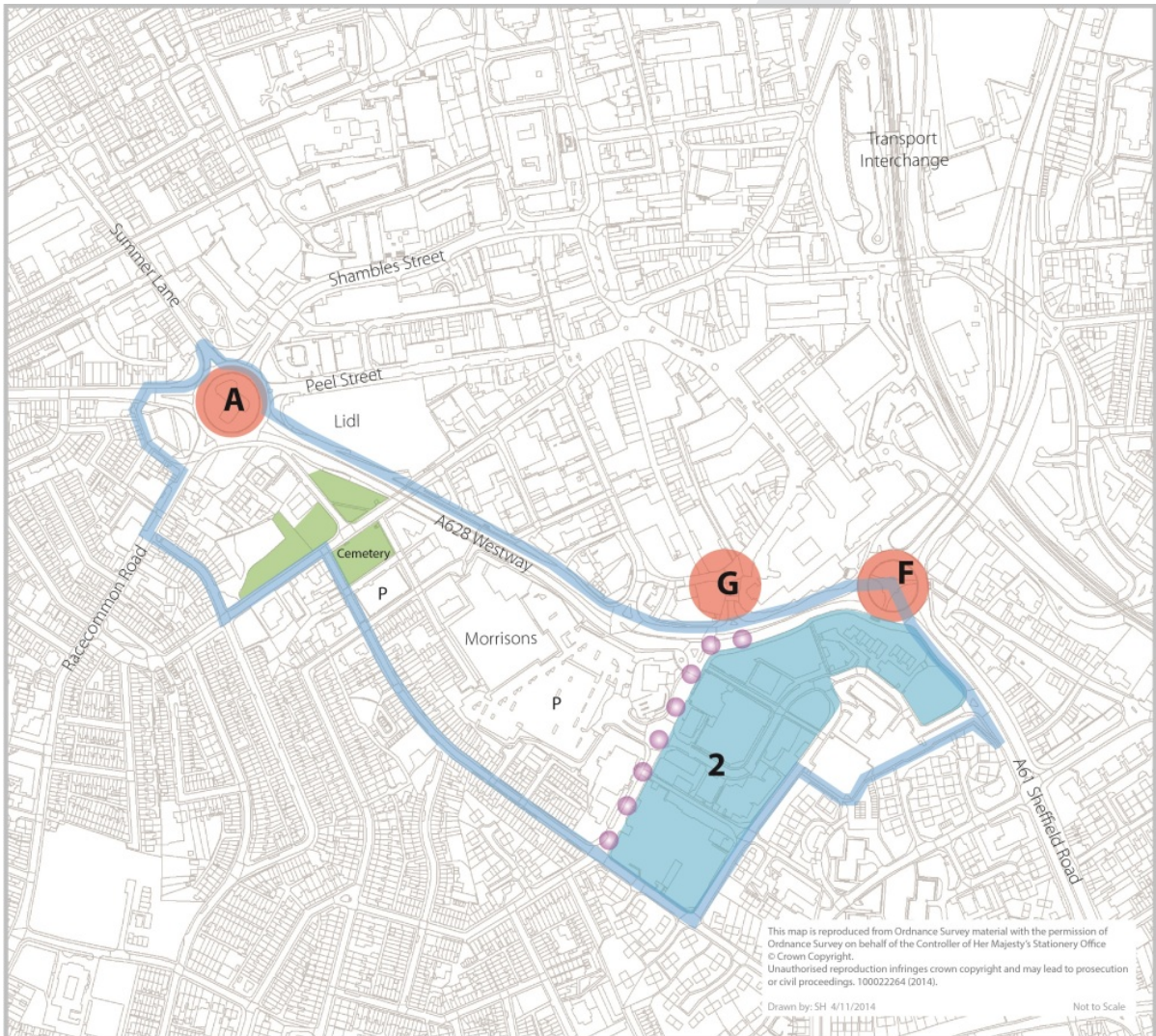
The development of the site must also:

- Make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the New Street Gateway
- Provide improvements to pedestrian links and public spaces around and through the site.

- 16.84** This site contains a number of industrial and commercial buildings, some of which have been cleared. There are also some areas of surface car parking. The site is suitable for a mix of uses including retail, residential accommodation and offices.
- 16.85** A stalled apartment development is in the final stages of completion on this site. This site includes the New Street Gateway and as a result policy AAP7 Gateways applies to proposals in this area of the development site. Public space improvements should be designed, where relevant, in accordance with the design brief for 'New Street Gateway' in the Public Spaces Strategy.
- 16.86** The plan below is an extract from the Inset Maps and shows the District in greater detail.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Figure 8 The Southern Fringe District



16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Southgate District

16.87 Southgate provides the interface between the town centre's retail area and the commercial core at Westgate, and has its southernmost boundary at Pitt Street. The area is principally focused on entertainment and leisure activities, with some retail along the stretch of Peel Street to Town End roundabout contained in the district and other uses including a church and the YMCA.

Table 32

Existing Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level development - Not an environment of particular quality, but with some buildings of interest - Poor public realm
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retail - Entertainment and leisure uses - Office
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dominance of evening activity, including takeaways - Limited daytime usage, Lidl supermarket (opens 2012) will increase daytime shoppers

Policy BTC17 Southgate District

We will allow offices, residential development, assembly and leisure uses, hotel, food and drink uses and car parking within the Southgate District. Retail development will be allowed on Market Street, Pitt Street and as part of a mixed use development at the former Co-op Pioneer site on Peel Street.

16.88 The Southgate District has the potential to become a lively mix of residential, leisure and business uses and maximising its existing strengths could be considered to be Barnsley's entertainment quarter. This policy provides the flexibility for this to happen.

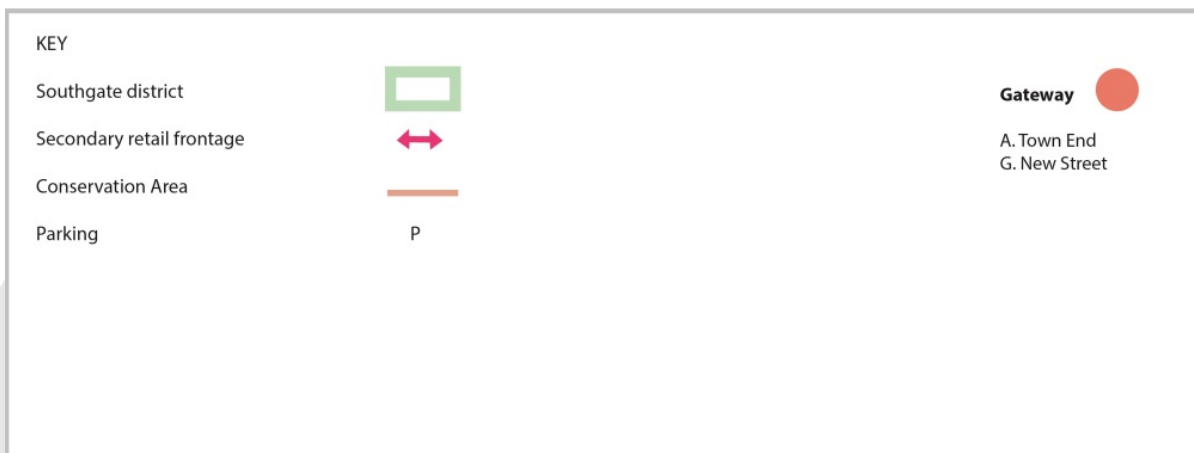
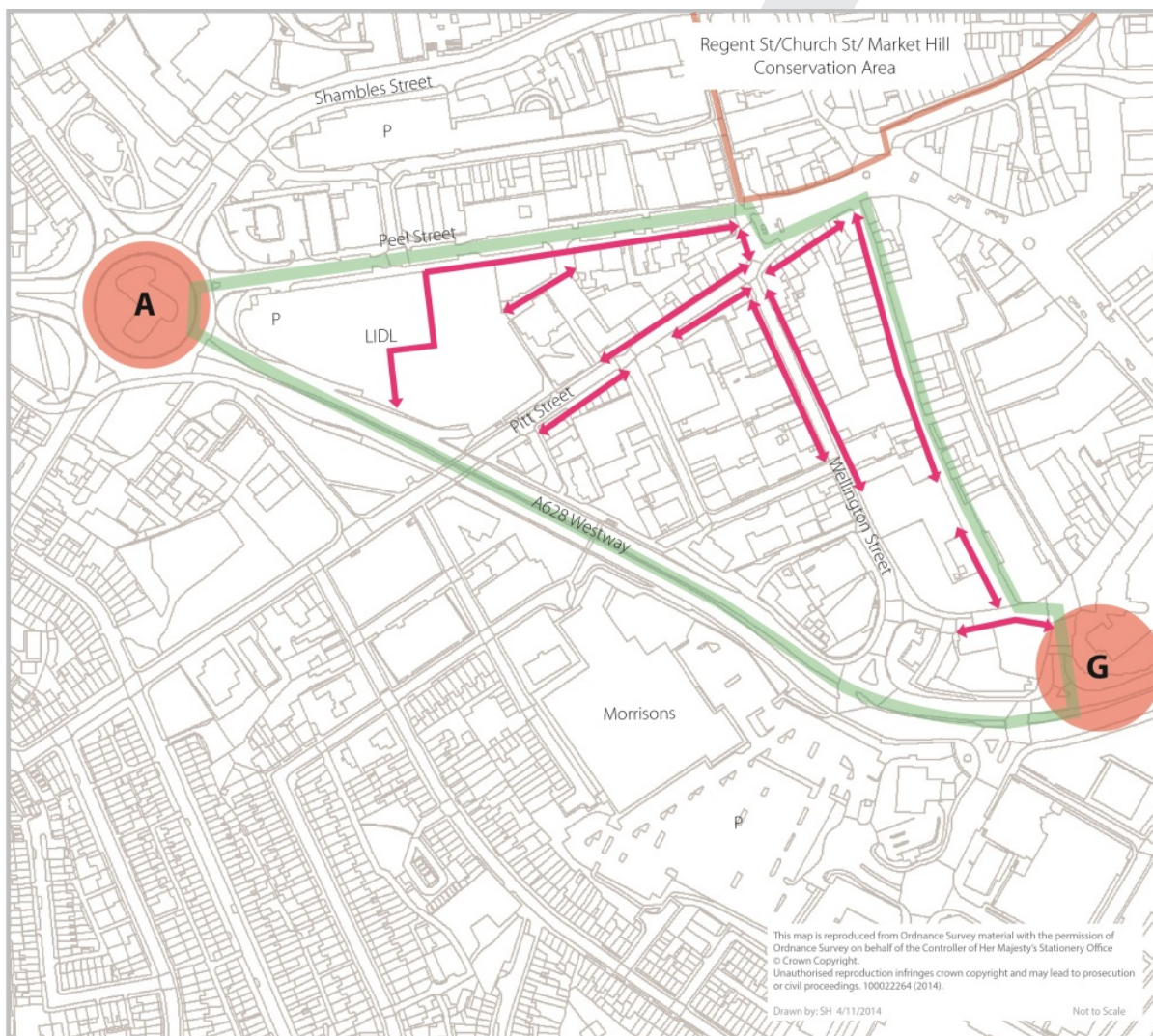
16.89 The existing intensification of development should be broadly maintained. Shops will not generally be allowed within the Southgate district, as we want to encourage them to locate within the market area. Exceptions to this are Market Street, which is already an established shopping street forming the boundary between Southgate and the Markets Area, Pitt Street and the Lidl store. This development site also includes one of the nodal long stay car parks which are proposed for the town. Small scale shops and services may also be appropriate elsewhere in this district.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

- 16.90** Opportunities to limit vehicles and pedestrianise some streets should be investigated and public spaces and pedestrian routes should be improved. The architectural and historic character of the area should be preserved and enhanced and the quality of the townscape improved.
- 16.91** The only significant development opportunity in the area is the Wellington House office building formerly occupied by the Council. It is not suited to large scale development, however it is situated in a key location in the town.
- 16.92** The plan below is an extract from the Inset Maps and shows the District in greater detail.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Figure 9 The Southgate District



16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Westgate / Churchfields District

16.93 The Westgate District is defined by Summer Lane and Westway on its west side, with the Town End roundabout providing access to its heart along Shambles Street. Market Hill runs down the east side towards the retail core and to the north is the Churchfields office area. It has always been the civic heart of the town centre because of the Town Hall. The headquarters for the police force in Barnsley and the Magistrates Court are also located here. However, more recent development has brought new uses to the district and consolidated it as the commercial core. This includes the mixed-use Gateway Plaza, which comprises office, hotel, leisure and residential uses, and the new Council offices at Westgate Plaza 1. The replacement Barnsley College Sixth Form is being built on the site of the former Central Library.

Table 33

Existing Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historic building at the heart (Town Hall) and historic frontages contained within Conservation Area - Substantial public and office buildings, including new buildings of quality design - Public spaces at Pinfold Steps and Churchfields
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civic functions including Barnsley Town Hall, Police Headquarters, Magistrates Court and Central Library - Office accommodation, including car park to Gateway Plaza - Leisure uses and hotel - Residential apartments - Retail on Shambles Street and Market Hill - Education - Barnsley College Sixth Form
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recent intensification of activity - Heavy pedestrian usage along Westgate to Westgate Plaza One and Gateway Plaza offices - Some evening activity at the Lamproom Theatre and Gateway Plaza

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Policy BTC18 Westgate/ Churchfields

Within the Westgate / Churchfields District we will give priority to office development . We will also allow residential, shops, leisure and entertainment uses.

Specific areas of the district will be developed for the following uses:

- Creating a civic quarter in the area bounded by Churchfields, St. Marys Gate, Westgate and Sackville Street, to include offices, education and small scale ancillary uses.
- Expanding the Lamproom theatre and associated facilities, and improving its setting within the wider Westgate area.
- A mix of office, hotel and residential uses in the area bounded by Westgate, St. Marys Gate, Shambles Street, Summer Lane and Fitzwilliam Street.

- 16.94** Along with the Courthouse Campus District, Westgate will be the knowledge hub of the town centre. A knowledge hub is an area where educational uses (Barnsley College, University Campus Barnsley and Central Library) administrative uses (local and central government and private companies), cultural/media uses (Cooper Gallery, Lamproom Theatre, Barnsley Chronicle and Experience Barnsley), law enforcement and judicial uses (police headquarters, courts and probation services) and regulatory functions are all concentrated. It may also be a future focus for digital and creative industries. As a result the area contains a number of uses that when combined function as a knowledge hub that serves the town and wider borough. It is envisaged that this role will grow in importance over the plan period and that this is the area in which uses such as these will be particularly encouraged to locate.
- 16.95** Westgate will be the main commercial and civic area of the town with the Town Hall as the focus for civic and cultural activities. There are also opportunities for residential development and leisure uses, and retail uses on Shambles Street which is an established shopping street. The existing intensification of development should be broadly maintained.
- 16.96** A multi storey car park is situated beneath the Gateway Plaza development, surface car parks are located on Westgate and Churchfields. Development should be designed to strengthen east-west pedestrian routes between the Transport Interchange and Courthouse Car Park and the commercial core, pedestrianise Westgate, with only very limited vehicle access and strengthen north-south links to Shambles Street.
- 16.97** Development in this district should improve the setting of the Town Hall, enhance the physical strategic links between key commercial locations, repeat the scale and mass of existing new development and respect the Conservation Area status of part of the site, and the Grade II listed Town Hall.

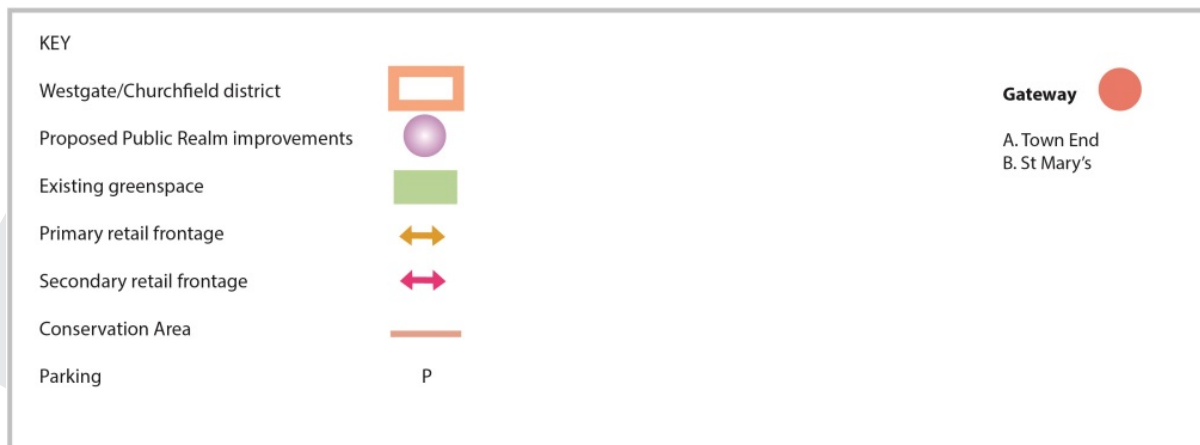
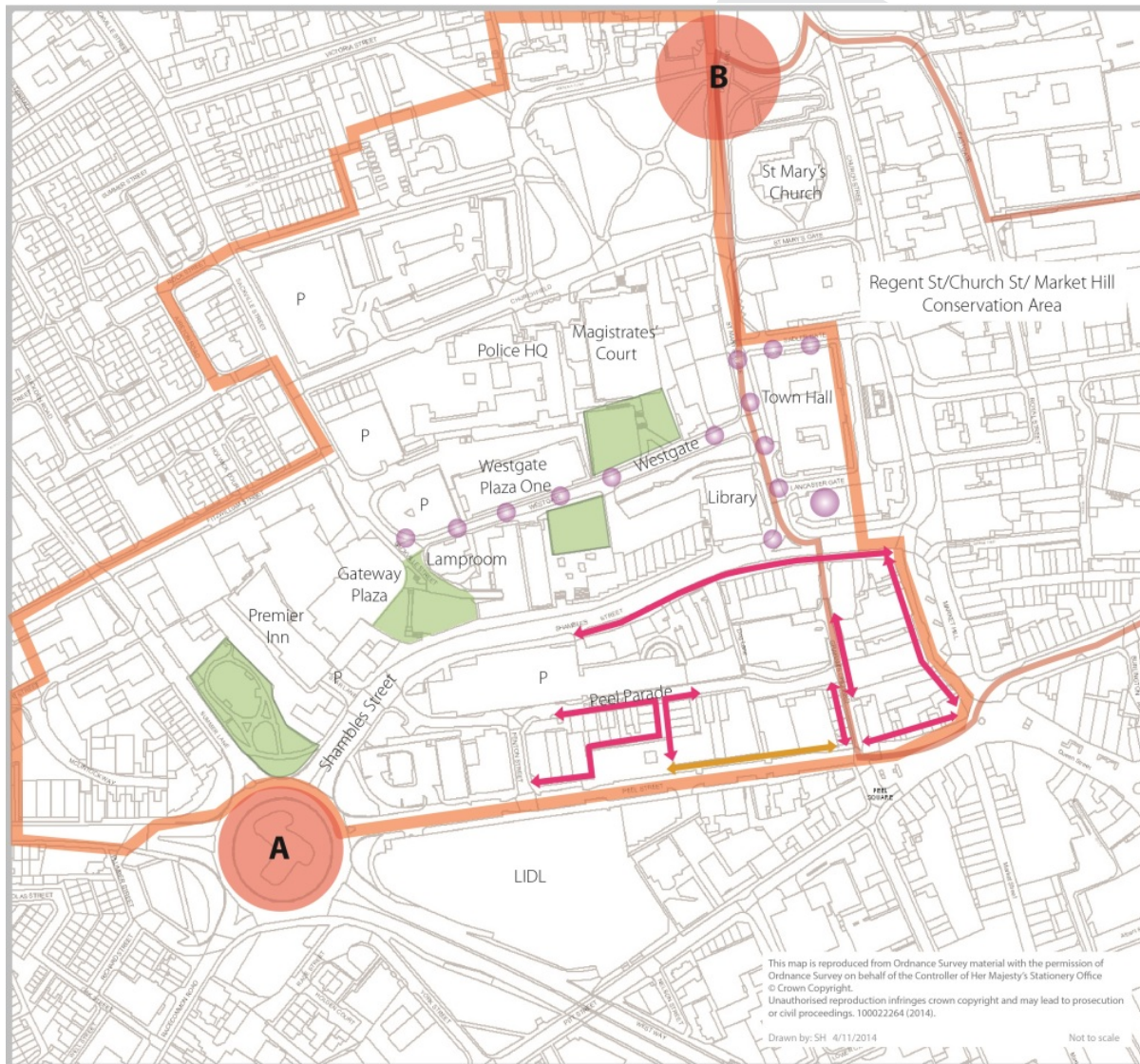
16 . Barnsley Town Centre

- 16.98** Gateway Plaza 1 is the town centre's largest existing mixed use development and comprises apartments, offices, a hotel, restaurant/bar and further ancillary units. Gateway Plaza Phase 2 should extend or complement existing uses and must be in keeping with the existing development. The precedent of quality design and finish established by Gateway Plaza Phase 1 must be maintained.
- 16.99** The site contains retail units and areas of multi storey and surface car parking. It has been derelict for a number of years but currently houses a gym in part of the building. It provides a good location for a mixed use development which could include residential, leisure, offices, hotel and a public car park. The topography of the site and its elongated shape adjacent to the main road will require a sensitively designed development. Planning permission has previously been granted for such a development on the site.
- 16.100** Public space improvements should be designed, where relevant, in accordance with the design brief for 'The Town End Roundabout' gateway in the Public Spaces Strategy. Additionally any development affecting the gateway should comply with policy BTC7 Gateways. Any public car park developed on this site will form one of the peripheral, long stay car parks.
- 16.101** The aim is to protect the future of St. Mary's Place through further development and securing a new use for the site which will retain the existing buildings, some of which are listed. The site consists of two stone built buildings accommodating BMBC facilities and a retail unit. In addition there is an out building used for storage and a car park which could be redeveloped as part of a comprehensive scheme.
- 16.102** The plan below is an extract from the Inset Maps and shows the District in greater detail.
- 16.103** The intention for this site is the re use of the buildings that once housed Beckett Hospital and are now offices whilst preserving the special character of the buildings and the area.
- 16.104** The oldest of the buildings on the site is the former Edwardian Becket Hospital site at the south western corner of Berneslai Close which was built in 1862 in red brick over 3 storeys with Baroque details in stone. Adjacent to this is a larger 1930s building of 4 storeys with a stepped elevation in a orange buff brick. Both buildings are of significant character and contribute to the group character of the Victoria Road Conservation area and must be retained with the minimal of external alterations.
- 16.105** New development on the site will be limited to the redevelopment of existing buildings on the site which are of lesser quality design. The later red brick wing that runs north whilst consistent with the earlier buildings in terms of general scale and massing is not of such high quality. As such, this along with the modern single storey inner courtyard buildings may offer the potential for appropriate redevelopment in the context of the Conservation Area. Any new development should not be of a greater scale or massing than the buildings which it replaces, and should be complementary to the retained older buildings in terms of detailed architectural design and materials.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

16.106 The plan below is an extract from the Inset Maps and shows the District in greater detail.

Figure 10 The Westgate/Churchfields District



16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Market Hill District

16.107 Market Hill runs from St. Mary's Place at its northern end to the Market itself in the south of the town. It is a predominantly pedestrian route running from the Town Hall down to the Markets Area District a central area of the town linking other Districts to each other.

Table 34

Existing Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several large buildings of significance - Civic gardens to the Town Hall and green space surrounding St Mary's Church
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - St Mary's Church - Barnsley Town Hall - Public space - Shops - Offices - Residential - Leisure - Public space (Peel Square) at the historic centre of the town - University Campus Barnsley
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant pedestrian flow - Civic and worship activity - Retail

Policy BTC19 Market Hill District

Within the Market Hill District on the east side of Church Street and on either side of Market Hill, we will allow uses and development that provide an active frontage at ground-floor level and are sympathetic to the character and appearance of the area. Appropriate uses include the following:

- Shops
- Financial and professional services, for example, estate agents, employment agencies, and advice bureaus
- Food and drink, for example, restaurants, cafés and bars
- Non residential institutions, including museums, art galleries and exhibition space
- Assembly and leisure facilities.

16.108 Market Hill district is within the Conservation Area. It contains one of Barnsley's most attractive and interesting streets, and Peel Square, a very pleasant public space which can be said to be the historic centre of the town. It includes a range of shops, pubs and

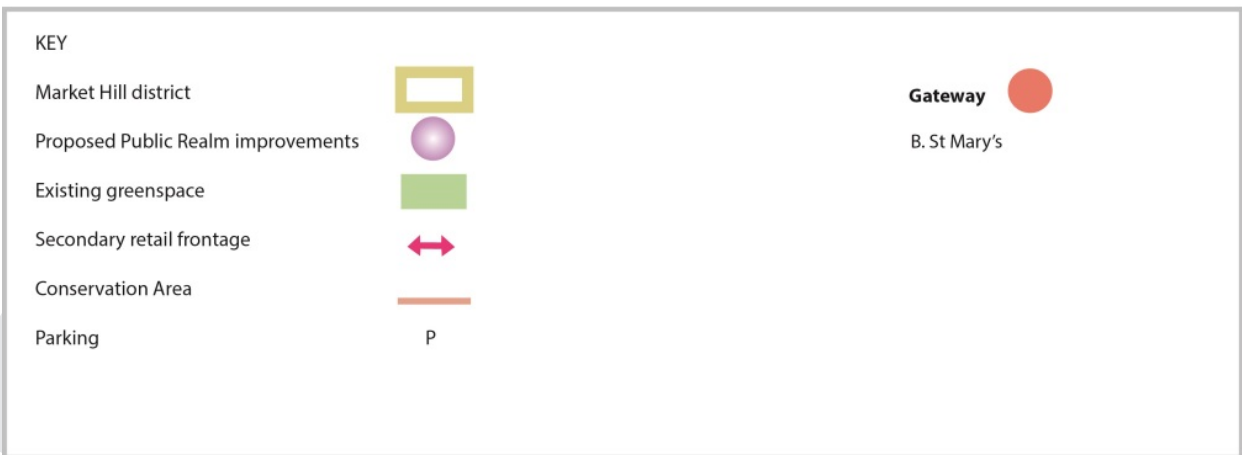
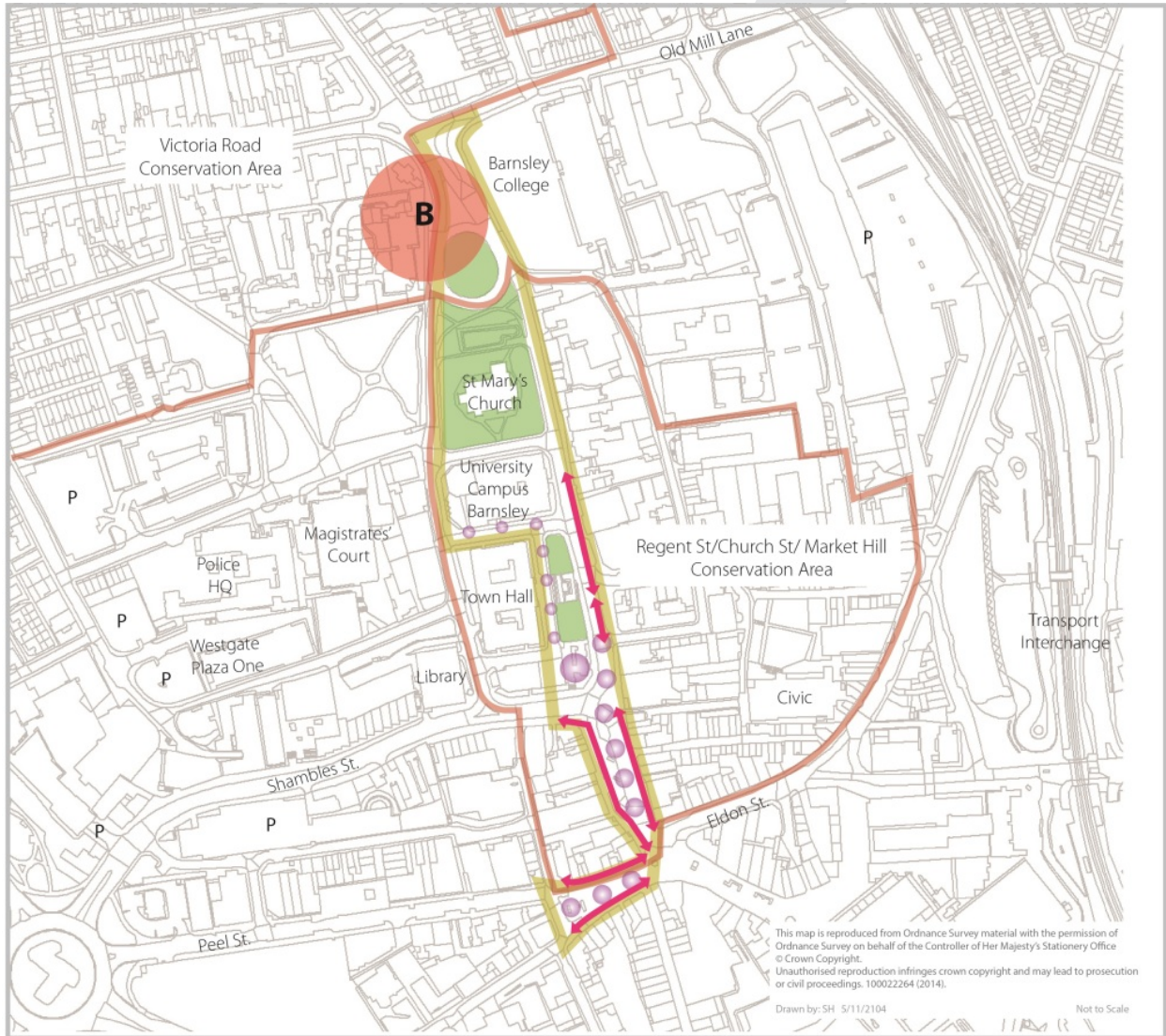
16 . Barnsley Town Centre

cafés. We will allow a wide range of uses so we can keep the interesting mix of uses that characterise the area. However, we will not allow uses that may create a 'dead' frontage with no activity. Any new development within this area will need to protect or improve the character of the Conservation Area.

- 16.109** The town centre ring road system carries vehicles through the District. The impact of cars should be reduced. Improvements to the public spaces in this area are proposed, which should reflect the historic character of the environment, create better linkages between businesses and adjacent public spaces.
- 16.110** The plan below is an extract from the Inset Maps and shows the District in greater detail.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Figure 11 The Market Hill District



16 . Barnsley Town Centre

The Lanes District

16.111 The Lanes is a small District defined by Church Street and Market Hill to the east, Regent Street to the north, and Eldon Street to the southern edge which creates a triangular shaped area. It forms part of the Conservation Area, and has a generally good quality environment (with some opportunity for improvement). It has a close knit, fine grained character made up of a network of passages, and offers independent retailers including some very renowned and quality shops, as well as places to eat and drink. There are some very interesting buildings, including The Civic, a grade II listed building with a modern extension and Mandela Gardens Public Square.

Table 35

Existing Form	- Individual in terms of urban form and character - Focus is around a network of passages
Land Use	- Civic functions offered by The Civic Building - Retail uses, particularly independent retailers in small shops - Leisure uses
Activity	- Daytime and evening activity

Policy BTC20 The Lanes

All new development within the Lanes District must have an active frontage at ground floor level. The following uses will normally be allowed at ground floor level:

- Shops
- Financial and professional services (for example, estate agents, employment agencies, and advice bureaus)
- Restaurants and cafés
- Non residential institutions including museums, art galleries and exhibition space

New development must maintain and enhance the specialist nature of this area by being of a size, scale, quality and design appropriate to the character of the area.

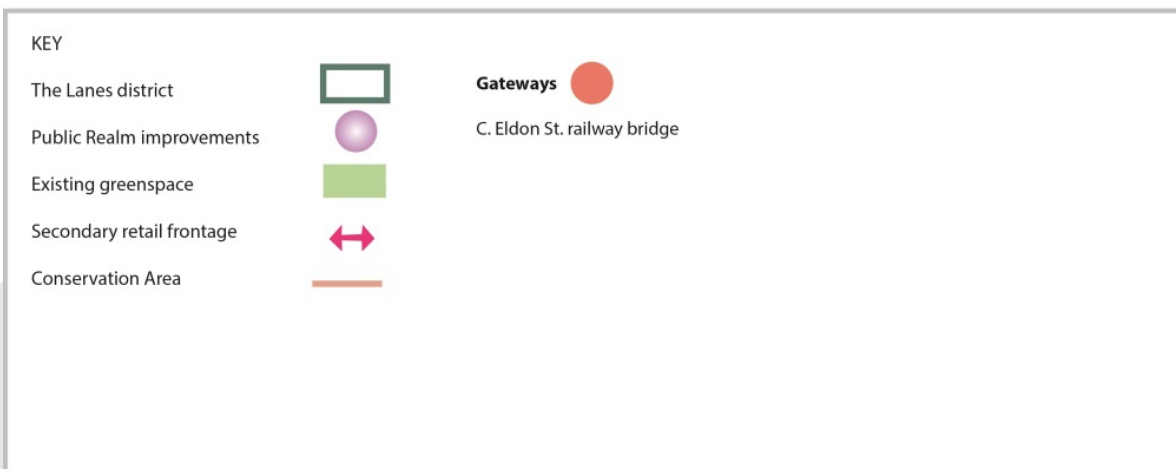
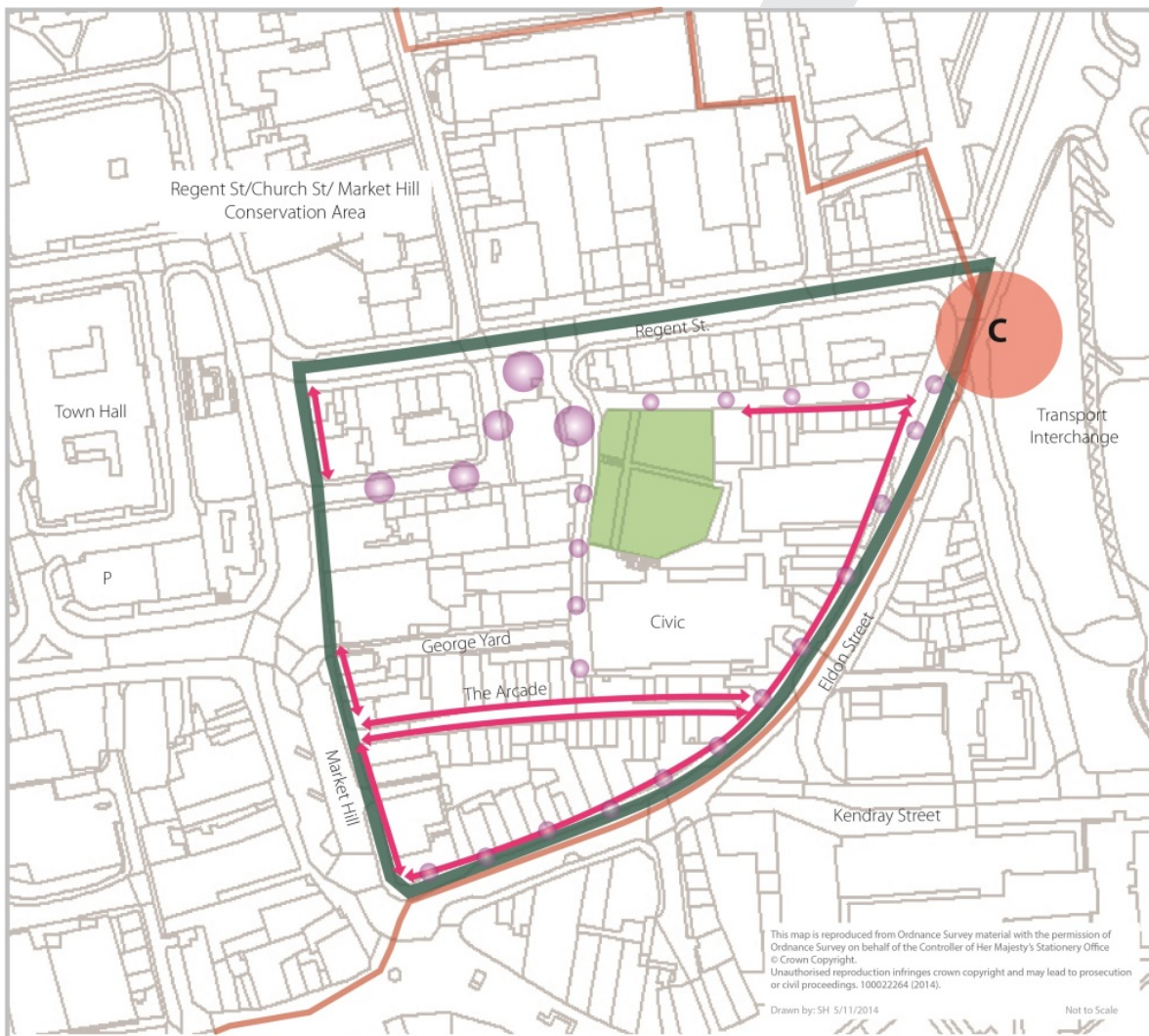
Mandela Gardens must be maintained as public open space and no development that would harm its function and quality will be allowed.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

- 16.112** This policy aims to encourage uses that will improve the existing character of the area, rather than radically altering it. New development must maintain and enhance the specialist nature of this area by being of a size, scale, quality and design appropriate to the character of the area and should respect the Conservation Area. Uses other than those listed in the policy will be considered on their own merits, but it is important that only uses that have an active frontage and can be used by visiting members of the public are allowed at ground floor level. The Lanes should remain a pedestrian dominated environment.
- 16.113** Mandela Gardens is one of the most important landscaped spaces in the town centre. It is also within the Conservation Area, and provides the setting for the Civic Hall. It is essential that it is protected and that the best possible use is made of it.
- 16.114** The plan below is an extract from the Inset Maps and shows the District in greater detail.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Figure 12 The Lanes District



16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Courthouse Campus District

16.115 The Courthouse Campus District is currently dominated by car parking, but located within it are several of Barnsley town centres newest buildings; the Digital Media Centre, providing a working environment designed to support the success and development of creative, media and digital businesses, and The Core, owned and operated by Voluntary Action Barnsley and providing a base for voluntary and community uses within the town. The District is in a prime town centre location, situated close to the Transport Interchange and shopping area, and is currently inefficiently used. It also incorporates part of the Market Hill Conservation Area.

Table 36

Existing Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong north to south connections link the site into the town centre. East west pedestrian links are less obvious - County Way spine road - New buildings and older buildings associated with the College - Terraced topography created by the previous use of the site as a railway station
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 900+ space surface car park - Office accommodation, business start up space, training and conference facilities - Adjoining land uses are typically disconnected from the Courthouse site
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited activity due to the dominance of car park - Heavy pedestrian usage, primarily between Barnsley Transport Interchange and Barnsley College and the town centre and the Courthouse car park - No evening activity

Policy BTC21 Courthouse Campus

We will allow the following types of development in the Courthouse Campus District.

- Education and community facilities
- Offices
- Developments designed to support the creative and digital industries
- Residential development, including live-work units
- Multi storey car parking
- A new public park and improved public spaces
- We will consider retail and leisure development in line with the sequential approach as set in TC1.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

- 16.116** This policy allows a range of uses aimed to consolidate and build on the success of recent developments within the District. It also requires the creation of a new multi-storey car park, a new public park, and enhanced public spaces. Along with the Westgate District, Courthouse Campus is intended to become the knowledge hub of the town. It may also be a future focus for digital and creative industries. It is envisaged that this role will grow in importance over the plan period and that this is the area in which uses such as these will be particularly encouraged to locate.
- 16.117** We want to improve vehicle access, concentrate vehicle movement through the site on County Way, from which a loop system will service development, create a Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) compliant route along the main north south pedestrian spine including any connections to County Way and enable pedestrian movement across the whole area. The aim is also to progressively replace existing car parking in new multi storey car parks.
- 16.118** Development should be of a scale and massing to tie in to the grain and scale of the surrounding townscape and define the new spaces within the site and respect the Conservation Area status of part of the District. It should vary the use and style of new development to enrich the area and make it a new part of the town. Development should broadly maintain existing site levels and keep existing retaining walls.

Policy BTC22 Development Site 3 - Courthouse Campus

We will allow the following types of development:

- Education and community facilities
- Offices
- Developments designed to support the creative and digital industries
- Residential development, including live-work units

The development of the site will be expected to:

- Include the creation of a new public park
- Include the provision of a multi storey car park
- Provide improvements to pedestrian links and public spaces
- Take account of the Conservation Area status of part of the site

We will use planning conditions or a planning obligation to ensure the above aspects are included in the development.

- 16.119** The aim is for the comprehensive redevelopment of this major site in Barnsley town centre, to provide new jobs, places to live and learn and new public spaces for the town. The Courthouse Campus development site lies to the immediate north of Barnsley town centre

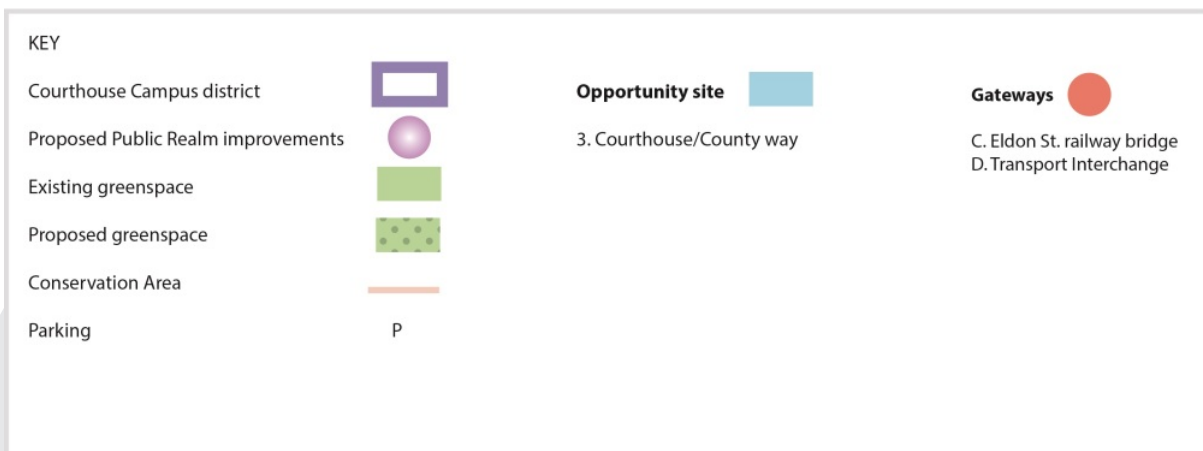
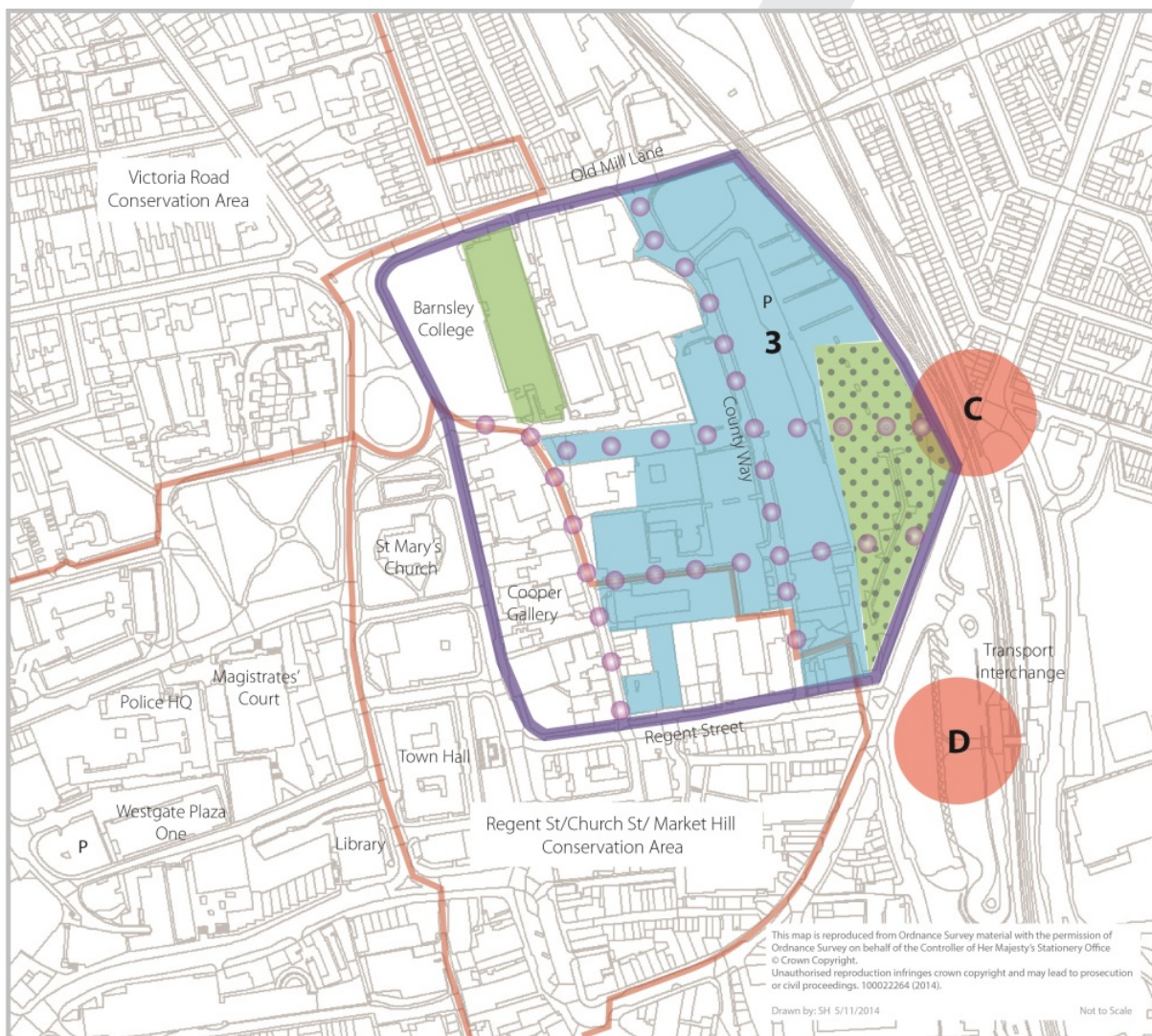
16 . Barnsley Town Centre

is within the single ownership of the Council. Its present use is largely surface car parking with two new buildings in the Digital Media Centre and The Core, along with several properties fronting on to Regent Street within its boundary.

- 16.120** The site represents a significant opportunity for creating new jobs and community facilities including a new town centre park close to the Transport Interchange and could deliver a range of uses. The development should form an integral part of the town centre fabric, fitting in with established uses, street patterns and building height and scale. The northern end of the site is identified as a 'strategic area of opportunity for tall buildings, and the southern end as a 'sensitive area of opportunity for tall buildings'. A key issue is to relate new buildings on the site to existing buildings in the area, including how Courthouse might frame the new College building into its local context and distant skyline views.
- 16.121** The plan below is an extract from the Inset Maps and shows the District in greater detail.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Figure 13 The Courthouse Campus District



16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Eastern Gateway District

16.122 The Eastern Gateway is a main access point to the town centre, and is where the Transport Interchange is located. This integrated bus and rail station is an award winning building, and creates a very positive sense of arrival. There is a Development Site in this District, at a key gateway on land between the Transport Interchange and Harborough Hill Road.

Table 37

Existing Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport Interchange - Some derelict land
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport infrastructure
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport hub - Leisure uses - Heavy pedestrian usage - Improve access and linkages to Metrodome and Oakwell

Policy BTC23 Eastern Gateway

We will allow transport related development, office, education, community and youth facilities and public spaces within the Eastern Gateway District.

Development within the District must make provision for the Green Sprint and make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the gateways.

We will not allow developments that would be harmful to the liveliness and economic strength of the town centre.

16.123 The new public Transport Interchange is a key feature within the Eastern Gateway District, as is the creation of the new Interchange Way. This District includes two important Gateways to the town centre at the Interchange and Eldon Street railway bridge.

16.124 The Green Sprint is a pedestrian route identified in the Strategic Development Framework as important to the renaissance of Barnsley. This incorporates a legible east west footpath link through the town centre out towards the Metrodome, Oakwell and Dearne Valley, and enters the town centre in the Eastern Gateway District. It will provide a quick, pleasant route for pedestrians and cyclists, away from traffic. It is part of the new Transport Interchange and the route will include suitable crossings over Harborough Hill Road and Interchange Way.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

16.125 There is an opportunity to enhance key routes in terms of urban design. Development should repeat the scale, massing and quality of existing development, and there is an opportunity for development and diversification of uses.

Policy BTC24 Development Site 4 – Land between the Transport Interchange and Harbrough Hill Road

We will allow the following types of development:

- Offices
- Education, community and youth facilities
- Transportation uses associated with the adjacent Transport Interchange
- Public space
- Residential
- Ancillary retail

The development of the site will be expected to:

- Make provision for the Green Sprint and make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of gateways
- Consider any implications arising from its location adjacent to an Air Quality Management Area
- Not be harmful to the liveliness and economic strength of the town centre.

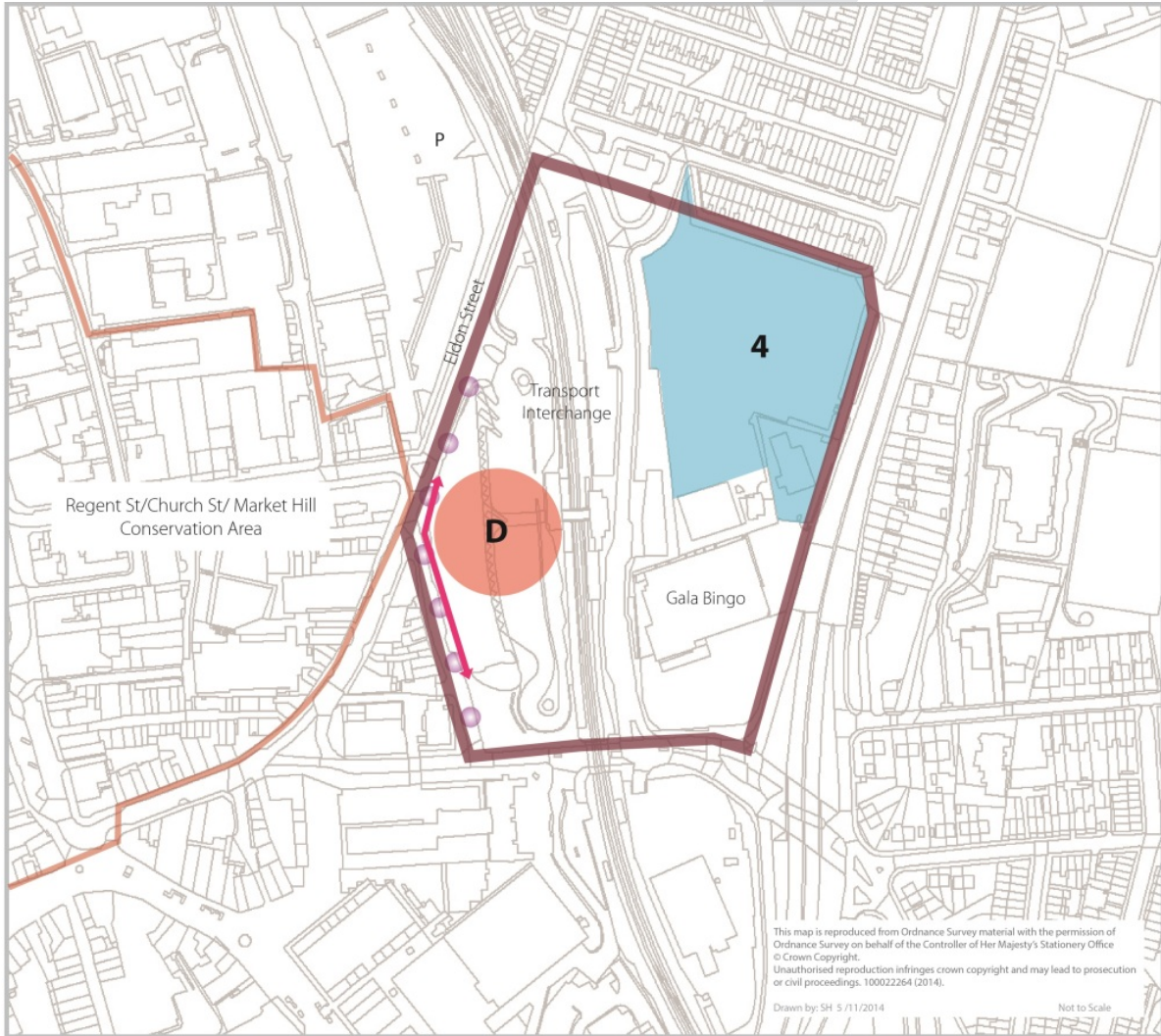
16.126 This important gateway site is defined by A61 Harbrough Hill Road to the east and Schwabisch Gmund Way, the railway line and the Transport Interchange to the west. It offers the opportunity for a wide range of uses detailed in the policy, and is constrained by the presence of an operational electricity sub station.

16.127 The site is within a sensitive area of opportunity for tall buildings however the opportunity for tall buildings to create accents, groupings or punctuate the skyline may be deemed appropriate in order to enable higher density development.

16.128 The plan below is an extract from the Inset Maps and shows the District in greater detail.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Figure 14 The Eastern Gateway District



16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Implementation

16.129 General approach

16.130 The section sets out the general delivery approach.

16.131 A range of interests and agencies in the private, public and voluntary sectors will work individually and in partnership to realise the vision for a uniquely distinctive town centre and deliver the Local Plan opportunities. They will operate flexibly both pro actively promoting opportunities and also responding to challenges of funding and events as they arise.

16.132 The adopted Core Strategy sets out a context for the growth and development of Barnsley which envisages a strengthened role for Barnsley in both of the Leeds and Sheffield City Region economies and a spatial strategy which directs development opportunities to the Barnsley Growth corridor. Delivering the Local Plan proposals and policies is an important part of strengthening Barnsley's role in Leeds and Sheffield City Region economies.

16.133 The promotion of and participation in, City Region delivery partnerships will be a feature of the delivery approach. This will be on a thematic basis such as cultural quarters and sectors, and also associated with commercial office developments around stations coordinated with railway infrastructure and service enhancements.

16.134 The organisation, role and funding features are summarised in the table below and subsequent text.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Table 38

Organisation	Role and funding
Private companies	The private sector will fund most of the projects and proposals set out in this plan. They will also contribute to the creativity needed to achieve our vision.
Leeds and Sheffield City Region stakeholder partnerships and agencies	City Region partnerships can support joint initiatives such as thematic and corridor programmes aided by funding from successful competitive bids for funding under such schemes as the Regional Growth Fund and European Regional Development Fund.
National and regional agencies delivering public investment programmes	National and regional agencies such as Network Rail, and the Integrated Transport Authority when delivering their programmes can be encouraged to look to do so in such a way as to provide an underpinning national and regional infrastructure and service programmes to which delivery of appropriate TCAAP opportunities can be aligned.
European funding	The European Regional Development Fund Programme is being run for Yorkshire and the Humber for the period 2007 – 2013. The 2014 – 2020 will be launched following the completion of the current programme
The Council	We have a wide ranging role in putting the plan into practice. Our role is set out in more detail below:

16.135 Management of Development

16.136 We are the local planning authority. We will use our planning powers to increase the quality of new development within Barnsley and we will use a development team approach to have early discussions with developers ensuring all new development fits with the strategy set out in this plan. We will also ensure that development is supported by appropriate physical, social and economic infrastructure. In accordance with policy I1 where necessary provision is not made directly by the developer, contributions will be secured through planning obligations or through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

16.137 The Council has statutory powers to require landowners to improve the appearance of land and buildings that are having an adverse effect on the amenity of an area. We will consider using powers available to us to ensure that the condition of land and buildings are not allowed to harm the appearance of the town centre.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

16.138 Highway Authority

16.139 We are the local highway authority. We have wide ranging powers and responsibilities to provide an efficient transport network, encourage environmentally friendly transport and improve the environmental quality of roads and other transport routes with high quality design, landscaping and appropriate materials. We are proposing works be promoted in accordance with the South Yorkshire third Local Transport Plan (LTP3), which comprises the Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy, the South Yorkshire Implementation Plan and Annual Delivery Programme. Current proposals for cycling routes in the town centre are to be funded by the Local Sustainable Transport Fund award.

16.140 Council Land, Buildings and Assembly

16.141 We will use our own land to support projects where appropriate. This may include selling sites to developers or other agencies. We will also buy land where this can help achieve development proposals. Where necessary, we will use our compulsory purchase powers.

16.142 Public Sector Projects and Funding

16.143 We have a dedicated project team to deliver projects within Barnsley urban centre.

16.144 In the future the Economic Regeneration Service will work with developers and funding agencies to facilitate development on key sites and potentially secure grant funding for projects where appropriate. In addition the development of further sites will realise business rate income for reinvestment back into the town centre.

16.145 Public space improvements will be implemented throughout the plan period based on the sites identified in the Barnsley Public Spaces Strategy and shown on Inset Map 3. It is expected that public funds and contributions from developers generated through planning obligations or a community infrastructure levy will be used to deliver these schemes.

16.146 Managing the Town Centre

16.147 The Town Team continues to work with local traders and businesses to drive forward the town centre proposals and make sure that the high quality environment of public spaces is matched by a high standard of maintenance and management throughout the town centre.

16.148 Although the Local Plan is concerned mainly with planning and site development issues, it is part of a new approach to how we want to use the town centre and how we want people to see it. New development is only one aspect of this, and it will continue to support a co-ordinated approach to the town centre on a range of issues, such as:

- keeping the town centre clean and free from litter, fly posting and graffiti
- making sure that the town centre is well maintained

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

- providing clear, well designed signs throughout the town centre, but avoiding creating a cluttered appearance
- making sure that it is safe at all times of the day and night
- promoting events and entertainment throughout the year
- encouraging town centre businesses to maintain attractive building fronts
- allowing public spaces to be used for seating for cafes, bars and restaurants in appropriate places; and
- working with the police, licensing authorities and local businesses to create a safe town centre.

16.149 We have a town centre manager to deal with these issues, working with a wide variety of organisations with the support of various partner agencies.

16.150 By dealing with planning and management issues in a co ordinated way, and by delivering the main projects, we believe that we can change Barnsley for the better.

16.151 Promotion

16.152 We will promote the town centre, making sure that there is publicity for the progress that is made in redeveloping Barnsley and that the town has a positive image that attracts visitors and investment. Key Development Sites will be actively promoted to endeavour to secure their early delivery.

16 . Barnsley Town Centre

Development Sites Implementation

16.153 The table below lays out the how the Development Sites will be implemented.

Table 39

Policy Reference	Development Site	Delivery Agency	Delivery mechanism and funding
BTC12	1.Better Barnsley	BMBC	Prospectus / planning brief Planning applications BMBC and Private Developers
BTC 15	2.Heelis Street / New Street / Gala Bingo / Burleigh Court	Private landowner / BMBC	Planning applications Private developer
BTC 21	3.Courthouse Campus	BMBC Barnsley College Private developer	Masterplan Planning applications BMBC Private developers
BTC 23	4.Land between the Transport Interchange and Harborough Hill Road	Private landowner	Planning brief Planning applications Private developers

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

The Challenge

- Maintaining and strengthening our networks of natural habitats and creating a network of Green Infrastructure assets
- Using Green Infrastructure to promote sustainable growth, improve health and well being and adapt to and mitigate climate change and maximise biodiversity
- Protecting green space
- Enhancing the appearance, character and quality of countryside and protecting it from development
- Conserving biodiversity and geological features and mitigating any impacts on them
- Maximising biodiversity opportunities in and around new developments through the adoption of good design
- Protecting what is distinctive about Barnsley's landscape

The Current Position

- National Planning Policy Framework
- Biodiversity Action Plan
- Landscape Character Assessment
- Green Space Strategy Part One
- Emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy for Barnsley, and the existing Green Infrastructure strategies for the Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire

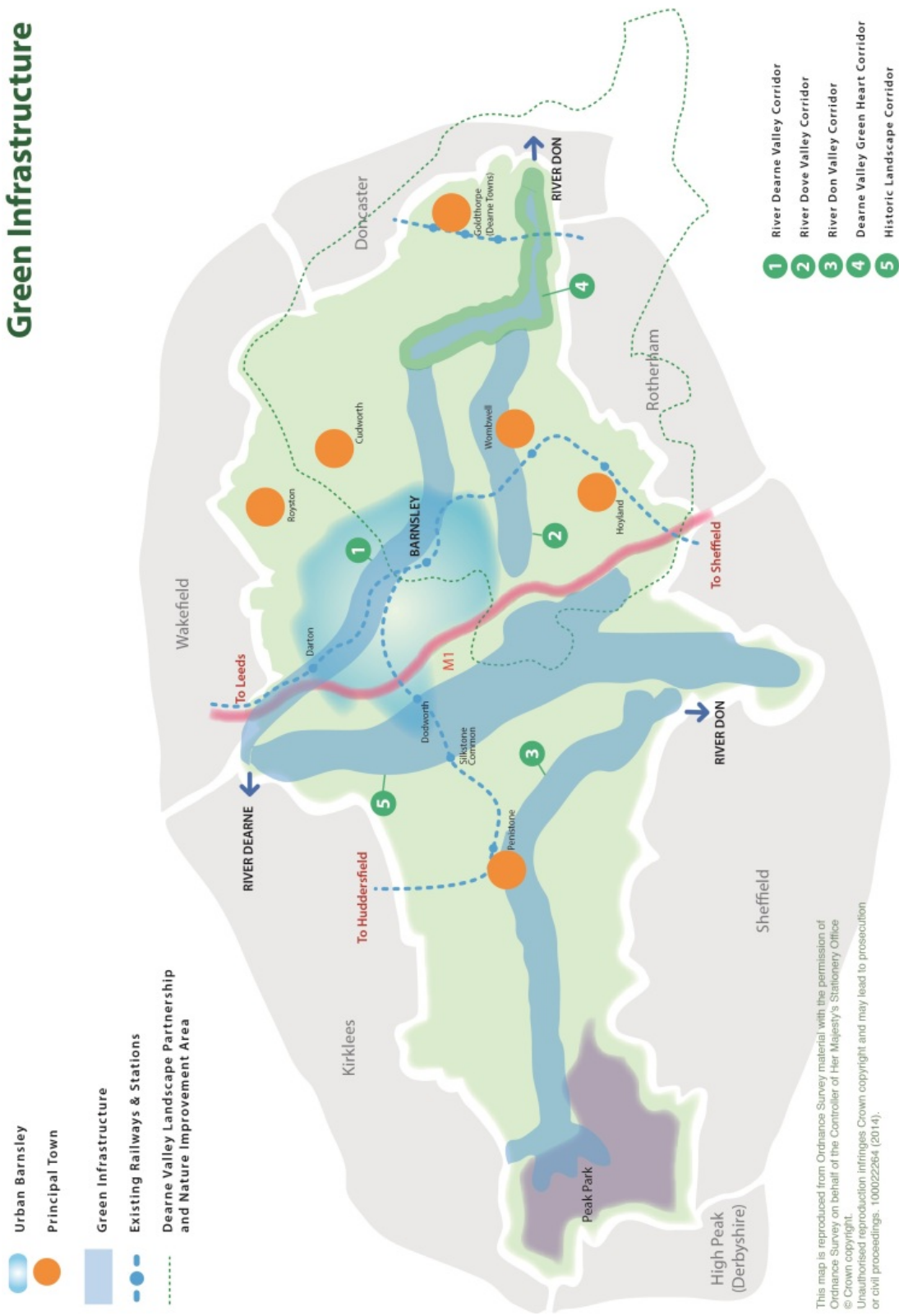
Policy Solutions

- Using Green Infrastructure to promote and shape sustainable growth
- Identifying strategic Green Infrastructure corridors
- Protecting existing Green Infrastructure assets including the Green Belt and green space
- Conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity
- Respecting the character of the landscape using the Landscape Character Assessment

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

Green Infrastructure

Figure 15



17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

Policy GI1 Green Infrastructure

We will protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi functional Green Infrastructure assets that:

- provides attractive environments where people want to live, work, learn, play, visit and invest
- meets the environmental, social and economic needs of communities across the borough and the wider City Regions
- enhances the quality of life for present and future residents and visitors
- helps to meet the challenge of climate change
- enhances biodiversity and landscape character
- improves opportunities for recreation and tourism
- respects local distinctiveness and historical and cultural heritage
- maximises potential economic and social benefits
- secures and improves linkages between green and blue spaces

At a strategic level Barnsley's Green Infrastructure network includes the following corridors which are shown on the Green Infrastructure Diagram 5:

- River Dearne Valley Corridor
- River Dove Valley Corridor
- River Don Valley Corridor
- Dearne Valley Green Heart Corridor
- Historic Landscape Corridor

The network of Green Infrastructure will be secured by protecting open space, creating new open spaces as part of new development, and by using developer contributions to create and improve Green Infrastructure.

We have produced a Green Infrastructure Strategy for Barnsley which is informed by the Leeds City Region and South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategies.

- 17.1** Green Infrastructure can be described as including strategic networks of accessible, multifunctional sites (including playing fields, parks, woodland, informal open spaces, nature reserves and historic sites) as well as linkages (such as the principal transport corridors, river corridors and floodplains, wildlife corridors and greenways). These contribute to maintaining the region's biodiversity and environmental quality as well as people's well-being. GI networks should consist of a series of features (both existing and new), appropriate at various spatial scales, preferably with links connecting smaller, more local sites with larger, more strategic ones, including the region's National Parks and key nationally and internationally important habitats.

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

- 17.2** Natural England advises that Green Infrastructure should be embedded in the plan making process, and that the multi functional nature of Green Infrastructure means that a number of development plan policies can support its implementation (e.g. landscape policy, flood risk policy, open space policy). An overarching policy should ensure Green Infrastructure is prioritised in planning decisions.
- 17.3** The mental and physical health and wellbeing, social and economic benefits of green infrastructure should also be maximised and can include such things as increased accessibility using sustainable transport such as attractive footpaths and cycleways, the creation of an attractive environment which improves image and encourages investment and development, increased property values and more tourism. There are also increased opportunities for landowners to reap economic benefits through managing their natural assets for woodfuel, carbon sequestration and local food production.
- 17.4** Green Infrastructure will have an important role to play in helping Barnsley to adapt to climate change. For example by moderating urban temperatures, contributing to flood risk management through storing excess rainfall and increasing surface porosity to ease drainage, such as may be delivered through policy CC4 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), the positive impacts of tree planting in terms of CO₂, and opportunities for the provision of renewable energy.
- 17.5** Our Green Infrastructure Strategy provides a vision and framework for the protection and enhancement of Green Infrastructure in Barnsley. This will take account of planned growth and includes guidelines for developers to ensure that new Green Infrastructure is provided to serve new development and that improvements to existing networks are made to ensure that new development does not place undue pressure on existing provision.
- 17.6** In partnership with Natural England we have identified an initial strategic network of Green Infrastructure which includes the following corridors:
- River Don Valley Corridor crosses several local authority boundaries. The Barnsley section of the River Don flows through a varied landscape which extends from the South Pennine Moors and Peak District National Park, through Penistone and on to Wharncliffe Chase on the Sheffield border. Whilst the Pennines are dominated by moorland and heath, the majority of the Barnsley section of this corridor is woodland and grassland and contains popular tourist destinations due to the spectacular scenery and pleasant villages and hamlets.
 - River Dearne Valley Corridor crosses two local authority boundaries and includes a significant number of multifunctional sites including the Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Dearne Valley Country Park and the Old Moor Wetlands Centre.
 - River Dove Valley Corridor, Dearne Valley Green Heart Corridor and Historic Landscape Corridor are mostly contained within Barnsley but have potential connections with other local authority areas and include a number of multifunctional sites including Worsborough Country Park and Stainborough Park and Wentworth Castle, with the potential for further additions.

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

- 17.7** These corridors are shown on the Green Infrastructure Diagram.
- 17.8** The strategic corridors identified are important valued features which define the borough. They form part of a wider network of Green Infrastructure that allows people and wildlife to move through the countryside and built up areas. Whilst the corridors are the focus for creating and improving green infrastructure, it will also be provided and improved through new development and elsewhere as appropriate. Elements of existing Green Infrastructure are shown on the policies map, for example green space and functional floodplain. We have also considered the role that the Barnsley Canal, Dearne and Dove Canal and former railway lines could have in Barnsley's network of Green Infrastructure.
- 17.9** We will work with partners, developers, the private sector and agencies to deliver Green Infrastructure and collaborate with adjacent local authorities to ensure that the Barnsley Green Infrastructure assets complement and link with cross boundary Green Infrastructure networks and corridors.

xxxThe historic routes of the Barnsley Canal and the Dearne and Dove Canal are shown on the policies map.

- 17.10** The historic route of the Barnsley canal runs from the boundary with Wakefield District north of Royston via Barnsley to Barnby Basin.
- 17.11** The historic route of the Dearne and Dove canal runs from the junction with the Barnsley canal near Hoyle Mill to the boundary with Rotherham Borough west of Wombwell, with two spurs running to Worsbrough and Elsecar.
- 17.12** The historic routes are shown on the Policies map as a historic reference and to give the context to those parts of the routes which are safeguarded in Policy GI2 below. We support proposals to protect any remaining features of the historical route or to record and signpost the routes.

Policy GI2 Canals - Safeguarded Routes

The parts of the canal routes which are in water and have a green infrastructure function, or where a towpath exists that is a public right of way, are shown on the Policies map.

These parts of the canal routes are protected from other forms of development to safeguard their existing and potential green infrastructure role and contribution to the cycling, footpath and horse riding networks.

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

- 17.13** There is limited opportunity to reinstate the canals as navigable routes in Barnsley because of the extensive sections that have been filled in, built over or removed making their reinstatement (and necessary realignment) financially unviable within the plan period and beyond. As such safeguarding the entire historic routes cannot be justified. However it is recognised that the existing canals have great potential as green infrastructure and as part of cycling and footpath networks. Where the routes of the canals exist and have a recognised a recognised green infrastructure function, they are shown on the Policies map and safeguarded from other forms of development. The land adjacent to the safeguarded parts of the routes including the towpaths are also protected by this policy.
- 17.14** We welcome projects to preserve and enhance the value of the canals as wildlife habitats and corridors, and to re-instate sections of the canals, and to protect or extend their potential as cycling and footpath networks as appropriate. Any works carried out would need to address potentially adverse impacts on biodiversity.

There are no saved policies in the Unitary Development Plan which these policies supersede.

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

Policy GS1 Green Space

We will work with partners to improve existing green space to meet the standards in our Green Space Strategy.

Green Spaces are green open areas which are valuable for amenity, recreation, wildlife or biodiversity and include types such as village greens, local open spaces, country parks, formal gardens, cemeteries, allotments, woodlands, recreation grounds, sports pitches and parks.

Proposals that result in the loss of green space, or land that was last used as green space, will not normally be allowed unless:

- An assessment shows that there is too much of that particular type of green space in the area which it serves and its loss would not affect the existing and potential green space needs of the borough; or
- The proposal is for small scale facilities needed to support or improve the proper function of the green space.

We will assess the need for green space against the standards in our Green Space Strategy. In instances where the the loss of green space is deemed acceptable following assessment, compensatory provision will be required which is of equivalent or improved quality, quantity and accessibility.

In addition we will expect new developments to provide and maintain appropriate green space. This requirement is set out in the Infrastructure and Planning Obligations Policy.

Where appropriate new green space should secure access to adjacent areas of countryside.

Further detail on provision, layout and design of green space is set out in Supplementary Planning Document 'Open Space Provision on New Housing Developments'.

17.15 As a component of green infrastructure, green space provides social and environmental benefits which in turn can be given a monetary value and have an impact on the local economy. The value of good quality green space can be quantified through such things as:

- Inward investment and job creation
- Land and property values
- Local economic regeneration

17.16 The returns on green space as part of broader green infrastructure investment can be significant. Investments in green space can improve an area's image, helping to attract and retain high value industries, new business start-ups, entrepreneurs and workers. This in turn increases the scope for leveraging in private sector investment, reducing unemployment

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

and creating economic growth. As towns increasingly compete with one another to attract investment, the presence of good parks, squares, gardens and other public spaces becomes a business and marketing tool.

The following types of green space are shown on the Proposals Maps:

- Parks and Open Spaces including play areas, sports pitches, natural and semi natural areas, cemeteries and allotments
- School Playing Fields
- Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest (covered in the Historic Environment Section)
- Sites of Biodiversity and Geological Interest (covered in the Biodiversity and Geodiversity Section)
- Green Ways

17.17 New green spaces will be provided over time and it will not be possible for the Proposals Map to always be up to date. A separate map called the Green Space Register will be kept up to date and available to view on our website.

17.18 In terms of controlling development that affects Green Ways and Public Rights of Way the following policy applies:

Policy GS2 Green Ways and Public Rights of Way

We will protect Green Ways and Public Rights of Way from development that may affect their character or function.

Where development affects an existing Green Way or Public Right of Way it must:

- Protect the existing route within the development; or
- Include an equally convenient and attractive alternative route.

Where new development is close to a Green Way or Public Right of Way it may be required to:

- Provide a link to the existing route; and/or
- Improve an existing route; and/or
- Contribute to a new route.

In some cases, we will ask developers to make a financial contribution to meet these requirements in accordance with the Infrastructure and Planning Obligations Policy.

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

- 17.19** When considering new development, we will make sure that it helps create places that connect with each other, providing the right conditions to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.
- 17.20** One of the benefits of Green Ways and Public Rights of Way is that they allow connections with and access to leisure and facilities. In some cases, small scale tourism and leisure development may improve the quality of routes. Any such proposals must meet the criteria of E8 (Rural Economy) and may include such things as cafes, campsites, bike hire centres, public art and sculpture trails. We must also ensure that there are no negative visual or environmental effects and that development is consistent with Green Belt policy.

There are no saved policies in the Unitary Development Plan which these policies supersede.

Policy BIO1 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Development will be expected to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological features of the borough by:

- protecting and improving habitats, species, sites of ecological value and sites of geological value with particular regard to designated wildlife and geological sites of international, national and local significance, ancient woodland and species and habitats of principal importance identified in the NERC Act and in the Barnsley Biodiversity Action Plan
- maximising biodiversity and geodiversity opportunities in and around new developments
- conserving and enhancing the form, local character and distinctiveness of the boroughs natural assets such as the river corridors of the Don, the Dearne and Dove as natural floodplains and important strategic wildlife corridors
- development which may harm a biodiversity or geological feature will not be permitted unless effective mitigation and/or compensatory measures can be ensured.
- protecting ancient and veteran trees where identified
- encouraging provision of biodiversity enhancements

- 17.21** The biodiversity of Barnsley is extensive due to its varied geology, topography, soils and climatic conditions. Protecting the natural resources of biodiversity and geological features not only involves protecting sites, habitats and species, but also enhancing the status of the whole resource through active management. Biodiversity and geodiversity provides ecosystem services and is integral to Green Infrastructure which itself has an important role to play in climate change as acknowledged in GI1 Green Infrastructure.

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

- 17.22** The most important habitats in the borough have been given statutory or other protection through designations ranging from international to national significance to those made by the council or through the Local Sites Partnership. These designations often overlap each other with areas benefiting from several layers of protection.
- 17.23** Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (published in 2011) provides the Governments targets for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in England. It identified a number of habitats and species considered as priorities for nature conservation. A revised Barnsley Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) was produced in 2008 by the Barnsley Biodiversity Trust to reflect the UK Biodiversity value of the borough , and it was adopted by Barnsley Council in 2010. It is still the adopted plan but is currently under review (see Barnsleybiodiversity.org.uk) and it is anticipated that a revised version will be adopted in 2016. Further to this biodiversity 'opportunity mapping' is being undertaken at a regional and sub-regional level. We will use this information to develop habitat creation, protection and management proposals and to identify biodiversity networks and opportunities for enhancement.
- 17.24** The key ecological assets for Barnsley include:
- Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors) is designated as a European Special Protection Area for birds (these sites are also nationally important as SSSIs and also identified as Local Wildlife Sites for their local importance)
 - South Pennine Moors is designated as Special Area of Conservation for its habitats and supporting species, which are rare in a European context
 - 5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - over 100 Ancient Woodlands that have had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600AD
 - 57 Local Wildlife Sites
 - 6 Local Nature Reserves
 - 32 Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites
 - a number of protected species including the otter, water vole, great crested newt and bat species
- 17.25** These biodiversity and geological sites will be shown on the Policies Map that accompanies the Local Plan.
- 17.26** A Supplementary Planning Document will be prepared to provide further guidance on biodiversity and geodiversity. This will include details of how developments will be expected to maximise biodiversity opportunities. The type and scale of improvements will depend on the development proposed but could include the enhancement of existing areas, linkages between habitats, or the creation of new assets such as areas of woodland, ponds, green roofs or bird boxes and wildflower planting which encourages bees and other pollinators. These could be provided either on or off site.

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Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are designated throughout Europe. They provide a network of protected sites, holding important wildlife and geological features that are threatened or rare in a European context. This network of European sites is known as Natura 2000 and is afforded the highest level of protection.

The following SAC and SPA are shown on the Proposals Maps:

Site BIO1 Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) Special Protection Area (SPA)

45300.54ha (Site Code UK9007021)

The South Pennine Moors SPA includes the major moorland blocks of the South Pennines from Ilkley to Matlock. It covers extensive tracts of semi natural moorland habitats including upland heath and blanket mire. The site is of European importance for several upland breeding species including birds of prey and waders.

Site BIO2 South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

65025.5 (Site Code UK0030280)

The South Pennine Moors SAC supports a significant presence of north atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* and Transition moors and quaking bogs. The area is considered to be one of the best areas in the UK for European dry heaths, blanket bogs and Old Sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles.

These sites overlap with nationally important SSSIs and also with Local Wildlife Site Western Moors designated for its local importance.

Local Nature Reserves are declared by the Council and are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally and offer opportunities for people to enjoy nature .Six LNRs are shown on the Proposals Maps as follows:

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Site LNR1 Carlton Marsh, Shaw Lane, Carlton

26.22 ha LWS

This is a Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site to the east of the mineral railway extending between Shaw Lane and Bleach Croft Farm. It was purchased in 1977 by the Council for the specific purpose of becoming a nature reserve and was formally declared as Barnsley's first LNR in 1980. It comprises a variety of habitats including woodlands, dry and marsh grassland, open water, running water, swamp and mire as well as wet woodlands, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland heath and reed beds. The habitats comprise a diversity of plant species and support a rich variety of birds and invertebrates including breeding birds, passage birds and wintering birds. A new meadow area has been added to the Reserve with the reclamation of the former railway sidings.

Site LNR2 Elsecar Reservoir, Water Lane, Elsecar

13.17 ha LWS

This site comprises a reservoir surrounded by a variety of dry and wet habitats including woodland and grassland and was declared an LNR in 1996. It supports a diversity of bird interest for breeding, passage and wintering birds. The area was originally used as a water holding reservoir to feed into the Elsecar Canal. The site is of considerable natural value containing a large area of mature willow carr, grassland containing acid grass species, a large water area and associated water fringe habitats. The site is immediately adjacent to Elsecar Park and as such is particularly important to the community for informal recreation.

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Site LNR3 Dearne Valley Park

49.33 ha LWS

The site is particularly valuable to Barnsley residents as it is within 1 mile from the urban centre. It is a mixed use reserve developed from relict habitats and reclaimed colliery/associated uses around a river valley. It offers a high quality ancient acidic oak woodland together with a mosaic of wetland and grassland habitat and was declared a LNR in 1996. It includes a children's play area and 2 large ponds (one of which is leased to an angling club) some areas managed as amenity grassland but most as pockets of woodland with a network of public footpaths and a cycleway running the length of the park. The canal runs through the park and a section has a fishing lease.

Site LNR4 West Haigh Wood

38 ha LWS

Located east of Grimethorpe at an altitude of 100m West Haigh Wood is a mixed age oak/birch woodland with a variety of other woody species of plant. There are also beech, sycamore and rhododendron. The ground flora is generally of creeping soft-grass, bluebell and honeysuckle and bracken. There are a few areas that are more species-rich including ancient woodland indicators. In the main body of the woodland some of the sycamores are up to around 120 years old, and there is an ancient sweet chestnut coppice stool which is perhaps 200 years old. Additional habitats of lowland heath and willow carr add diversity to the site. There is also a wealth of woodland archaeological features such as hollow-ways, lynchets, complex boundary earthworks, terraced tracks, charcoal heaths, regrown coppice and an abandoned Victorian pond.

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Site LNR5 Worsbrough Country Park, Worsbrough

36.91 ha LWS

This extensive site includes a former canal feeder reservoir, the canal basin and a variety of wet and dry habitats and was declared an LNR in 2000. The Country Park covers over 240 acres and incorporates a 17th century working water powered corn mill and a 60 acre reservoir which is open to anglers and birdwatchers. There is standing and running water, reed beds, ponds and canals, scrub fen, willow carr, swamp, spring and summer meadows, grassland, bluebell, woodlands and ancient woodland. These habitats provide good breeding and wintering habitats for a wide range of birds, bats insects, invertebrates and amphibians. The site supports a large number of species listed as RSPB Red List species such as skylark, linnet, reed bunting, spotted flycatcher, tree sparrow, grey partridge, bullfinch and song thrush.

Site LNR6 Potter Holes Plantation

8.51ha LWS

The site is predominantly a semi mature sycamore plantation with oak, wych elm, beech and ash with ancient woodland indicator species present as well as bluebell. Between 1775 and 1841 ironstone was mined here using the Bell pit method of mining and by 1841 was planted with trees to the shape of the present woodland. Bell pits remain present. The area was probably planted with trees as the mining had made the land unsuitable for agriculture but timber was a possible future saleable crop from these new plantations. Now the management is for wildlife conservation and public recreation and the site was declared a LNR in 1996 and is particularly important to the local community and for breeding birds.

Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), are designated by locally developed criteria, are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The designation of RIGS is one way of recognising and protecting important earth science and landscape features for future generations to enjoy. The following RIGS sites are shown on the Policies Map. Some of them have been newly designated:

List of RIGS sites to be included in the consultation document

Allocation as a RIGS site does not necessarily rule out any development on these sites, however their special nature needs to be taken into account. If development is felt to be appropriate it could be allowed subject to any adverse impacts on the geological interests being mitigated.

17.27 Ancient Woodland

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Ancient woodland is land that has had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600AD and may be ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW), or plantation on ancient woodland site (PAWS). Over 100 are shown on the Proposals Maps.

Local Wildlife Sites

17.28 Local Wildlife Sites are defined areas, identified and selected locally for their nature conservation value based on important, distinctive and threatened habitats and species with a national, regional and local context. 59 sites are shown on the Policies Map.

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Table 40

LWS No	LWS name
1.	Western Moors
2.	Whitley Edge
3.	Broadstone Reservoir
4.	Ingbirchworth Reservoir
5.	Royd Moor Reservoir
6.	Scout Dike Reservoir
7.	Small Shaw and High Bank
8.	Hartcliff Hill
9.	Brock Holes
10.	Hollin and Spring Woods
11.	Gunthwaite Dam and Clough
12.	Margery Wood
13.	North Wood
14.	Royd, Vicar, Lindley and Coates Great Wood
15.	Black Moor Common
16.	Silkstone Fall Wood
17.	Daking Brook
18.	Mag Wood Meadow
20.	Hugset Wood
21.	Falthwaite and Lowe Wood
22.	Stainborough park
23.	Rockley Woods
24.	Worsbrough Reservoir

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25. Barnsley Canal at Wilthorpe
26. Cliff Wood
27. Carlton Marsh
28. Stairfoot Disused Railway
29. Wombwell Wood
30. Short Wood and Hay Green
31. Sunny Bank, Horse Carr and Storrs Wood
32. Hood Green Pastures
33. Redbrook Pastures
34. West Haigh Wood
35. Edderthorpe Ings
36. Broomhill Flash and Wombwell Ings
37. Gipsy Marsh
38. Old Moor and Wath Ings
39. Bolton-on-Dearne Wetlands
40. Forge Rocher and Tin Mill Rocher
41. Wharnccliffe Wood and Chase
42. West Wood
43. Sowell Pond
44. Black Lane
45. Skiers Spring Wood
46. Elsecar Reservoir
47. Hoyland Bank Wood
48. Bretton Park
49. Barnsley Canal
50. Wogden Foot

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- 51. Barrow Colliery
- 53. Kendal Green Scrub
- 54. Old Mill Lane Culvert and Bat Roost
- 55. Parkhill Nature Reserve
- 56. Potter Holes Plantation
- 57. Swaithe Flood Meadows
- 58. Wool Greaves Meadows
- 59. Glow Worm Site, Thurgoland

17.29 Further information on these sites can be gained from the Barnsley Biological Records Centre via the link on the Council's website, Countryside pages.

17.30 In addition to the notations shown on the Policies Maps the **Barnsley Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) 2008-2012** was adopted in 2010 and identifies a list of habitats and species considered as priorities for nature conservation. The LBAP belongs to the Barnsley Biodiversity Trust and can be viewed at www.barnsleybiodiversity.org.uk

17.31 In addition to this the **Biodiversity Opportunity Map (BOM)** for Barnsley and South Yorkshire will help to monitor and implement the LBAP. This identifies sites and areas with the best potential for the creation and repair of important habitats.

17.32 Nature Improvement Area

Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) are large, discrete areas that will deliver a step change in nature conservation, where a local partnership has a shared vision for their natural environment. The NIA grant scheme was established to help address ecological restoration as part of series of actions at a landscape scale to improve biodiversity, ecosystems and our connections with the natural environment identified by the Natural Environment White Paper (2011) and taking forward recommendations identified in the Lawton Review Making Space for Nature (2010). As set out in the Relationship with Plans and Strategies section, the Dearne Valley has been designated as a Nature Improvement Area (NIA) and its extent within Barnsley's boundary can be seen in the map on the Natural England Website.

The Council expects to adopt a Nature Improvement Area Planning Advice Note which will encourage major developments to incorporate biodiversity enhancements in their proposals.

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

Landscape Character

Policy LC1 Landscape Character

Development will be expected to retain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the individual Landscape Character Area in which it is located (as set out in the Landscape Character Assessment of Barnsley Borough 2002 and any subsequent amendments).

Development which may adversely affect the purpose of the Peak District National Park or be harmful to its valued characteristics will not be allowed

The 1996 Countryside Agency/English Nature publication 'The Character of England - landscapes, wildlife and natural features' provides a framework identifying unique landscape character areas nationally, and was refined in 1999 by 'Countryside Character Volume 3: Yorkshire and the Humber'.

These documents provide a framework into which the 'Landscape Character Assessment of Barnsley Borough' fits. This was carried out in 2002 to provide a complete statement of landscape character and quality across the borough and to give a better understanding of the landscape types, their quality and character and how they combine with each other.

The assessment divides Barnsley into 6 character types (unenclosed moorland, upland river valleys, lowland river floors, settled arable slopes, settled wooded farmland and upland farmland) and 17 geographical landscape character areas which are shown on the Landscape Character Area Map.

All new development should be in keeping with the surrounding landscape and reflect the character, materials and details of the local area. We will pay particular attention to development in prominent positions, for example, by waterside locations, within Conservation Areas and on the edge of towns and villages where it is important to maintain a clear distinction between urban areas and the countryside and to ensure that development is not obtrusive in the skyline.

We will also seek opportunities for the conservation, management and enhancement of landscape character through development and land management.

Given the close relationship between the west of the borough and the Peak District National Park, it is important to recognise the special qualities of the national park need to be protected from development in Barnsley which could cause harm. Planning permission will not be granted for development that is considered to be harmful to the valued characteristics of the national park.

We will produce a Supplementary Planning Document on Landscape Character to provide more detailed guidance on how to assess the impact of development on the landscape. The Landscape Character Assessment was carried out in 2002 . The former Countryside Agency 2002 guidelines are still current.

17 . Green Infrastructure and Greenspace

These allocations/policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

GS18

Part 2

BA12, DT9, DO8, RO7, NE10, DA7, DE9, WW10, HN8, PE9, WR13

18 . Green Belt and Safeguarded Land

The Challenge

- Protecting the Green Belt and planning positively to enhance the beneficial use of Green Belt and protect the quality of the environment

The Current Position

- The adopted extent of the Green belt as set out in the Unitary Development Plan
- Unitary Development Plan saved policies and policy in the adopted Core strategy which seek to protect the extent of the Green Belt and also protect it from inappropriate development

Policy Solutions

- Protecting the Green Belt from inappropriate development
- Releasing Green Belt for development in a manner which secures the continued function and protection of the remaining Green Belt
- Identification of Safeguarded Land informed by Green Belt review

Policy GB1 Protection of Green Belt

The general extent of the Green Belt is set out on the Key Diagram. The detailed boundaries are defined on the Policies Map. Green Belt will be protected from inappropriate development in accordance with national planning policy.

- 18.1** Most of Barnsley's countryside is Green Belt. With the changes proposed in this Local Plan to take land out of the Green Belt, primarily for development needs, the Green Belt will still account for almost 75% of the borough (The Green Belt in the last development plan proposals map, the UDP, amounted to 77% of the Borough). Further details can be found about proposed Green Belt release in the introduction section under 'our approach'. The Green Belt will continue to fulfill it's longstanding role in the Borough of helping to conserve the natural environment by restraining development and assisting in the process of urban renaissance. National guidance in the NPPF sets out some uses which are generally acceptable in the Green Belt. We will not allow proposals for other types of development unless it can be shown that there are very special circumstances that justify setting aside local and national policy. In these cases, we will weigh up the harm that would be caused by allowing development that would not normally be allowed in the countryside against any potential benefits.
- 18.2** The NPPF states at paragraph 89 that a local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in the Green Belt. Exceptions to this are:

18 . Green Belt and Safeguarded Land

- Buildings for agriculture and forestry
- Provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and for cemeteries
- The extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building
- The replacement of a building provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces
- Limited infilling in villages, and limited affordable housing for local community needs
- Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land)

18.3 All such buildings still have to be considered in terms of their impact on the openness of the Green Belt and whether they cause other harm.

18.4 In accordance with the NPPF and as set out in GB1, we will not allow proposals for 'inappropriate' development in the Green Belt unless it can be shown that there are very special circumstances that justify setting aside local and national policy. As set out in paragraph 88 of the NPPF very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

18.5 The following policies apply to development in the Green Belt:

Policy GB2 Replacement, extension and alteration of existing buildings in the Green Belt

Provided it will not have a harmful impact on the appearance, character or openness of the Green Belt, we will allow the following development in the Green Belt:

- Replacement buildings where the new building is in the same use and is not materially larger than that which it replaces
- Extension or alteration of a building where the total size of the proposed and previous extensions does not exceed the size of the original building
- Dividing an existing house to form smaller units of accommodation

All such development will be expected to:

- be of a high standard of design and reflect the architectural style of the existing dwelling and vernacular styles in the locality
- be of a scale and design that harmonises with the existing building (which must remain the dominant visual feature)
- have no adverse effect on the amenity of local residents, the visual amenity of the area, or highway safety.

18 . Green Belt and Safeguarded Land

- 18.6** The NPPF states that an extension to a building is not inappropriate if it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building. We will allow extensions provided that cumulatively they would not amount to more than a doubling of the size of the original building. Original means as existing in 1948 or, in relation to a building constructed later, as it was built. A house which has been subdivided will not be considered as the original building. In the case of a replacement building, the original building means the building that was replaced.
- 18.7** The sizes of a building as existing and proposed will be compared by reference to their gross floorspace, using the following guidelines:
- floorspace will be calculated by external measurements of the building
 - floorspace within roof spaces will not be taken into account
 - outbuildings will not be taken into account when calculating original floorspace (but will be taken into account when calculating the cumulative additions to the original dwelling).

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Policy GB3 Changes of use in the Green Belt

We will allow the change of use or conversion of buildings in the Green Belt provided that:

- The existing building is of a form, scale and design that is in keeping with its surroundings
- The existing building is of a permanent and substantial construction and a structural survey demonstrates that the building does not need major or complete reconstruction for the proposed new use
- The proposed new use is in keeping with the local character and the appearance of the building
- The loss of any building from agricultural use will not give rise to the need for a replacement agricultural building, except in cases where the existing building is no longer capable of agricultural use.

All such development will be expected to:

- be of a high standard of design and reflect the architectural style of the existing dwelling and vernacular styles in the locality
- be of a scale and design that harmonises with the existing dwelling (which must remain the dominant visual feature)
- have no adverse effect on the amenity of local residents, the visual amenity of the area, or highway safety.

In addition to the above, when a residential use is proposed, we will allow the change of use provided that:

- there are not strong economic reasons why such development would be inappropriate
- residential use would be a more appropriate way of maintaining and improving the character and appearance of the building than any other use.

We will not generally allow the change of use of Green Belt land to extend residential curtilages for use as gardens.

18.8 The aim of this policy is to allow existing buildings to be reused as long as they are suitable for reuse and the site is in a suitable place for the proposed use.

18.9 A large part of Barnsley is rural and much of the countryside is in agricultural use. The nature of farming has changed in recent years and government policy supports rural diversification. As a result it is likely that some farm buildings will no longer be needed for

18 . Green Belt and Safeguarded Land

agricultural use and there may be opportunities to reuse them, especially in ways that support the local economy. However this has to be balanced with protecting the countryside and achieving sustainable development.

- 18.10** Applicants will need to demonstrate that they have made reasonable attempts to secure a suitable agricultural, business, leisure, tourism or other use which would contribute to the local rural economy before a residential use is allowed.

Policy GB4 Permanent Agricultural and Forestry Workers Dwellings

Proposals for agricultural and forestry workers dwellings will be allowed provided that:

- They support existing agricultural or forestry activities on well established agricultural or forestry units
- There is clearly an established existing functional need which relates to a full time worker
- The unit and the agricultural activity concerned have been established for at least 3 years and profitable for at least one of them, are currently financially sound and have a clear prospect of remaining so
- The functional need could not be fulfilled by another existing dwelling on the unit or in the area which is suitable and available for occupation by the workers concerned

Development will be expected to:

- be of a size commensurate with the established functional need
- be sited directly adjacent to existing buildings wherever possible
- be of a high standard of design and reflect the architectural style of the existing dwelling and vernacular styles in the locality
- be of a scale and design which harmonises with the existing dwelling and ensures that it remains the dominant visual feature
- have no adverse effect on the amenity of local residents, the visual amenity of the area, or highway safety.

Where permission is granted we may remove permitted development rights, and impose occupancy conditions as appropriate.

- 18.11** One of the few circumstances in which isolated residential development may be justified in the Green Belt is when it is required to enable agriculture and forestry full time workers to live at or near their place of work. The aim of this policy is to ensure that such dwellings are genuinely linked to the farming , forestry or rural enterprise which is likely to materialise and capable of being sustained for a reasonable period of time and that the workers are required to live nearby.

18 . Green Belt and Safeguarded Land

- 18.12** If a new dwelling is essential to support a new farming activity it should normally, for the first 3 years, be provided by temporary accommodation such as a caravan or wooden structure which can be easily dismantled.

Policy GB5 Temporary Agricultural and Forestry Workers Dwellings

Proposals for temporary agricultural and forestry workers dwellings will be allowed provided that:

- There is clear evidence of a firm intention and ability to develop the enterprise concerned
- A functional need can be demonstrated
- There is clear evidence that the proposed enterprise has been planned on a sound financial basis
- The functional need could not be fulfilled by another existing dwelling on the unit or in the area which is suitable and available for occupation by the workers concerned

Development will be expected to:

- be of a size commensurate with the established functional need
- be sited directly adjacent to existing buildings wherever possible
- be of a high standard of design and reflect the architectural style of the existing dwelling and vernacular styles in the locality
- be of a scale and design which harmonises with the existing dwelling and ensures that it remains the dominant visual feature
- have no adverse effect on the amenity of local residents, the visual amenity of the area, or highway safety.

Where permission is granted this will be for a specified temporary period.

- 18.13** In the case of a temporary building, significant investment in new farm buildings will be taken as a good indication of intentions and ability to develop the enterprise concerned.
- 18.14** The information that needs to be provided by an applicant relating to establishing functional need, and demonstrating profitability and financial soundness is relevant for both permanent and temporary buildings.
- 18.15** A functional test is necessary to establish whether it is essential for the proper functioning of the enterprise for one or more workers to be readily available at most time. This may arise for example if workers are needed on hand day and night in case animals or agricultural processes require essential care at short notice, or to deal quickly with emergencies that could otherwise cause serious loss of crops or products (such as frost damage or the failure of automatic systems). We will consider whether any dwellings (or buildings suitable for conversion to dwellings) have recently been sold or separated from

18 . Green Belt and Safeguarded Land

the farmland concerned. Such a sale would constitute evidence of a lack of agricultural need. The protection of livestock from theft or injury may contribute to the needs for a new agricultural dwelling, but will not by itself be sufficient to justify one. Requirements arising from food processing cannot be used to justify an agricultural dwelling.

- 18.16** A financial test is necessary to establish whether the the farming enterprise is economically viable and to provide evidence of the size of the dwelling which the unit can sustain. Levels of profitability will be considered realistically taking into account the nature of the enterprise concerned. Agricultural dwellings should be of a size commensurate with the established functional requirement. Dwellings that are unusually large in relation to the agricultural needs of the unit, or unusually expensive to construct in relation to the income it can sustain in the long term, will not be permitted.
- 18.17** Permitted development rights may be removed to ensure that proposed extensions do not result in a dwelling the size of which exceeds what could be justified by the functional requirement. Where the need for the accommodation has been accepted, it will be necessary to ensure that the dwellings are kept available for meeting this need. As such planning permission should be subject to appropriate occupancy conditions. Where occupancy conditions are imposed they will not normally be removed unless it can be shown that the long terms needs, both on that unit and in the locality, no longer warrant the dwelling's reservation for that purpose.

Safeguarded land

- 18.18** Paragraph 85 of the NPPF advises that when defining Green Belt boundaries, local planning authorities should where necessary, identify in their plans areas of 'safeguarded land' between the urban area and the Green Belt, in order to meet longer term development needs stretching well beyond the plan period. The aim of protecting this land is to make sure that the Green Belt boundaries will remain in the long term avoiding the need to review them at the end of the plan period.
- 18.19** The extent of safeguarded land is shown on the policies map and is listed in the following table:

Table 41

Site reference Reference	Site address	Site Area (hectares)	
Barnsley			
SAF 1	North of Burton Road, West Green (a)	4.70	
SAF 5	North of Staincross Common	26.80	

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SAF 6	West of Barugh	15.50	
Hoyland			
AC33	Land north of Rockingham, Birdwell	14.6	
SAF 7	East of Sheffield Road, Hoyland Common	23.50	
H79	Land north of Wood Walk, Hoyland	3.6	
H 85	Land North East of Hemingfield	18.2	
Cudworth			
SAF 9	East of Sandybridge Lane, Shafton	0.60	
SAF10	Land behind Queens Drive, Shafton	0.90	
SAF35	Land off Cemetery Road, Grimethorpe	4.3	
Royston			
SAF 12	North of Midland Road, Royston	2.10	
SAF13	South of Church Hill, Royston	3.5	
Dearne			
SAF 15	South of Coniston Drive, Bolton	9.80	

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Penistone			
SAF16	West of Castle Lane, Penistone	2.9	
SAF17	East of Castle Lane, Penistone	4.8	
SAF37	Land at Springvale, Penistone	0.9	
SAF 38	Land off Moors Avenue, Penistone	3.1	
SAF 31	Land off Mortimer Road, Cubley	5.5	
Wombwell			
AC42	South of Pit Lane and West of Windmill Road, Wombwell	10.3	
AC41	Pitt Street, Low Valley	13.7	
Villages			
SAF 18	North and South of Roughbirchworth Lane, Oxspring	5.10	
SAF 20	Off High Street, Great Houghton	6.70	
SAF 21	South of New Smithy Drive, Thurlstone	4.40	
SAF 22	Site north of Halifax Road, Thurgoland	0.80	
SAF 23	South of Springwood, off Cote Lane, Thurgoland	2.60	
SAF 24	South of Halifax Road, Thurgoland	0.70	

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SAF 25	East of Beech Avenue, Silkstone Common	0.90	
SAF 27	North of Darton Road, Cawthorne	3.80	
SAF 28	South of Wellthorne Avenue, Ingbirchworth	0.30	
SAF 30	Land South of Wellthorne Lane, Ingbirchworth	0.9	
SAF 32	North of Upper Field Lane, High Hoyland	0.80	
SAF 33	Land off New Road and Lidgett Lane, Pilley	2.70	
SAF 34	Land off Lidgett Lane and Pilley Green, Pilley	2.50	

- 18.20** Development on safeguarded land will normally only be allowed where it is consistent with Green Belt policy and which would not affect the potential for the future development of the site in accordance with the following policy.

Policy GB6 Safeguarded Land

We will only grant planning permission on sites allocated as safeguarded land for development that is needed for the operation of existing uses, or alternative uses where the development will protect the open nature of the land, and will not affect the potential for future development of the site. The permanent development of safeguarded land will only be permitted following the adoption of a replacement Local Plan which proposes such development.

- 18.21** Safeguarded land is identified as land which may be considered to meet development needs after the end of the plan period. Its suitability as an allocation for development will be considered in a future review of the Local Plan.
- 18.22** Where a shortage of housing land supply is established through a plan, monitor, manage approach, development of safeguarded land may be considered where it can be proven that there is no alternative site that can meet the need, and the site is considered to be sustainable.
- 18.23** Other than the circumstances referred to above, planning permission for the permanent development of safeguarded land will only be granted following the adoption of a replacement Local Plan which proposes such development.

18 . Green Belt and Safeguarded Land

These allocations/policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

GS6 Extent of Green Belt

GS8A The reuse of buildings in the Green Belt

GS8B Agricultural and forestry workers dwellings

GS8C Removal of agricultural occupancy conditions

GS8D Agricultural buildings

GS8E Replacement alterations and extensions to dwellings

GS10 Safeguarded Land

GS11 Urban Land to Remain undeveloped

Part 2

BA9, BA10, BA11, BA40/4, BA40/5, BA40/6

DT5, DT6, DT7

DO5, DO6

RO5, RO6

NE7, NE8, NE9

DA5, DA6

DE7, DE8

WW7, WW8, WW9

HN5, HN6

PE5, PE6, PE7

WR10, WR11

18 . Green Belt and Safeguarded Land

These allocations/policies supersede the following adopted Core Strategy Policies:

CSP 34 Protection of the Green Belt.

19 . Climate Change

The Challenge

- Considering central government's belief that climate change is the greatest long term challenge facing the world today, and a main challenge to delivery of sustainable development
- Helping to tackle and adapt to climate change through the delivery of new housing, employment and infrastructure
- Addressing flood risk
- Increasing and encouraging the production of renewable energy in the borough whilst protecting the countryside and amenity

Policy Solutions

- Climate change cuts across many aspects of the Local Plan and many of the policies in this document seek to prepare for and adapt to climate change
- The planning system can help meet the targets for the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases by:
 - supporting the building of zero-carbon homes and business premises that are low energy and produce lower carbon emissions
 - locating development to reduce the need to travel and making walking and cycling essential components of new development that are accessible and attractive
 - supporting integrated development

- 19.1** Tackling and adapting to climate change are key issues that need to be addressed through the planning system. The following policies seek to minimise the borough's contribution to climate change, and also provide a policy framework to ensure development is able to both mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.

19 . Climate Change

Policy CC1 Climate Change

Development will be expected to:

- reduce and mitigate the impact of growth on the environment and carbon emissions
- ensure existing and new communities are resilient to climate change
- harness the opportunities that growth, and its associated energy demands, brings to increase the efficient use of resources through sustainable construction techniques and the use of renewable energy

We will take action to adapt to climate change by:

- giving preference to development of previously developed land in sustainable locations
- locating and designing development to reduce the risk of flooding
- promoting the use of sustainable drainage systems
- promoting investment in Green Infrastructure to promote and encourage biodiversity gain.

- 19.2** This policy will be implemented through the planning application process. Proposals for development will be required to include details of their sustainability within their Design and Access Statement. These will include consideration of factors such as energy efficiency, water conservation, flood risk, Green Infrastructure provision and community impacts.
- 19.3** It is important that developments are designed to mitigate climate change, and to withstand its effects. This will help to minimise the impact of development on the global environment, and ensure that buildings and spaces endure. Making the best use of the natural features of a site, and designing to take account of factors such as the sun's path can make an important contribution complementing new technologies.
- 19.4** Green roofs and other types of Green Infrastructure can be used as a sustainable drainage technique, to minimise surface water run-off and therefore help to reduce the risk of flooding. Sustainable drainage techniques are covered by policy CSP3 which requires development proposals over a certain size to use Sustainable Drainage Systems where feasible.
- 19.5** Development proposals will be expected to consider energy efficiency and sustainable design from the outset. Whilst many of these principles can be incorporated within existing building materials and forms it is also acknowledged that non-traditional materials and designs may be necessary in order to achieve very low carbon or carbon neutral developments and meet the government targets for reducing carbon emissions.
- 19.6** Energy efficiency is regulated by Building Regulations. We will encourage energy efficiency that exceeds those minimum standards set out in national standards and take that into account where proposed in support of a planning application.

19 . Climate Change

- 19.7** We will use the BREEAM (British Research Establishment Assessment Method) to measure the environmental performance of all non domestic buildings. As well as energy use and the emissions generated BREEAM deals with water use, materials and waste management, land use and ecology, pollution, health and well-being and transport.
- 19.8** We will encourage and plan for sustainable decentralised zero or low carbon energy generation, such as biomass-fuelled district heating or combined heat and power (CHP) schemes. Where a heat network is not available or viable, a contribution ensuring connection to a future district heating scheme is required on suitable developments. Developments not connected and unsuitable for future connection to a heat network will rely on energy generated from renewables, like solar panels, photovoltaics and heat pumps.

Flood Risk

Policy CC 3 Flood Risk

The extent and impact of flooding will be reduced by:

- not permitting new development where it would be at an unacceptable risk of flooding from all sources of flooding, or would give rise to flooding elsewhere
- not allowing development in the Functional Floodplain (Flood Zone 3b) unless it can be demonstrated that there would not be a harmful effect on the ability of this land to store floodwater.
- requiring developers with proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3 to provide evidence of the sequential test and exception test where appropriate
- requiring site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) for proposals over 1 hectare in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3
- expecting proposals over 1000 m² floor space or 0.4 hectares in Flood Zone 1 to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive contribution to reducing or managing flood risk
- expecting all development proposals on brownfield sites to reduce surface water run-off by at least 30% and development on greenfield sites to maintain or reduce existing run-off rates
- requiring development proposals to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in accordance with policy CC4
- using flood resilient design in areas of high flood risk.

- 19.9** It is predicted that the incidence of flooding will increase as a consequence of climate change. In Barnsley the rivers Dearne and Dove and the low lying areas in the east of the borough are particularly at risk from flooding. However, recent flood events caused by surface water and sewer flooding have demonstrated that areas which have not suffered from flooding in the past can still be at risk. It is therefore important that all new development

19 . Climate Change

is located and designed to reduce the risk of flooding to the development itself and settlements downstream, and provides resilience to protect against increased risk of flooding in the future.

- 19.10** In accordance with the NPPF the Council will discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding. This means there will be a general presumption against development within areas of high or medium flood risk unless there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and, in cases where it is appropriate for the exception test to be applied, the benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding.
- 19.11** The NPPF and the accompanying Planning Practice Guidance categorises areas at risk from fluvial (river) flooding as:-
- Flood Zone 1 Low Probability (less than 1 in 1000 year probability of flooding)
 - Flood Zone 2 Medium Probability (1 in 1000 year probability of flooding)
 - Flood Zone 3a High Probability (1 in 100 year probability of flooding)
 - Flood Zone 3b The Functional Floodplain (land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood).
- 19.12** The Environment Agency (EA) defines and produces maps which show the Flood Zones. These maps are informed by previous flood events and are updated regularly and can be viewed on the EA website.
- 19.13** Flood Zone 3b (The Functional Floodplain) comprises land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood and forms a vital part of flood control. The boundary of Flood Zone 3b was agreed by the Council and the EA during the production of the Barnsley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and is shown on the Proposals Maps. Development will not be allowed in Flood Zone 3b unless it can be shown that there would be no harmful effect on the ability of this land to store floodwater.
- 19.14** Developers will need to take into account the SFRA and give particular consideration to the surface water flood maps and the emerging Local Flood Risk Management Strategy.
- 19.15** The Council's Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) indicates that the majority of areas where growth will be located are within Flood Zone 1.
- 19.16** Development which would increase the risk of flooding by increasing the rate or volume of surface water must be the subject of measures that will reduce the risk of flooding. In cases where development would increase the risk of flooding by increasing surface water, developers will have to take action to reduce flooding so the development can go ahead, for example, by creating balancing ponds and other facilities for holding water.
- 19.17** We will consider the need to produce Surface Water Management Plans in partnership with stakeholders to reduce the threat of surface water flooding.

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Policy CC4 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

All major development⁽¹⁶⁾ will be expected to use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage, unless it can be demonstrated that all types of SuDS are inappropriate.

The Council will also promote the use of SuDS on minor development.

To enable the Council to determine the suitability of a proposed SuDS scheme:

- Outline Planning applications must be supported by a conceptual drainage plan and SuDS design statement.
- Detailed Planning applications must be supported by a detailed drainage plan and SuDS design statement, which should contain information on how the SuDS will operate, be managed and maintained for the lifetime of the development.

19.18 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) control surface water run-off as close to its origin as possible. The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 maintains that there is always a SuDS solution. As such priority will be given to incorporating SuDS into development, unless it can be demonstrated that SuDS are not appropriate.

19.19 SuDS are a non-traditional environmentally friendly way of dealing with surface water. SuDS rely on gravity to drain surface water from hard surfaces into drainage systems or into the ground. Where surface water would have traditionally drained into a combined foul and surface water sewer, the use of SuDS prevents relatively clean surface water from passing unnecessarily through the waste-water treatment process. Run-off water is collected and stored so that natural cleansing (sedimentation, filtration and biodegradation) happens before it is released into watercourses. SuDS control surface water run-off as close to its origin as possible, before it enters a watercourse. This involves moving away from traditional piped drainage systems to those that are similar to natural drainage processes.

19.20 The SuDS approach is particularly valuable in urban areas where high density development and impermeable surfaces mean surface run-off can easily cause flooding, either directly or indirectly through sewer flooding. SuDS has several environmental and social benefits:

16 as defined in Article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 and subsequent updates

19 . Climate Change

- prevents pollutants from entering the drainage system
- protects or enhances water quality and decreases demand for treated water (recycling)
- conserves energy and reduces carbon dioxide emissions
- reduces sewer discharge and flooding
- provides a habitat for wildlife
- contributes to the greening of the urban environment

19.21 This policy applies to all elements of the design of developments, including roads and footways. Including SuDS in the overall site and layout, and as part of the wider Green Infrastructure provision where appropriate, should be considered early in the planning and design stage, in consultation with the Environment Agency, the Planning Authority and the Highway Authority.

19.22 Developers must show that SuDS will work and will be maintained in the long term. Developers may be required to contribute towards the maintenance of SuDS, possibly through the establishment of a management company where appropriate.

19.23 Infiltration type SuDS may not be appropriate in all cases due to ground conditions. Where this is the case alternative (non infiltration) SuDs must be considered. Infiltration SuDS may not be appropriate on land that is affected by contamination, as they can mobilise contaminants in the ground and pollute groundwater. Developers must show that infiltration SuDS will not pose a risk to the quality of underlying groundwater.

19.24 All SuDS should be designed in accordance with the CIRIA C697 SuDS Manual or equivalent local guidance.

19.25 The Council is working with the Environment Agency to investigate the potential to deliver new flood storage areas. The most significant example of this is the Dearne Valley Green Heart Nature Improvement Area. Schemes are also proposed to commence in 2016 at Wombwell and Little Houghton to formalise areas that are known to flood and increase their capacity and biodiversity potential. We will support these schemes provided they do not affect the openness of the Green Belt.

19 . Climate Change

Water

Policy CC AC1 Water Resource Management

To conserve and enhance the Boroughs water resources proposals will be supported which:

a. do not result in the deterioration of water courses and which conserve and enhance:

i. the natural geomorphology of water courses

ii. water quality; and

iii. the ecological value of the water environment, including watercourse corridors

b. make positive progress towards achieving “good” status or potential under the Water Framework Directive in the boroughs surface and ground water bodies.

c. manage water demand and improve water efficiency through appropriate water conservation techniques including rainwater harvesting and grey-water recycling

d. dispose of surface water appropriately and improve water quality through the incorporation of SuDS, in accordance with Policy CC4.

- 19.26** Barnsley's water resources form an important part of the environment and can provide wildlife habitats and encourage biodiversity, provide opportunities for leisure and recreation and help alleviate flood risk.
- 19.27** This policy seeks to address the key objectives of the Water Framework Directive and Humber River Basin Management Plan, specifically those of the latter which relate to the Don and Rother catchment, the catchment in which the borough lies.

20 . Renewables

The Challenge

- Meeting the government's carbon-cutting ambitions by promoting both higher levels of energy efficiency and much greater use of renewable energy
- Setting ambitious targets and reflecting local opportunities that are deliverable alongside wider housing and economic objectives to contribute to the government's ambitions

The Current Position

- Renewable energy is an integral part of the governments longer-term aim of reducing emissions

Policy Solutions

- Increasing renewable energy capacity and facilitating the delivery of schemes which lead to wider economic and environmental benefit, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and provide a diverse energy supply

- 20.1** The Government has set out in the National Planning Policy Framework that the environmental dimension to sustainable development requires the planning system to help with mitigation and adaptation to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.
- 20.2** One of the core planning principles set out in the National Planning Policy Framework is to support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, and to encourage the reuse of existing resources and the use of renewable resources. The NPPF also indicates that planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing reliance to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.

20 . Renewables

Policy RE1 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy

All developments will be expected to seek to incorporate initially appropriate design measures, and thereafter decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy sources in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and should at least achieve the appropriate carbon compliance targets as defined in the Building Regulations.

We will allow development that produces renewable energy as long as there is no significant harmful effect on:

- The character of the landscape and appearance of the area
- Living conditions
- Biodiversity, Geodiversity and water quality
- Heritage assets, their settings and cultural features and areas
- Highway safety, or
- Infrastructure including radar

Proposals will be expected to include information regarding their efficiency, particularly in respect of wind turbines.

Proposals must be accompanied by information that shows how the local environment will be protected, and that the site will be restored when production ends.

- 20.3** Taking into account the energy hierarchy, new buildings and conversions should in the first instance be designed and constructed to be energy efficient in particular through using the principles of passive design, including high insulation levels, solar heating, natural lighting and ventilation, thermal mass and passive cooling. Thereafter, decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy sources should be considered for use in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
- 20.4** The domestic and industrial sectors are responsible for a majority of Barnsley's total emissions and this policy aims to create a framework that promotes and encourages a reduction in emissions.
- 20.5** Proposals for development that produces renewable energy will be assessed against this policy. Such developments can include wind turbines, biomass heating systems, roof mounted wind turbines, photovoltaic cell, ground source heating and cooling systems and hydroelectric power.

20 . Renewables

- 20.6** We will support proposals for renewable energy unless there are significant harmful effects which cannot be prevented or mitigated. Proposals should be accompanied by information setting out the effects of the proposal and any proposals to reduce or mitigate the effect. We will refuse planning permission for proposals that are not accompanied by enough supporting information.
- 20.7** We have recognised in the Jobs and Business Plan 2014-2017 that Low Carbon Industries will help our primary sectors to innovate and will be the target of support.
- 20.8** In addition our Housing Strategy 2014-2033 includes the Strategic Objective 'to ensure the design and delivery of new high quality, desirable and sustainable homes', and includes the key ambition 'to achieve 15% renewable energy on new build developments'.
- 20.9** Inevitably some proposals for renewable energy will have significant effects on the local area. For example, large scale renewable energy developments will be prominent in the landscape. In these cases we will carefully weigh up the environmental, social and economic benefits of the proposals against effects on the local area including any effects on the National Park, the Green Belt and European Natura 2000 designations (presently the South Pennines Moors Special Area for Conservation and Special Protection Area which about the borough's western boundary) .
- 20.10** Undulating landscapes, such as those in the west of the borough, can increase the prominence of turbines. Careful consideration will need to be given to the capacity of the landscape to accommodate turbines, the ability to mitigate visual intrusion and the cumulative impacts of individual sites when they are grouped rather than dispersed. We will use the Landscape Character Assessment and the Landscape Character Policy to assess the effect of development proposals.
- 20.11** It is important to assess the efficiency of devices, particularly large scale installations such as wind turbines, in order to balance the benefits and impacts.
- 20.12** The eastern part of the borough lies within the 30km Wind Farm Safeguard Zone around Robin Hood Airport Doncaster Sheffield (RHADS). Within this Zone in particular wind turbines must not have a harmful effect on infrastructure including radar.
- 20.13** The Council has commissioned, along with four other local planning authorities wholly or partly within the South Pennines, a study to identify, at a strategic level, areas that are of lower landscape sensitivity to wind energy of different scales, and to identify any known cumulative impacts. Consideration will be given to how this study can inform and support the Local Plan for inclusion in a future version of the Plan.

20 . Renewables

Policy RE AC1 Wind Turbine Areas of Search

Indicative Areas of Search for Wind Turbines have been identified on the Policies Map (inset map 6). These will be subject to further investigation with any final boundaries and development principles set out in a Supplementary Planning Document

- 20.14** The National Planning Policy Framework indicates that Planning Authorities should consider identifying Areas suitable for Renewable Energy in their Local Plans. The June 2015 Ministerial Statement on Wind Energy states that local authorities should only consider granting planning permission for wind turbines where they have been allocated within Local Plans and have community support.
- 20.15** The Council together with neighbouring authorities commissioned the “South Pennines Wind Energy Landscape Study” to identify the landscape sensitivity of different areas to wind turbines (Julie Martin Associates and Land Use Consultants (2014)). The Study is strategic in nature and does not remove the need for individual site assessments
- 20.16** The land shown on inset map 6 as an “Area of Search” represents those areas of the Borough with the greatest capacity to accommodate a limited amount of new development. However, the Study indicates that the areas are variously sensitive to turbines of different heights. These areas are indicated on inset map 6 and are:
- D – Moorland Fringes/Upland Pastures (shown lilac on figure 1) – sensitive to anything other than very small turbines (up to 24m to blade tip); lower slopes sensitive to anything more than single turbines, higher land highly sensitive to large (11-20) and very large (21+) wind farms
 - N – Rolling Wooded Farmland (shown green on figure 1) – sensitive to anything other than very small and small turbines (up to 59m to blade tip); highly sensitive to groups larger than medium wind farms (6-10)
 - O – Industrial / Business Parks (shown blue on figure 1) – sensitive to anything other than very small and small turbines (up to 59m to blade tip); sensitive to anything more than single turbines.
 - Q – Settled Arable Slopes (shown coral on figure 1) – sensitive to anything other than very small, small and medium turbines (up to 89m to blade tip); sensitive to anything other than single, small clusters and small groups (up to 5 turbines).
- 20.17** In addition, wider cumulative impacts will always need to be taken into account.
- 20.18** Landscape capacity is only one issue that requires consideration in identifying areas suitable for wind turbines. Other important issues that require further consideration include those set out in policy RE1.

20 . Renewables

- 20.19** There are valued landscapes in the west of the borough and the neighbouring Peak District National Park and Southern Pennine Fringe. It is important that these landscapes are protected both directly and indirectly by ensuring their setting and key views are respected and not subject to inappropriate development. Section 11(A)2 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended) states that "conservation of natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and the promotion of enjoyment of the National Park's special qualities are material considerations and restriction of development may be necessary.
- 20.20** Given the need to undertake further research the Areas proposed are only indicative. It will therefore be necessary to undertake further assessment to inform production of a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on the topic. The findings of this additional work may lead to significant reduction in the "Areas of Search" or may not ultimately support allocations.

20 . Renewables

DRAFT

21 . Waste and Recycling

The Challenge

- Protecting human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible
- Moving away from waste disposal (landfill) and towards energy recovery, recycling and composting, re-use and reduction
- Addressing waste as a resource and regarding disposal as the last option, but one that must be adequately catered for

The Current Position

- The government's objectives for sustainable development include the effective protection of the environment, the prudent use of natural resources, social progress that meets the needs of everyone, and high and stable levels of economic growth and employment
- PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management and NPPF set out key planning objectives that planning strategies should seek to achieve
- Barnsley has successfully increased its municipal waste recycling rates in recent years but currently uses landfills located outside the borough as its main means of disposal of residual waste. In partnership with Doncaster and Rotherham Councils it is actively seeking more sustainable methods of treatment for all waste streams

Policy solutions

- This Local Plan does not contains policies or text regarding waste and recycling. These issues are covered by a separate Joint Waste Plan prepared by the three metropolitan borough councils of Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham. This document was adopted in March 2012 and sets the strategic direction for the future of waste management across the three boroughs.
- Barnsley's Local Plan is the planning strategy that will guide the scale and location of new development and the use of land in Barnsley.

22 . Minerals

The Challenge

- Ensuring the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and use of suitable materials as secondary aggregates, thereby minimising the requirement for primary extraction
- Minimising the environmental and social effects of existing and proposed minerals sites, while recognising that the minerals industry forms an important contribution to sustainable development, the economy and employment in the borough

The Current Position

- The main commercial interest in Barnsley is currently in clay, both for brick making and pipe making. There is also one small sandstone quarry for building stone, and sites for the extraction of coal mine methane
- There is unlikely to be any interest in deep mined coal during the plan period, although there may be increased interest in shallow coal extraction and utilisation of the coal in situ through clean coal technologies

Policy Solutions

- Identifying existing permitted minerals sites and safeguarding them from inappropriate development
- Identifying Areas of Search to provide greater certainty of where future sustainable mineral extraction will take place
- Ensuring that secondary and recycled aggregates are maximised and primary mineral extraction minimised
- Encouraging mineral extraction prior to non-mineral development
- Ensuring environmental protection and high quality reclamation and aftercare

Policy MIN 1 Minerals

Provision will be made for non-aggregate mineral resources including primary and secondary resources as follows:

- existing sites with planning permission for the extraction of minerals will be shown on the Policies Map which accompanies this Local Plan and will be protected from inappropriate development that could result in their sterilisation
- areas of Search are identified in this Local Plan
- Areas of Safeguarding are identified in this Local Plan
- it is expected that future extraction of minerals will normally take place within existing quarries or by site extensions rather than new sites
- wherever possible sustainable modes of transport will be used in connection with primary mineral extraction and in the transportation of secondary aggregates
- proposals for the exploration and production of oil and gas (including petroleum, natural gas, coal mine methane, coal bed methane or underground gasification of coal), will generally be supported
- Proposals for the exploration and production of shale gas via hydraulic fracturing will generally be supported.
- proposals to extract minerals prior to the commencement of non-minerals development which may otherwise sterilise the mineral, will generally be supported
- proposals for the recovery of material from mineral waste tips and land reclamation schemes (which may include the recycling, blending, processing and distribution of substitute and secondary materials), will generally be supported in appropriate locations as part of mineral extraction/reclamation schemes
- the surface coal resource and fireclay and brick clay will be protected from sterilisation from non mineral surface development

All minerals proposals should:

- be of limited duration
- have no unacceptable adverse environmental or amenity impacts
- be subject to high quality and appropriate reclamation and afteruse within a reasonable timescale; and
- result in a net increase in biodiversity and/or geodiversity interests.

- 22.1** This policy forms the strategic approach towards mineral resources and their extraction in Barnsley. It identifies how minerals will be safeguarded and supports the maximisation of secondary aggregates.

22 . Minerals

Aggregates

- 22.2** The Local Plan aims to deliver national objectives and policies for minerals planning. National minerals policy guidance require authorities to contribute to the regional supply of aggregates and provide an adequate and steady supply of other minerals (excluding energy minerals). The Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party (YHAWP) is responsible for apportioning the requirement for producing aggregate minerals between the 17 sub regions of the Yorkshire and Humber region. Barnsley lies within the South Yorkshire sub region which comprises Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham.
- 22.3** However, geological information demonstrates that Barnsley has no mineral resources suitable for use as aggregate minerals. The apportionment for the South Yorkshire sub region will therefore principally be made up from crushed dolomite limestone and sharp sand and gravel from Doncaster borough, with further contributions from Rotherham borough, which also has limestone resource.

Mineral Safeguarding

- 22.4** The NPPF requires that Mineral Safeguarding Areas are identified so that proven resources are not sterilised by non-mineral development whilst not creating a presumption that resources there will be worked. With reference to minerals found in Barnsley borough, the NPPF requires 25 years' worth of reserves of Brick Clay to support actual and proposed investment. The NPPF also states that Mineral Planning Authorities should provide the ability to extract and stock pile if necessary Fireclay so that it remains available for use.
- 22.5** Data from the Coal Authority British Geological Survey indicates that shallow coal (less than 50m overburden) and Fireclay and Brick Clay (minerals commonly associated with coal seams) underlie virtually all the borough. The surface coal resource and fireclay and brick clay will be protected from sterilisation through the Local Plan.
- 22.6** The NPPF requires mineral planning authorities to meet demand for small scale extraction of building stone. Sandstone quarry sites that may be important for local and regional built heritage conservation and for building and roofing stone have not been identified in Barnsley. There has been very little demand for the coal measures sandstone for building in Barnsley in recent years (currently only one small quarry) and the demand is unlikely to increase significantly over the plan period. Should any suitable sandstone resources be identified in the future, consideration will be given to safeguarding them through a review of the Local Plan.
- 22.7** Current safeguarded areas for all minerals will be identified on the Policies Maps which accompany this Local Plan and will be safeguarded from sterilisation from non-minerals development.

22 . Minerals

Mineral Production

- 22.8** Although Barnsley has considerable amounts of mineral resources, there is currently very little demand. There are four permitted clay quarries producing clay for bricks and pipes, and one small sandstone quarry. The main mineral resources in the borough are coal with associated minerals such as brick clay, and fireclay, together with coal measures sandstone which is used as building stone.
- 22.9** The coal measures sandstones have been worked for many years in small scale low output quarries, generally linked to the maintenance of properties, and some settlements are characterised by their stone buildings such as Wombwell and Penistone. Proposals for the extraction of building stone must demonstrate a local need, and must be on a scale which avoids significant environmental and amenity impacts. Such proposals may also result in windfall production of aggregates. However, this is unlikely to be of sufficient quantity to qualify as a contribution towards the subregional aggregate apportionment. Brick clays and Fireclay also underlie the borough but current demand is low and extraction is mainly confined to clays for local brick making and pipe making. For all these minerals extension to existing workings may be more sustainable and economically acceptable than working new sites. Areas of Search for new minerals will be shown on the Proposals Maps which will accompany the Development Sites and Places DPD.

Coal

- 22.10** The Energy White Paper 2007 notes that the UK is likely to remain reliant on fossil fuels for many years but highlights the security and risks of imported fossil fuels. It is expected that coal will still provide 14% power by 2020. The White Paper indicates that we can reduce the dependence by (amongst other things) utilising our remaining coal reserves, and goes on to state that it will continue to play a role in energy generation for the foreseeable future because it brings security of supply benefits. It is important therefore that coal is not sterilised in the borough.
- 22.11** Shallow coal extraction by opencast methods may occur before some other form of development takes place on a site, whether greenfield or during reclamation of a brownfield site. Most former colliery sites have now been reclaimed in the borough but shallow coal extraction can provide an opportunity to work other associated economic minerals, such as fireclay and brick clay. It is also important to avoid unnecessary sterilisation of coal and associated mineral resources by other forms of development where these can be extracted, within a reasonable timescale and in an environmentally acceptable way or where local or community benefits clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission. Proposals must also comply with government guidance (NPPF and NPG). Proposals for coal and related energy products such as the coal gasification, coal mine methane and coal bed methane will be assessed on their merits against all material planning considerations.

22 . Minerals

On-shore Oil And Gas

22.12 Petroleum exploration licences have been granted in the borough in the past, and there are several sites which are currently extracting coal mine methane as a source of energy. Following the Climate Change Act 2008, the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy) anticipates an increase in the research and development of new low carbon technologies such as the extraction of coal bed methane and underground coal gasification. Exploration and development of low carbon technologies such as these will be supported where it can be demonstrated that it would be environmentally acceptable in accordance with government guidance (NPPF).

Reclamation

22.13 Proposals for minerals development and other reclamation proposals will only be supported where clear details are provided, including timetable and implementation method, for the reclamation of the site, including restoration and aftercare. In most cases, reclamation of the site will normally be to a mix of agriculture, forestry, nature conservation, suitable outdoor recreation or amenity. Government policy states that Local Plans should promote opportunities to incorporate beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. It is important that such features are appropriate for the local area as identified by the priorities set out in the Barnsley Local Biodiversity Action Plan and emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Secondary Aggregates

22.14 Government policy seeks to maximise the potential for minerals waste to be used for recycling to produce secondary aggregates or used in site restoration, and local authorities must ensure, as far as practicable, the use of substitute or recycled materials in place of primary materials. In 2009 the Department for Communities and Local Government published revised national and regional guidelines for provision of aggregates in England for the 15 year period 2005 – 2020. Following apportionment the region is expected to produce 133 million tonnes of alternative materials between 2005 and 2020.

22.15 To reduce dependency on the extraction of primary minerals, the efficient use of secondary and recycled materials and substitutes is promoted. The Joint Waste Plan provides a policy framework for proposals outside mineral sites to recycle construction and demolition wastes and recover secondary and recycled aggregates.

22.16 The Minerals Planning Authority will in conjunction with partners in the Yorkshire and Humber Local Aggregates Working Party produce an annual Local Aggregate Assessment to assess and plan the supply of aggregates during the plan period.

22 . Minerals

Unconventional Natural Gas Exploration and Production

- 22.17** Unconventional gas is natural gas which is trapped deep underground by impermeable rocks, such as shale rock or coal beds, and which covers 3 mains types of natural gas resources: shale gas, tight gas and coalbed methane.
- 22.18** Research by the British Geological Survey has indicated that there are significant potential resources of shale gas throughout the UK and particularly so in the north of England. Establishing how much is economically recoverable is still in the early stages, however research suggests that annual UK production of shale gas could be twice that of current annual UK consumption of (conventional) gas and meet Britain's annual gas demand for more than 40 years. The extraction of shale gas relies on fracking. The British Geological Survey indicates that shale gas is likely to be present in shale rock strata throughout Barnsley.
- 22.19** The exploration, appraisal and production of shale gas will require planning permission. National Government is supportive of shale gas exploration and appraisal, subject to all appropriate controls and regulations (including planning permission) being in place. Guidance is set out in Planning Practice and Guidance (Onshore Oil and Gas) 2013. Any proposals for shale gas exploration, appraisal and development would need to comply with this.

Sites with planning permission for mineral extraction

- 22.20** The following sites as shown on the Policies Maps have been allocated as existing sites with planning permission for the extraction of minerals:

Site MIN1 Carlton Main Brick Works Clayburn Road, Grimethorpe

Clay

This consists of the Carlton Main Brickworks which was originally part of the Grimethorpe Colliery complex but is now a separate operation. Clays and shales are extracted from an area to the east of the works to produce bricks, and the plant is a significant local employer.

22 . Minerals

Site MIN2 Middlecliff Quarry, Lee Lane, Millhouse Green

Clay

The Middlecliff Quarry is made up of two sections. The area which is in operation is 13 hectares and produces an annual clay output of 15,000 tonnes. The maximum depth of the quarry is 20 metres but actual extraction depths vary. The other part of the sites is 3 hectares in size and separated from the operational site by Burnshaw Brook. It is opposite the edge of Crow Edge Village and comprises agricultural fields which also have permission for clay extraction in a phased sequence.

Site MIN3 Stairfoot Quarry, Hanson Brick, Stairfoot Quarry, Wombwell Lane, Stairfoot

Clay

The site area of Stairfoot Quarry is 25 hectares and extends from Wombwell Lane to the rear of St Paul's Parade in Ardsley. Consisting of four separate quarries, planning permission was granted on the 25th November 1993 for the extraction of material and restoration. Clay material is used in the adjacent manufacturing complex. The site includes:

- Yew Tree Quarry (planning permission has expired and restoration has begun)
- Marine Bank Quarry (located within the South East corner of the site and is now mostly exhausted but still operational for water management)
- South Quarry (located to the west of Marine Bank Quarry and north of the clay stockpile area, it has been fully restored following land filling and is now in agricultural management)
- North Quarry (part of this site has now been fully restored following land filling with the remainder restored at low level).

Site MIN4 Bankswood Quarry, South Lane, Cawthorne

Clay

Banks Wood Quarry is situated 1.5 km to the southwest of Cawthorne, 1 km to the west of Silkstone and 350 metres to the south of South Lane which runs between Cawthorne and Hoylandswaine.

The quarry is used for clay extraction for the manufacture of vitrified clay pipes and fittings. The surrounding area is farm land. The site operates under three planning permissions with the main permission valid until 2022. This involves the extraction of fireclay, coal and associated materials.

Since 1983, the quarry has been backfilled with inert waste comprising pipes and fittings, works waste, excavation, construction and demolition waste and subsoil and topsoil under a rolling programme of restoration to provide pasture and woodland.

Site MIN5 Hillside Quarry, Cross Lane, Hillside, Thurlstone

Sandstone

With a site area of 0.8 hectares the Hillside Quarry is used for the extraction of sandstone and produces a large portion of the material used in existing buildings in the western side of Barnsley. In addition, material from the quarry is commonly used for extensions and alterations for many of the listed and sensitive properties in the borough. As such the material produced is in high demand.

The land surrounding the site is mostly agricultural. The current planning permission involves the extraction of material, storage and the restoration of the site and will see the extraction of 21,000 tonnes of sandstone.

Site MIN6 Greenley Carr Quarry, Whiteley Road, Dunford

Clay (and possibly sandstone in the future)

The site covers an area of 23 hectares which is located north of Whitley Road. In 2006 the existing 2002 planning permission was amended to allow clay extraction until 2021. Currently 13,000 tonnes of material are permitted to be extracted from the site per annum. Part of the site has already been worked with a planning permission dating back to 1986, however a substantial area of the site remains unworked.

22 . Minerals

Areas of Search for minerals

22.21 The following areas as shown on the Policies Map have been allocated as an Area of Search for new minerals:

Site MINAS1 Carlton Main Brick Works, Clayburn Road, Grimethorpe, Barnsley

Clay

The future reserves for the brickworks are in the form of the existing area of permission which contains as yet unworked reserves and an adjacent Area of Search. A planning permission granted in 1993 includes the restoration of the quarry and the retention of a geological exposure which forms a Site of Special Scientific Interest within the quarry.

Site MINAS2 – Banks Wood Quarry, South Lane, Cawthorne

Clay

The future reserves for the quarry are in the form of the existing area of permission and an adjacent area of search, which has deemed interest for the extract of Fireclay and associated clay materials.

Policy MIN2 Existing Permitted Reserves and Areas of Search

Proposals for non mineral development within or close to the Existing Permitted Reserves and Areas of Search identified on the Proposals Maps will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the development will not compromise extraction operations or result in sterilisation of resources within these areas.

22.22 The National Planning Policy Framework recognises that minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. It is therefore important that there is a sufficient supply to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Minerals are a finite resource and we need to ensure that deposits are used in the best way and safeguarded to ensure they are not sterilised by other development. The Policies Map identifies the existing sites with planning permission and areas of search for new minerals which will be safeguarded from inappropriate non-mineral development.

22.23 Safeguarding coal and associated minerals

Site MINSG1 - Hillside Quarry, Cross Lane, Hillside, Thurlstone**Sandstone**

The proposed safeguarding area is currently subject to a planning application. Minerals from the existing permission area are in high demand and will form a continuing basis for the continuing expansion to meet local and national demand.

- 22.24** Minerals safeguarding is the process whereby the presence of a mineral resource is taken into account in deciding whether a proposed non mineral development should be granted planning permission.
- 22.25** The NPPF requires Local Plans to define Mineral Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific mineral resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non mineral development , whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked.
- 22.26** Shallow coal, Fireclay and Brick Clay underlie virtually all the borough and it is important that these minerals are safeguarded as far as possible from sterilisation for future working. We will seek to avoid unnecessary sterilisation of coal and associated mineral resources by other forms of development where these can be extracted, within a reasonable timescale and in an environmentally acceptable way or where the local or community benefits clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission.
- 22.27** The safeguarding of resources does not mean that they would necessarily be exploited in all cases, simply that there should be an opportunity to consider exploitation. Resources across Barnsley range from those which justify a high level of protection to those where the future minerals planning situation is so uncertain that little or no protection is justified. The minerals resource situation within an area will not generally be apparent until it is assessed in response to a possible risk of being lost to other development. This means that the approach to safeguarding must be flexible as it will need to deal with a wide range of circumstances.
- 22.28** When considering proposals for surface development, we will use the policy below to strike a reasonable balance between safeguarding mineral resources (not allowing surface development) and allowing surface development (sterilising the mineral resource).

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Policy MIN3 Non Mineral Development and Safeguarding Minerals

Other than those proposals identified as exemptions (see supporting text below) all proposals for non mineral development on sites over 2 hectares in size must be accompanied by supporting information demonstrating that mineral resources will not be needlessly sterilised.

The supporting information must include details of a prior extraction scheme (showing that the mineral can be extracted satisfactorily prior to the development taking place), or where this is not considered feasible, evidence that:

- Minerals resources are not present or have already been extracted
- The mineral resource concerned is of poor quality, or no longer of any value or potential value
- The development will not affect the potential for mineral extraction if required in the future
- The prior extraction of minerals is not feasible (due to significant overburden or ground instability issues for example)
- The prior extraction of minerals is not viable (if it would result in abnormal costs or delays which would jeopardise the viability of the development for example)
- There is an overriding need for the development which outweighs the need to safeguard the mineral resource
- The prior extraction of minerals would have unacceptable impacts on neighbouring uses, residential amenity or environmental assets.

22.29 In order to ensure that minor development proposals are not subject to the minerals safeguarding policy above, the following proposals are **exemptions**:

- All householder applications (except for new dwellings)
- Infill development
- Minor development such as walls, gates, accesses, advertisements and shopfronts
- Changes of use
- Amendments to previously approved applications and applications for Reserved Matters relating to an already permitted Outline application
- Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing Use or Development, and Certificates of Lawfulness of Proposed Use or Development
- Applications for works to trees
- Applications for temporary planning permission.

22.30 Where mineral resources underlie the urban areas, they are effectively already sterilised by built development. The spatial strategy focuses development on the built up areas of Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns. Evidence suggests that prior extraction can occur in developments in urban areas, and that coal, sand and gravel are the main minerals exploited in this way. Whilst there is no sand and gravel in Barnsley, we do have coal,

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clay and sandstone. Mineral Safeguarding in England Good Practice Advice (2011) acknowledges this and advises that minor developments may be excluded from safeguarding policies.

- 22.31** Given the need to be proportionate in approach to development sites in Barnsley, it would be unreasonable to apply a mineral safeguarding requirement to all sites within the built up areas, for example in relation to householder development. As such, having regard to the size and nature of the site allocations proposed in this Local Plan, the requirement to demonstrate that minerals have not been needlessly sterilised applies only to proposals on sites over 2 hectares in size.
- 22.32** This threshold is based on the general scale of the development being proposed through this DPD and is considered reasonable and proportionate in the context of the site allocations which are proposed. The majority of the housing and employment allocations proposed are on sites which are above 2 hectares in size (and as such under the terms of this policy would require supporting information demonstrating that mineral resources will not be needlessly sterilised as part of any planning application).
- 22.33** On sites above this threshold, applicants must establish through site specific geological survey data what mineral is present, the quality and quantity of the reserve, and the overburden to reserve ratio. Supporting evidence relating to the extent or quality of the mineral resource and geotechnical issues should be prepared by a mineral surveyor or geologist and should be informed by the most up to date mineral resource information available.
- 22.34** Applicants will need to consider the likelihood of the mineral being extracted in the foreseeable future and the reasonable alternative options, which would avoid or minimise sterilising minerals and the reasons why these are less suitable. On the basis of the geological information the most appropriate course of action will be determined. This will vary according to the quality and quantity of the mineral that would be recovered, the practicability of extraction and the environmental impacts of mineral extraction. It should be noted that on sites where there is a need to address mining legacy, the prior extraction of the remaining surface coal can be a more cost effective option to other remediation techniques.
- 22.35** Where the proposed development would result in a potential loss of a mineral resource we will not generally grant planning permission for the development unless the overall planning benefits of the proposed development outweigh the potential loss of the mineral resource.
- 22.36** It should be noted that where prior extraction is deemed appropriate, separate planning applications will be required for mineral extraction and the non minerals development.
- 22.37** The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the government's approach to facilitating the sustainable use of minerals and additional guidance is set out in the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework. Core Strategy Policy CSP38 sets out our

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strategic Minerals policy and deals with minerals proposals in the final section. The final section of this policy requires all minerals proposals to amongst other things 'have no unacceptable adverse environmental or amenity impacts'. In accordance with this and paragraph 143 of the NPPF, planning applications for mineral extraction will be subject to the following policy:

Policy MIN4 Mineral Extraction

Proposals for mineral extraction must not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or on human health including those from:

- Noise
- Dust
- Visual intrusion
- Traffic
- Tip and quarry slope stability
- Differential settlement of quarry backfill
- Mining subsidence
- Increased flood risk
- Impacts on the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater; and
- Migration of contamination from the site.

Proposals must also take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in the a locality.

22.38 Minerals can only be worked where they exist, and although considered to be a temporary use of land, mineral operations can be long lived. It is therefore important to ensure that an acceptable balance is maintained between the need for mineral extraction, and protecting the environment and residential amenities.

22.39 In accordance with the Technical Guidance to the NPPF where appropriate we will require the submission of a dust assessment to ensure that dust emissions are controlled, mitigated or removed at source. We may also require a noise emissions assessment and will recognise that some noisy short term activities may be unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction. Applicants will also need to address slope stability in line with this Technical Guidance.

22.40 We will impose planning conditions and legal agreements where appropriate to ensure these environmental criteria are met. A programme of work will also need to be agreed which must take account, as far as is practicable, of the potential impacts on the local community over the expected duration of operations. For larger or more complex applications, there may also be a need for an application to be submitted with an Environmental Statement.

- 22.41** Where appropriate we will encourage and support the establishment of community liaison groups to help monitor, appraise, and resolve operational matters associated with mineral extraction sites throughout the life of the development.

These allocations/policies supersede the following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies:

Part 1

M9A Environment restoration

M9B Working and restoration

M9C Working and restoration

M9D Plant and ancillary buildings

M9H Oil and gas exploration and production

M9K Liaison and enforcement

M9L Liaison and enforcement

M11 Agricultural land

Part 2

BA37, BA38

NE21, NE22

WW26

PE21, PE22

WR24, WR25

23 . Contaminated Land and Pollution

The Challenge

- Effectively dealing with contamination the majority of which dates back to the 19th century and early 20th century
- Ensuring that new development does not have, and is not at risk from a negative environmental effect

The Current Position

- Barnsley's industrial heritage means that there are areas which are potentially affected by contamination from coal mining and industry. The ground around these sites can contain substances which, in some circumstances, can present a risk to people and the natural environment
- The control of pollution is governed by Planning and Environmental Health laws. Various regulatory authorities have a role in controlling pollution, including the Environment Agency

Policy Solutions

- Ensuring planning applications are accompanied by sufficient information regarding contaminated land to show that the development can go ahead safely
- Controlling potentially polluting development and protecting new development from pollution

23 . Contaminated Land and Pollution

Policy CL1 Contaminated and Unstable Land

Where the future users or occupiers of a development would be affected by contamination or stability issues, or where contamination may present a risk to the water environment, proposals must be accompanied by a report which:

- shows that investigations have been carried out to work out the nature and extent of contamination or stability issues and the possible effect it may have on the development and its future users, the natural and historic environment; and
- sets out detailed measures to allow the development to go ahead safely, including, as appropriate:
 - removing the contamination;
 - treating the contamination;
 - protecting or separating the development from the effects of the contamination; and
 - addressing land stability issues resulting from former coal mining activities.

Where measures are needed to allow the development to go ahead safely, these will be required as a condition of any planning permission.

- 23.1** Planning Policy Statement 23 Planning and Pollution Control recognises that contamination is not restricted to land with previous industrial uses, it can occur on greenfield as well as previously developed land and it can arise from natural sources as well as from human activities.
- 23.2** Proposals for uses on land which is known or suspected to be contaminated, or for uses which would be particularly vulnerable in terms of exposure to contamination (such as housing with gardens) must be supported by sufficient information to enable the possible contamination risks to be fully assessed. It is then essential that measures are put in place which allow the development to go ahead safely.
- 23.3** We will prepare a Supplementary Planning Document to provide more information about how we will apply this policy.

23 . Contaminated Land and Pollution

Policy Poll1 Pollution Control and Protection

Development will be expected to demonstrate that it is not likely to result, directly or indirectly, in an increase in air, surface water and groundwater, noise, smell, dust, vibration, light or other pollution which would unacceptably affect or cause a nuisance to the natural and built environment or to people.

We will not allow development of new housing or other environmentally sensitive development where existing air pollution, noise, smell, dust, vibration, light or other pollution levels are unacceptable and there is no reasonable prospect that these can be mitigated against.

Developers will be expected to minimise the effects of any possible pollution and provide mitigation measures where appropriate.

- 23.4** An important consideration in the planning process is the precautionary principle. Where there is significant risk of damage to the environment planning and pollution controls will take into account the need to prevent or limit harm, even where there is no definite scientific knowledge.
- 23.5** Noise and vibration can be a serious cause of nuisance. Planning cannot control the noise or vibration from existing development. However it can try to make sure that new noise-sensitive development such as housing and schools is not close to existing sources of noise, including industrial uses and noise created by vehicles and other forms of transport. It can also make sure that potential noise creating uses, including industrial processes or some recreational activities, are not in places where they would be likely to cause nuisance. In particular we will prepare a Supplementary Planning Document to provide further guidance on how we will deal with hot food takeaways.
- 23.6** We will not allow development that could damage the quality of surface water and ground water. We will consult the Environment Agency on these issues.

23 . Contaminated Land and Pollution

Policy AQ1 Development in Air Quality Management Areas

Development which impacts on areas sensitive to air pollution ⁽¹⁷⁾ in air quality management areas will be expected to demonstrate that it will not have a harmful effect on the health or living conditions of any future users of the development in terms of air quality (including residents, employees, visitors and customers), taking into account any suitable and proportionate mitigation required for the development.

We will only allow residential development which impacts on areas sensitive to air pollution, where the developer provides an assessment that shows living conditions will be acceptable for future residents, subject to any required mitigation.

We will only allow development which impacts on areas sensitive to air pollution which could cause more air pollution, where the developer provides an assessment that shows there will not be a significantly harmful effect on air quality, subject to any required mitigation.

Furthermore, development which impacts on areas sensitive to air pollution due to traffic emissions will be expected to demonstrate suitable and proportionate mitigation relative to the increased traffic emissions generated by the development. ⁽¹⁸⁾

- 23.7** There is an increasing recognition that air pollution can be a cause of serious health problems, such as respiratory illnesses. Air pollution can take the form of released gases, such as oxides of nitrogen, and fine dust mainly as a result of industrial processes, or smells. As the Environmental Health Authority, the council has an important role in controlling air quality, and must carry out regular reviews of air quality in its area, and assess the present and future quality against legal air-quality standards. If the aims are not likely to be achieved, it must name an air quality management area and then make an action plan for improvements in air quality in that area.
- 23.8** We will not normally allow new residential development in air quality management areas. This is to make sure that all residents have satisfactory living conditions. In some circumstances, it may be possible for a housing development to go ahead in an air quality

17 Areas sensitive to air pollution include (but are not limited to) the Borough's air quality management areas; "exceedence" areas within the Borough derived from the national assessment of air pollution by defra and reported to the European Union; and housing within 20 metres of roads > 10k AADT (as defined within the Barnsley MBC Air Quality and Emissions Technical Planning Guidance document)

18 Such areas sensitive to traffic emissions are defined within the Barnsley MBC Air Quality and Emissions Technical Planning Guidance, Section 5, Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation Assessment
(<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/environment-and-planning/pollution/air-quality>)

23 . Contaminated Land and Pollution

management area as long as the developer can show that there will be no harmful effects to the health and living conditions of future residents or that mitigation measures can be successfully used to address these effects.

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- 24.1** The National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities to work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of all types of infrastructure including utilities, and its ability to meet the forecast demands. The responsibility and resources to provide services rests with the utilities companies, however, we must make sure that we co-ordinate the development of an effective network of services with existing and proposed development. We will support new services development, and will work with operators to make sure that any proposed development is well positioned and designed.

Policy UT1 Hazardous Substances

We will not allow development within the defined hazardous substances consultation distances if it would result in an unacceptable risk to public health and safety, or to residential and other sensitive land uses.

- 24.2** Certain industries and processes involve making, using or storing products which may be dangerous. Sites where these industries and processes take place, and certain pipelines are known as 'notifiable installations'.
- 24.3** The siting of such installations is controlled by The Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2009 which aims to keep these separated from housing and other sensitive land uses. In accordance with Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions circular 04/2000 we will consult the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) about the siting of any proposed notifiable installations. Proposals for development involving hazardous substances will only be permitted where there is no unacceptable risk to public health and safety and in accordance with the General Development Policy GD1.
- 24.4** Whilst they are subject to controls under health and safety legislation, we will also control the kinds of development permitted in the vicinity of these installations. We have maps showing the consultation distances for them and will consult the HSE on any proposed development in these areas so that we can determine what the risks are to the proposed development. Because these consultation distances are subject to regular review they are not shown on the Proposals Maps.

24 . Utilities

Policy UT2 Utilities Safeguarding

Existing services and utilities including major pipelines, transmission lines, distribution mains, sewerage and sewage treatment works, land drainage systems and water resources, together with associated equipment, installations and operational land, will be protected from development that will detrimentally affect them.

- 24.5** The extensive existing infrastructure which serves the borough requires protection to ensure the utilities companies can manage and maintain their networks and installations. We will make sure that the existing network of services is protected from development that would detrimentally affect the way it works and will impose conditions on planning permissions as necessary.

The following Saved Unitary Development Plan Policies are superseded:

Part 1

UTL3 general safeguarding

Part 2

BA36

25 . Community Infrastructure

The Challenge

- Meeting the additional demand on existing infrastructure, services and facilities which development brings
- Ensuring development improves existing infrastructure or puts in place new infrastructure to ensure sustainable communities
- Investing in education and skills to support the development of the economy and increase educational attainment

The Current Position

- UDP policies, SPGs and PANs which require contributions from developers for green space, education facilities and affordable housing
- The Education Sites Development Plan Document has been adopted and forms part of the statutory development plan for Barnsley

Policy Solutions

- Developing an Infrastructure Delivery Plan
- Providing clear guidance to developers on what is expected of them with regard to community infrastructure
- Allocating land for schools
- Protecting Community uses
- Preparing an SPD

Policy I1 Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

Development must be supported by appropriate physical, social, economic and communications infrastructure, including provision for broadband.

Development must contribute as necessary to meet all on and off site infrastructure requirements to enable development to take place satisfactorily.

Where the necessary provision is not made directly by the developer, contributions will be secured through planning obligations.

Where appropriate, pooled contributions will be used to facilitate delivery of the necessary infrastructure.

- 25.1** It is important to ensure that development is adequately supported by appropriate infrastructure, whether existing or new. New development should not overburden existing infrastructure. Where new development creates a need for new or improved infrastructure,

25 . Community Infrastructure

developer contributions will be sought to make the development acceptable in planning terms. In some cases the cumulative impact of applications may be considered when assessing infrastructure requirements. There is increasing recognition that the community can benefit through the granting of planning permission. New development will create additional demands on existing infrastructure and where spare capacity may not exist, there will be a need for new infrastructure to ensure it functions satisfactorily.

25.2 There are three main types of infrastructure which are:

- social infrastructure - needed to meet the day to day needs of the population such as schools and community facilities
- physical Infrastructure – needed to enable the borough to function in a sustainable way such as transport, utilities and Green Infrastructure.
- economic infrastructure - needed to support economic regeneration

25.3 There are many examples of infrastructure. These include a need for new or improved provision of roads and other services, public transport, Green Infrastructure, recreation and open space facilities and infrastructure that will make Barnsley a better place such as public realm improvements, educational accommodation, affordable housing and also adequate community facilities. Investment may also be required to ensure the local economic infrastructure can accommodate the new development including shopping facilities and the availability of suitably skilled labour to support economic regeneration. New forms of infrastructure are also relevant including communications technology, it is particularly important to ensure provision for Superfast Broadband.

25.4 It may be necessary to consider the cumulative effect of a number of developments such that developers may be required to contribute jointly towards necessary infrastructure. All new development should therefore make appropriate provision to contribute towards offsetting the additional pressures it has created whether this is through on or off site provision of facilities or financial contributions. Developers will need to demonstrate that adequate capacity either exists, or that provision will be made to meet the necessary infrastructure requirements within an appropriate timescale.

25.5 We will work with infrastructure providers, partners and agencies to establish infrastructure needs and ensure that infrastructure necessary for growth is programmed and deliverable. The infrastructure required to achieve the spatial strategy for the borough will be set out in an Infrastructure Delivery Plan which will set out existing infrastructure, infrastructure funding committed or awaiting confirmation and future infrastructure requirements.

25.6 Developer contributions will be sought for infrastructure and anything considered necessary to make a development acceptable. We will consider whether these will be sought via planning obligations or through the forthcoming Community Infrastructure Levy. The specific requirements, type of contribution and how it will be secured will be determined through negotiation with the Local Planning Authority working in partnership with the appropriate public, private and voluntary agencies.

25 . Community Infrastructure

Policy I2 Educational Facilities and Community Uses

We will support the provision of schools, educational facilities and other community facilities.

The sites allocated for Advanced Learning Centres in the Education Sites DPD will be safeguarded for such purposes.

New schools, educational facilities and community uses should be located centrally to the communities they serve, in places where they will be accessible by walking, cycling and public transport.

Such uses will be protected from development unless it can be demonstrated that the sites and premises are no longer required by the existing use or an alternative community use.

- 25.7** One of the borough's ambitions is to invest in education and skills to support the development of the economy and increase educational attainment. It is important that everyone has access to a good education. We will support the Remaking Learning agenda, the Building Schools for the Future Programme and future education initiatives.
- 25.8** The Barnsley Education Sites Development Plan Document has been adopted by the council and forms part of the statutory development plan. The DPD is part of the council's 'Remaking Learning' initiative which is a major investment programme to develop nine new Advanced Learning Centres (ALCs) across the borough. Six of the ALCs will be built on existing school sites but three of the centres require new sites. The Education Sites DPD allocates these new sites for ALC development and sets out the mitigation issues that will need to be addressed as a result of their construction.
- 25.9** If local schools do not have enough places for children resulting from new housing development, developer contributions may be sought to ensure enough school places are provided before the development goes ahead, under policy I1.
- 25.10** Buildings and space for community use are important if we are to create sustainable communities where people want to live. The opportunity to take part in community life can help to engender community pride and spirit. Therefore community facilities will be protected where possible.

27 . Monitoring and Indicators

- 27.1** The Local Plan policies must have clear arrangements for monitoring and reporting to ensure they continue to remain effective in their implementation. Individual policies will be monitored against the measures below. This will allow us to assess their effectiveness and identify any changes required in future reviews of the Local Plan.
- 27.2** The consultation document will contain a list of monitoring indicators.

1 . Glossary

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Ancillary uses		A use which forms a small part of a larger use. For example, a factory may include a small shop selling things made in the factory. The shop is ancillary to the main use of the site as a factory.
Biodiversity		The variety of plant and animal life found in an ecosystem and the variation in their genetic makeup. Biodiversity is a measure of the health of an ecosystem, with healthy ecosystems having greater variety and variation in plant and animal life than unhealthy ones.
Biodiversity Action Plan	BAP	A plan which sets out proposals to protect and improve the places where trees, plants, animals and insects live.
Biomass		Biomass in ecology, is the mass of living biological organisms in a given area or ecosystem at a given time. Biomass can also refer to a renewable energy source or biological material derived from living, or recently living organisms. Biomass is commonly plant matter grown to generate electricity or produce heat but can also include plant or animal matter used for production of fibres or chemicals. It excludes organic materials such as fossil fuels which have been transformed by geological processes into substances such as coal or petroleum.
Community Infrastructure Levy	CIL	Was introduced in the Planning Bill in 2007 and empowers local authorities to make charges on new developments to help finance the infrastructure needed to support growth.
Comparison goods		Things we buy which are not food and which are not bought every day or every week. Examples include clothes, furniture, computers and cars.
Comparison shops		Shops selling goods which are not food and which are not bought every day or every week. Clothes and furniture shops are comparison shops.
Consultation		A process by which people and organisations are asked their views about planning decisions, including the Local Plan. The terms involvement and participation are also used and mean the same thing.

1 . Glossary

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Core Cities		The 'major centres of business and wealth creation that in turn power the economy of the surrounding region. They sit at the heart of travel networks, surrounded by towns and rural areas that are economically dependent on each other and across which people travel to and from work; functional economic areas that have developed city region partnerships to work across boundaries'. (Core Cities Group www.corecities.com). They include Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield.
Decentralised Energy		Energy that is locally generated, produced close to where it will be used, rather than at a large plant elsewhere and sent through the national grid
Deliverability		The likelihood of a proposal (for example, a housing site) happening. The things that affect deliverability are the cost of developing a site, how desirable the area in which the site is, and the availability of funding.
Density		Density is the number of houses in a given area. In the Local Plan it is used mainly in relation to housing.
Designations		Policies and proposals which are shown on the policies map. This can, for example, include sites specifically proposed for development such as housing. It can also include sites where new development is limited, for example, areas which are Green Belt.
Development Plan Document	DPD	A document that will form part of our Statutory Development Plan which is used to make decisions on proposals for development. In Barnsley, DPDs are the equivalent of the old Unitary Development Plan (UDP). Most DPDs include policies and proposals which apply to specific areas or sites, these are shown on the Policies Map. Once adopted the Local Plan, together with the Joint Waste Plan, will be the statutory development plan for Barnsley.
Employment allocations		Sites specifically set aside for employment development. Employment in this context mainly refers to industry, storage and distribution, but can include other uses.

1 . Glossary

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
End users		Provided for employment development. An end user is a business which is based on the site. It is used to make a distinction between the developer who has got the site ready for development (that is, by putting in roads and services).
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA	By law, some planning applications for larger development need to be accompanied by a detailed document which looks at the effects the proposal will have on wildlife, water quality, air quality and living conditions.
Energy Hierarchy		A classification of the options for the energy use and production which prioritises those systems which are more sustainable and will reduce carbon dioxide emissions. The priorities in order are energy efficiency - renewable - low carbon and decentralised resources
Examination or Examination in Public	EIP	An independent process where formal objections to a DPD made at Submission stage are considered by a government inspector. The Examination itself will be run by a government inspector. Many objections to DPDs will be considered through written comments made by the objector and the council. However, objectors have a right to make their case in person at the Examination if they choose.
Farm diversification		This is where a farm is used for other things as well as agriculture. Bed-and-breakfast accommodation is an example of this.
Footprint		The amount of land a development takes up. The footprint of a building is the amount of land it takes up.
Green Belt		A policy or land use designation used to retain areas of largely undeveloped, wild, or agricultural land surrounding or adjacent to urban areas.
Green Infrastructure	GI	Strategic infrastructure made up of a network of connected, multi-functional green spaces throughout the borough.
Green Space		'Green' open areas. They include village greens, local open spaces, country parks, formal gardens, cemeteries, allotments, woodlands, wildlife areas, recreation grounds, sports pitches and parks.

1 . Glossary

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Hazardous substances consultation zones		By law, the Health and Safety Executive must keep lists of certain potentially dangerous materials. These are usually materials used in industry. We will assess any new development planned in the area near to where these materials are stored. This area is known as a consultation zone. The list of hazardous substances is kept by the Health and Safety Executive, which is part of national government.
Infill development		Development that goes in the gaps between existing buildings. It is usually small in scale. An infill housing development will usually include one to 10 houses.
Inspector's report		A report produced by the Planning Inspector following the examination. This sets out the inspector's conclusions on the issues considered at the examination. The report will tell us if the DPD needs to be changed as a result and in what way. We must accept the conclusions of the report and act on them.
Local Plan		A document which will be used to make decisions on proposals for development over the next 19 years or so.
Local Development Scheme	LDS	A document which sets out the documents we plan to produce as part of our development plan and the timescales for preparing them, including public consultation.
Low carbon energy		Low carbon energy is associated with a lower carbon output than traditional fossil fuels. Examples include district heating or combined heat and power (using the heat generated from other processes) and air or ground source heat pumps
National Planning Policy Framework	NPPF	A document produced by Central Government which sets out national planning policy. This is als
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act	The Act	The legal basis for the planning system, including the Local Plan.
Planning Inspectorate	PINS	A government organisation which makes decisions about the policies and proposals in DPDs through a formal Examination. The inspectorate are a neutral organisation who make decisions where people and organisations do not agree with us. They also check whether our proposals are in line with national policy.

1 . Glossary

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Planning obligation		A legal agreement between us and a developer which is needed before a development can go ahead. It will usually deal with things that need to happen away from the development site, including improvements to roads and open spaces.
Planning Policy Statements/ Planning Policy Guidance	PPS PPG	National statements of planning policy prepared by the government and which councils are expected to take into account when preparing LDFs. Planning Policy Guidance notes are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.
Policies Map		A plan which shows policies and proposals for specific sites and locations. These are shown on an Ordnance Survey map.
Regeneration		Doing things that will make an area a better place to live and work in.
Regional Spatial Strategy		A document which sets out a planning framework for Yorkshire and the Humber. This has now been abolished by Central Government.
Regulations		Legal documents prepared by the government. They provide detailed information about how Acts should be applied.
Renewable Energy		Is a natural source of energy that is not depleted when used, including wind, water and solar. Renewable energy production includes the use of wind turbines, solar panels (on houses/ other buildings or in commercial energy 'farms') and hydro-electric installations to harness the energy from running water.
River corridor		A river and its immediate surroundings. A river corridor tends to be smaller in width than a river valley which can be several miles wide.
Safeguarded land		This is land which is allocated in case it is needed for development in the long term. It is not available for development in the short term and the need to develop safeguarded land will be considered when the Local Plan is reviewed
Saved Policies		The Act allows the policies and proposals in the current UDP to continue to be used to make decisions on development proposals until the UDP is replaced by DPDs. This process is known as 'saving'.

1 . Glossary

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Secretary of State	SoS	The Minister in central government who is in charge of a particular area of activity.
Sequential approach		Considering options for sites for development in a particular order. For example, in terms of new shops, we would first look for sites within a shopping centre and then for sites on the edge of the shopping centre before looking at sites outside the centre. The same approach is applied to finding land for housing.
Settlement hierarchy		A way in which towns, villages and hamlets are categorised depending on their size and role. It can help make decisions about new development.
Social inclusion		Making sure that everyone has access to services and opportunities no matter what their background or income.
Soundness		At the examination, the inspector must assess whether the DPD is 'sound'. This includes assessing whether the DPD has been prepared in the right way using the right procedures and if it is broadly in line with national planning guidance.
Spatial planning		Spatial planning is about deciding how much development there should be and where it should go.
Statement of Community Involvement	SCI	A document which explains how we plan to involve people and organisations in decisions on the Local Plan and planning applications.
Statutory		Something that is directly needed by law, usually by a government act or regulation.
Strategic bus corridors		Bus routes with frequent and regular bus services.
Strategic Environmental Assessment		Part of the sustainability appraisal specifically covering the effect on the environment.
Strategic highways/ Strategic highway network		The main roads in the borough connecting towns and villages.
Submission		The point at which the DPD is formally sent to the Secretary of State.

1 . Glossary

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Supplementary Planning Document	SPD	A document which helps explain how policies and proposals in DPDs will be applied. An example of this would be a document that sets out detailed requirements or guidance about building design.
Threshold		The minimum size of development to which a policy applies. For example, housing developments above a particular size may have to include some public open space. Developments below a certain size will not need to provide public open space.
Topography		The form and structure of the surface of the land including the man made and natural physical surface features of an area such as lakes, mountains, hills, and valleys.
Viability		The property of being viable, the ability to succeed or to be achievable in a practical and useful way.
Watercourses		Streams, rivers and drains which channel rainwater.
Water Framework Directive	WFD	This European Directive, together with emerging River Basin Management Plans, looks at integrated management of water resources, taking account of abstraction, water quality and flooding.

2 . Housing Trajectory

Housing Completions 2014 - 2033 (Net)

The consultation document will contain a revised housing trajectory

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3 . Supplementary Planning Documents

Supplementary Planning Documents

3.1 Below is an indicative list of the Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) we are considering producing. This list is not exhaustive and an up to date list of documents will be available on our website, together with a programme setting out timescales for production. Some topics may be combined in single SPDs. Some of these SPDs may be based on existing Supplementary Planning Guidance.

- Parking
- Affordable Housing
- Hot food takeaways
- Planning Obligations
- Green Space Provision
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Renewable Energy
- Contaminated Land
- Trees and hedgerows
- Landscape character
- House extensions
- Designing out crime
- Advertisements
- Shopfront Design
- Designing New Housing Development
- Buildings and Residential Amenity

4 . Evidence Base

Evidence Base

National

- National Planning Policy Framework 2012
- Planning Practice Guidance
- MPG Coal Mining and Colliery Soil
- Planning and Minerals Practice Guide
- Revised national and regional guidance for the provision of aggregates in England for the 16 year period 2000-2016
- Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites a good practice guide
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2012
- Flood and Water Management Act 2010
- Network Rail Yorkshire and Humber Route Utilisation strategy
- High Speed 2 Consultation Eastern Leg
- By Design – Design in the Planning System
- CIL regulations 2014
- The Coal Authority Plan Yorkshire and Humber Regional Surface Coal Resource Areas 1:300,000 2008
- Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
- Code for Sustainable Homes
- BREEAM and Planning
- BREEAM in Use
- English Heritage Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals
- English Heritage Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas
- English Heritage Heritage at Risk Register 2010: Yorkshire & the Humber
- Building for Life – Delivering Great Places to Live

City Regions/ Regional/ Sub regional

- Leeds City Region Strategic Economic Plan
- Sheffield City Region Economic Plan
- Sheffield City Region Common Approach to Green Belt Review
- Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment update 2011
- South Yorkshire Rail Strategy and Delivery Plan
- Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2011-2026
- Sheffield City Region Growth Plan 2014
- Leeds City Region Common Approach to Objectively Assessed Housing Need
- British Geological Survey South Yorkshire Mineral Resources Map 1:100,000 2006
- South Yorkshire Residential Design Guide
- Leeds City Region Green Infrastructure Strategy

4 . Evidence Base

Local

- Green Belt Review, Arups 2014
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Arc4 2014
- Demographic Analysis & Forecasts Assumptions, Methodology & Scenario Results, Edge Analytics, 2014
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Peter Brett Associates 2013
- Employment Land Review 2010
- Draft Employment Land Review 2014
- Barnsley Healthy Weight Strategy
- Barnsley Air Quality Management Plan
- Barnsley Cycling Strategy
- Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan
- Market Assessment of LDF Site Viability Report, Peter Brett Associates 2013
- Review of Employment Policy Areas, Bennell Investments, 2013
- Industrial/ Logistics Market Review Supply and Demand Report, CPP 2014
- Goldthorpe Masterplan 2011
- Barnsley Town Centre Public Spaces Strategy
- BMBC 11 Barnsley Buildings Heights Study
- Barnsley Economic Strategy and Economic Plan March 2012
- Jobs and Business Plan 2014-2017
- Jobs and Business Plan, 2014
- Housing Strategy, 2014
- Barnsley Settlement Assessment & Barnsley's Settlement Assessment 2007 Update
- Affordable Housing Viability Study, 2014
- Town Centre Retail Study, England and Lyle 2014
- Barnsley Smaller Centres Study
- British Geological Survey Barnsley Mineral Resources Dataset 2009 (Barnsley Mineral Resource Map IDA: 177350 IPR/117-222DW)
- Remaking Barnsley Strategic Development Framework 2003-2033
- Biodiversity Action Plan second edition 2008-2012

5 . Viability Assessments

Viability Assessments

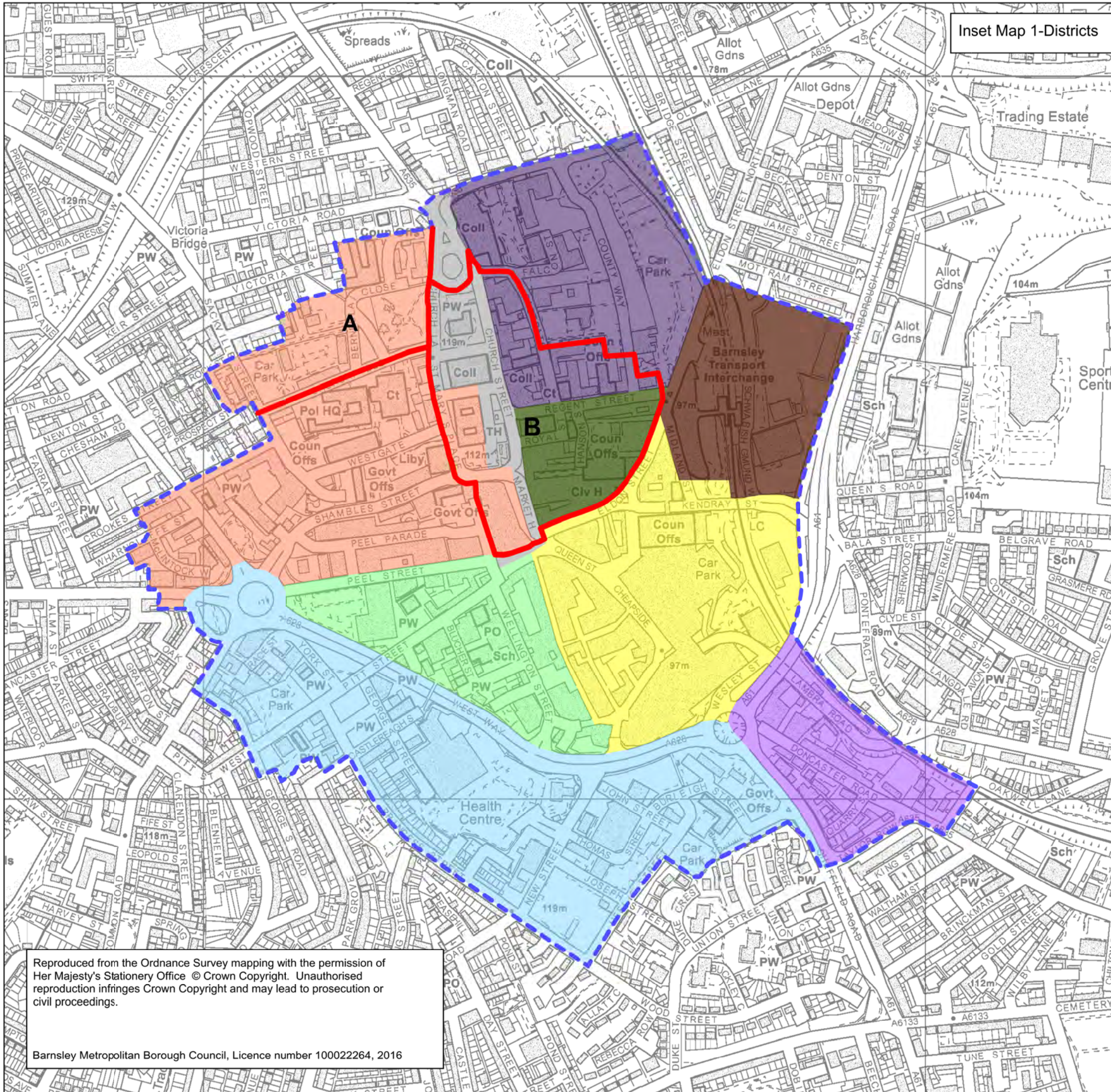
How the Council will assess viability appraisals

- 5.1** The Council will seek contributions for various issues as set out in the policies of this draft Local Plan.
- 5.2** Where it can be demonstrated that these requirements would prevent the delivery of a viable scheme or not be consistent with the viability of the development, the precise level of provision will be negotiated, based on a viability assessment. Any viability assessment shall be carried out at the expense of the applicant, according to the principles set out below:
- 5.3** The applicant will raise any viability issues with the Council during the pre-application stage. If a third party appraisal is required the applicant, the Council and the third party consultant will meet to scope the details of the appraisal.
- 5.4** An “open book” approach is required, whereby development finances and their underlying assumptions are subject to appraisal in order to support a claim.
- 5.5** At the very least the applicant will need to provide evidence for the following items:
- Projected Gross Development Value (GDV) (e.g. rents, prices, yields; discounted values)
 - Construction costs and programme (e.g. £/m², unit size (m²), build period)
 - Finance, fees and all other associated costs (e.g. rate of interest, fee rates, lump sums)
 - Gross Profit margins (e.g. % on costs; % of GDV)
 - Residual Land Value (i.e. the budget to buy the land) or Land Price (if already purchased)
- 5.6** The Council acknowledges that, in certain circumstances, a development may not be able to address all of the required planning obligations without the overall scheme becoming unviable. If an applicant considers that this is the case, then an assessment of development viability can be conducted but at their own cost. If the applicant and the Council agree that a development appraisal will be a basis for discussions, a model and its inputs will be made known to both parties. When an applicant provides their own model or a third party model, it should be in a format that enables the Council to interrogate its underlying structure and assumptions.

5 . Viability Assessments

- 5.7** Abnormal costs should be reflected in the price paid for the site. Demolition of existing structures, site clearance and decontamination costs should be reflected in the land value. In the event that the Council has further questions, the applicant will provide supporting evidence. This could include Building Cost Information Service [BCIS], SPON's Architects' and Builders'
- 5.8** Price Book or Valuation Office Agency [VOA] data and local market transactions. The starting point for any discussion should be based on a model that illustrates a development's viability in the light of the Council's existing policies with regard to affordable housing and the Council's planning obligation requirements. Further satisfactory evidence may be required.
- 5.9** In the event that the initial appraisal finds the site unviable, the next step is for the applicant and the Council to use the appraisal model to discuss solutions for delivering a viable scheme such as phased payments. A cash flow model may help in assessing this.

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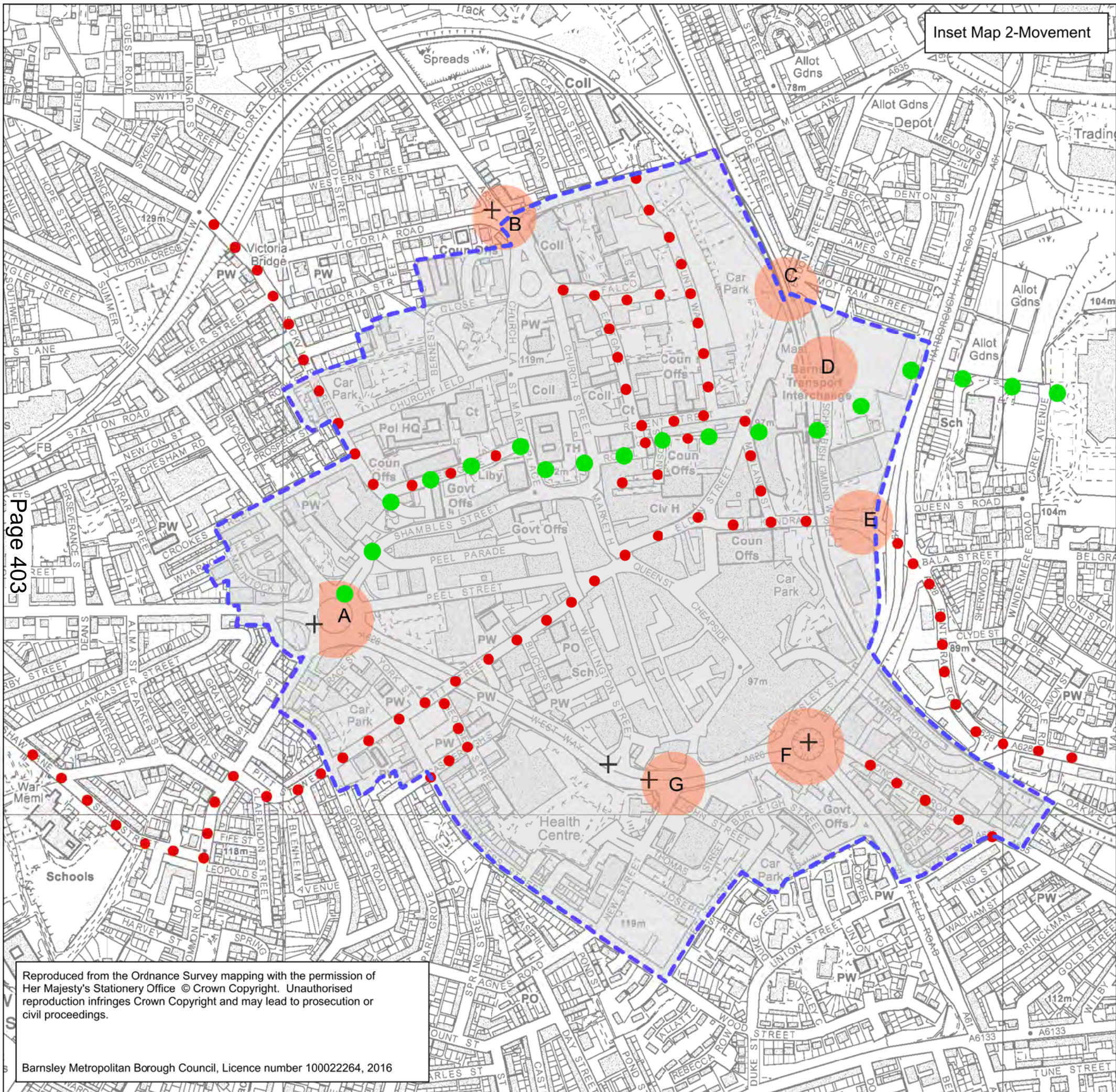


Inset Map 1-Districts

- KEY**
-  Barnsley Town Centre Boundary
 -  Conservation Area (A-Victoria Road (part), B-Market Hill)
 -  The Yards
 -  The Markets Area
 -  Eastern Gateway
 -  Courthouse Campus
 -  Southgate
 -  Southern Fringe
 -  Market Hill
 -  Westgate/Churchfields
 -  The Lanes

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Inset Map 2-Movement

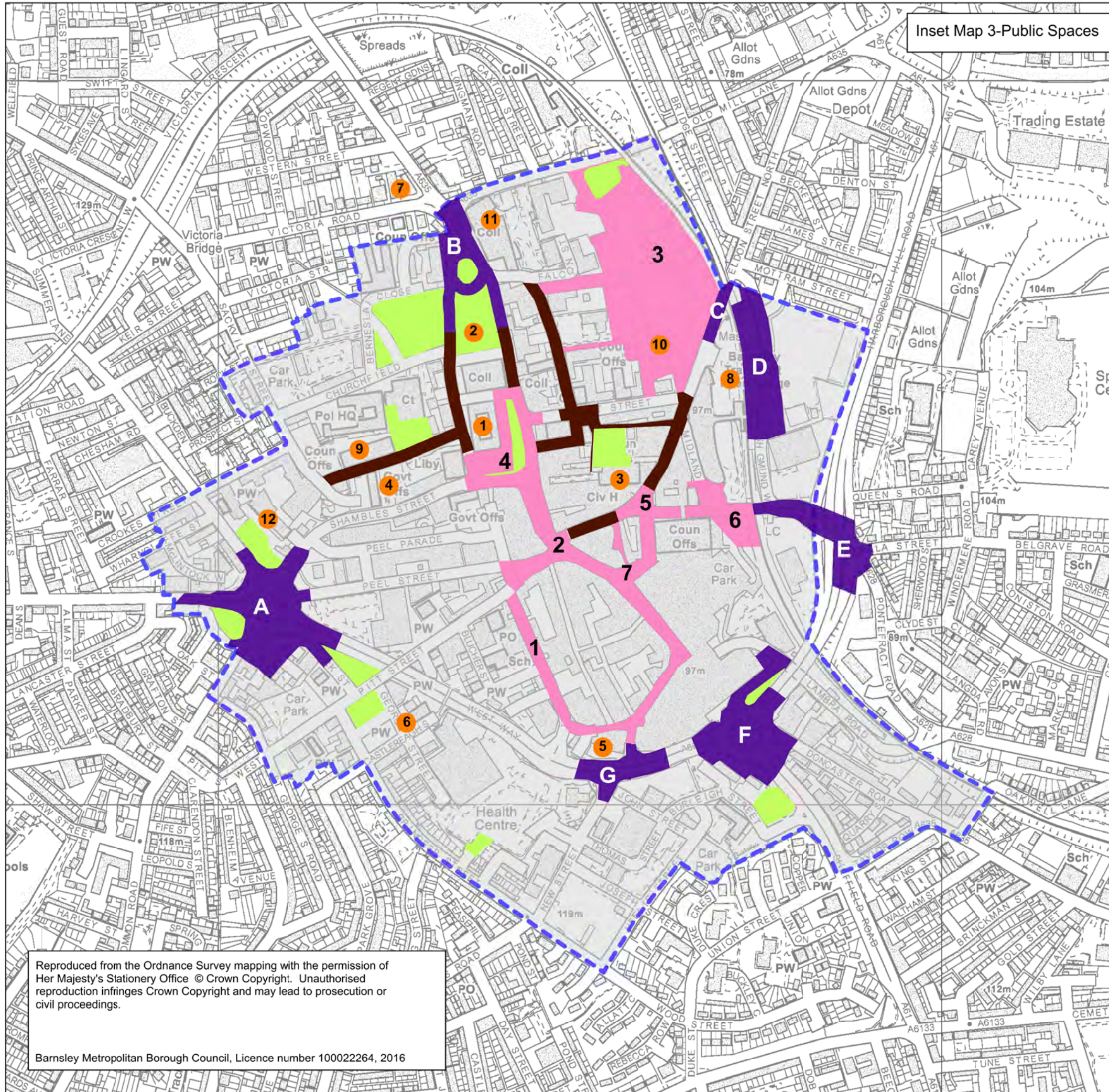
KEY

-  Gateway
- A Town End Roundabout
- B St Marys
- C Eldon St. Railway Bridge
- D Transport Interchange
- E Jumble Lane
- F Alhambra Roundabout
- G New Street

-  Barnsley Town Centre Boundary
-  Barnsley Town Centre
-  The Green Sprint
-  Proposed Cycle Route
-  Junction Improvement

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Inset Map 3-Public Spaces

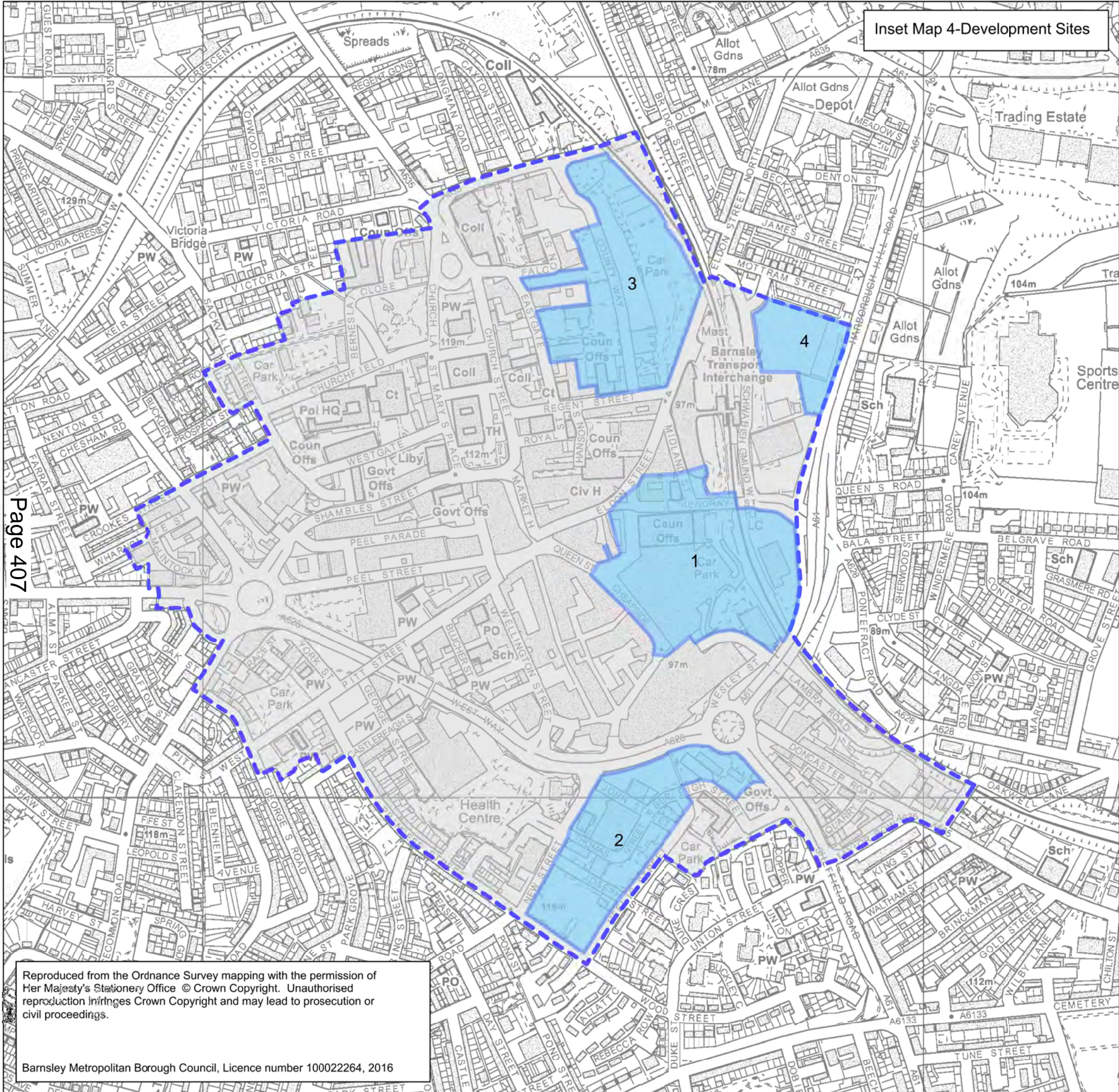
KEY

- Barnsley Town Centre Boundary**
- Barnsley Town Centre**
- Green Space**
- Gateway Sites for Public Space Improvements**
- A Town End
- B St Marys
- C Eldon St. Railway Bridge
- D Transport Interchange
- E Jumble Lane Crossing
- F Alhambra Roundabout
- G New St.
- Landmark Building**
- 1 Barnsley Town Centre
- 2 St Marys Church
- 3 The Civic
- 4 John Rideal House
- 5 The former Co-op building, New St.
- 6 Holy Rood Church
- 7 The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) building
- 8 The Transport Interchange
- 9 Westgate Plaza One (Council offices)
- 10 The Digital Media
- 11 Barnsley College
- 12 Gateway Plaza
- Priority Sites for Public Space Improvements**
- 1 Wellington St.
- 2 Peel Square & Market Hill
- 3 Courthouse Campus
- 4 Town Hall Square
- 5 Kendray St. (Eldon Place)
- 6 Kendray St. (Interchange Square)
- 7 Cheapside/Queen St./May Day Green
- Other Public Space Improvements**

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Inset Map 4-Development Sites

KEY

Barnsley Town Centre Boundary

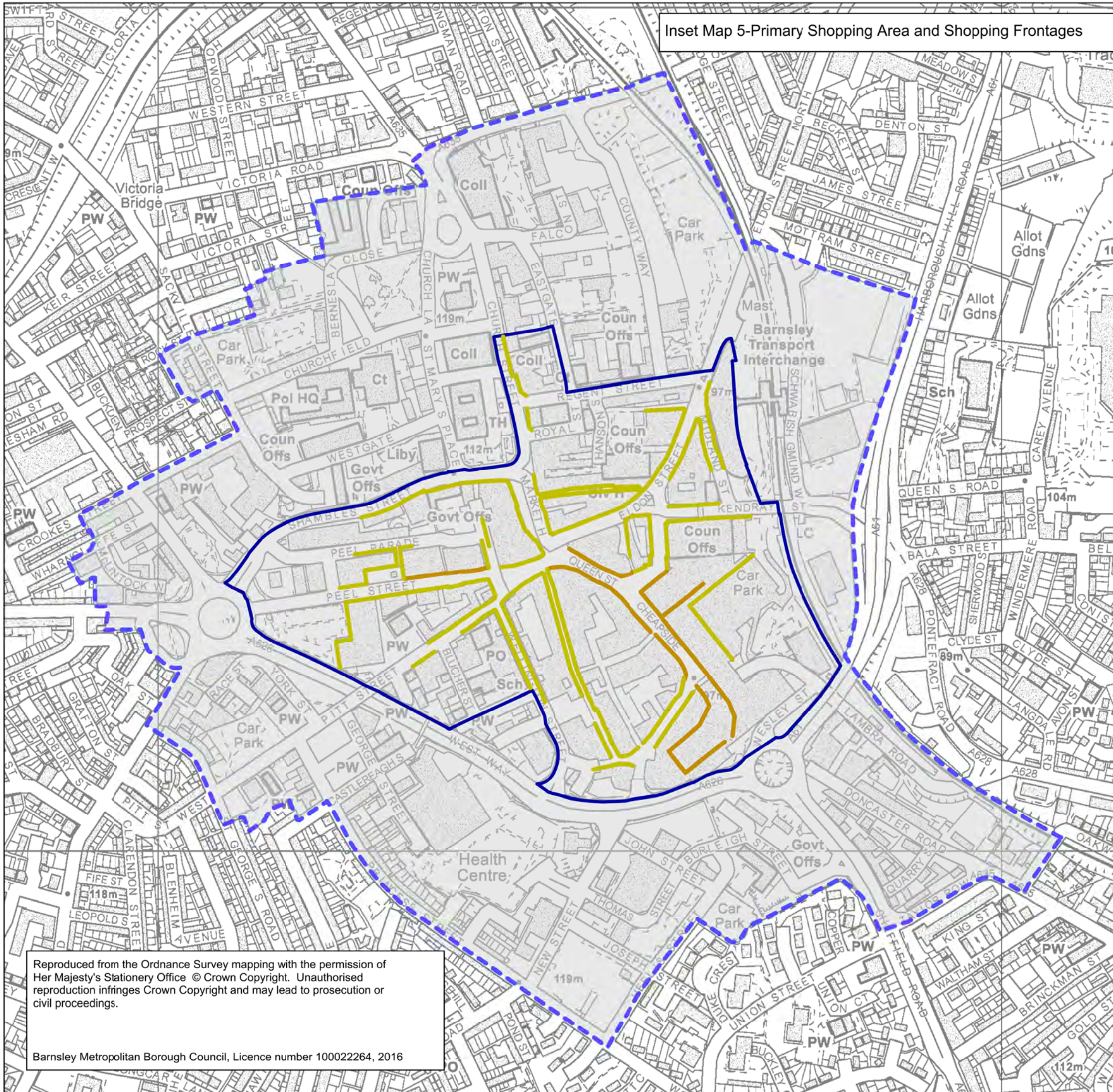
Barnsley Town Centre

Development Sites

- 1 Better Barnsley
- 2 Southern Fringe Development Site
- 3 Campus Development Site
- 4 Eastern Gateway Development Site

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Inset Map 5-Primary Shopping Area and Shopping Frontages

KEY

-  Barnsley Town Centre Boundary
-  Barnsley Town Centre
-  Primary Shopping Area
-  Primary Shopping Frontages
-  Secondary Shopping Frontages

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Inset Map 6-Wind Turbine Areas of Search

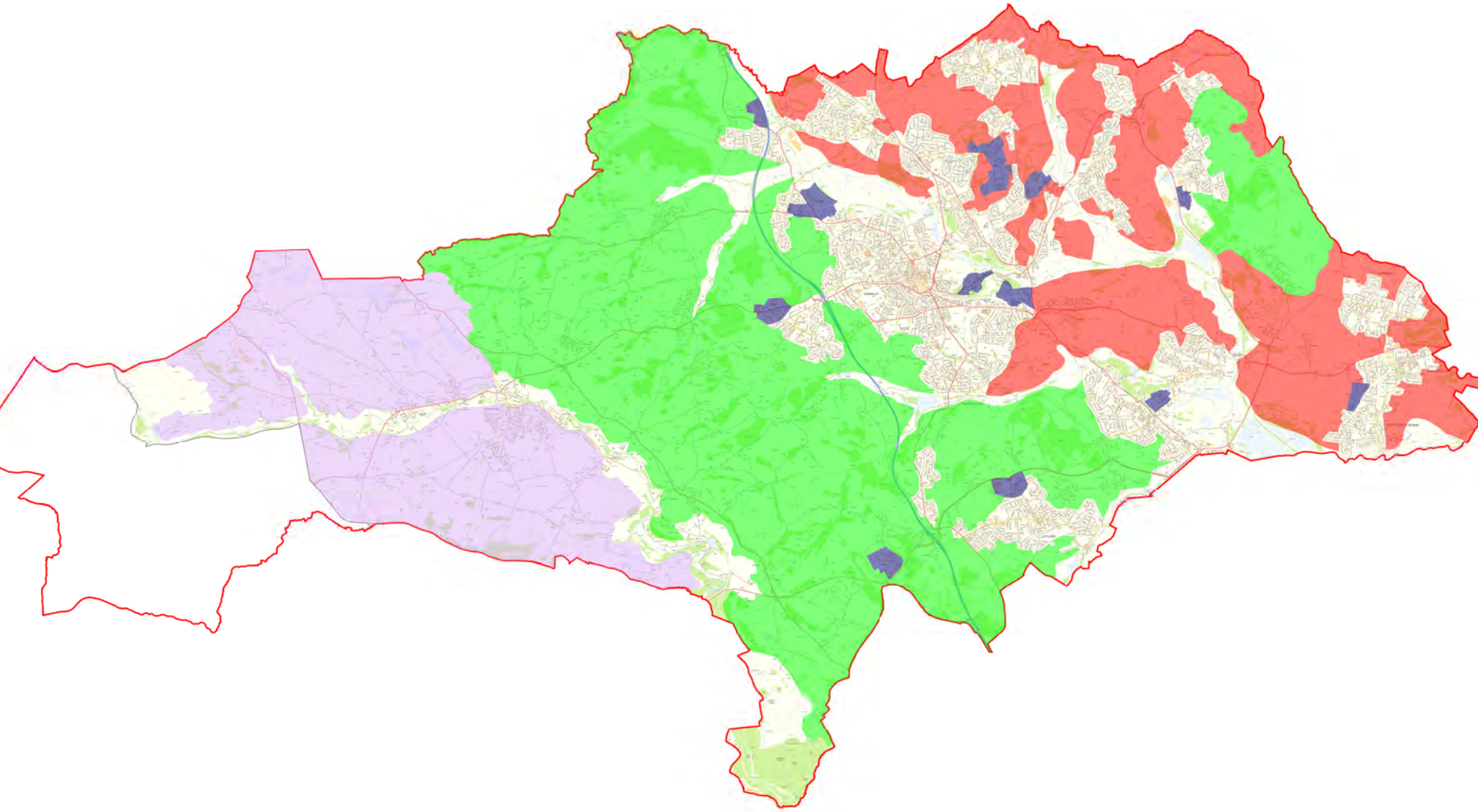
KEY

- Settled Arable Slopes
- Rolling Wooded Farmland
- Industrial/Business Parks
- Moorland/Upland Pastures

- Barnsley Borough Boundary

- Peak District National Park

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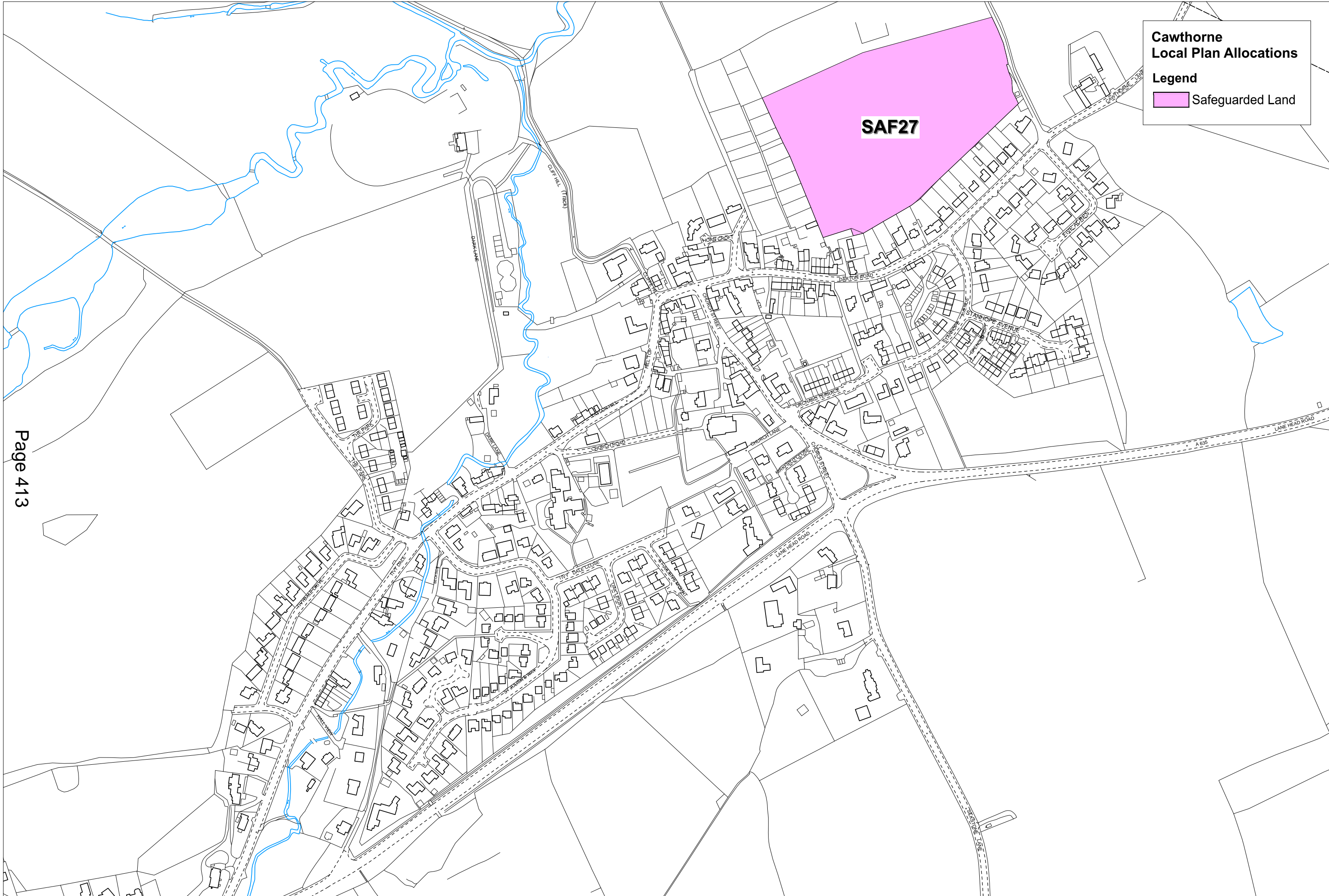
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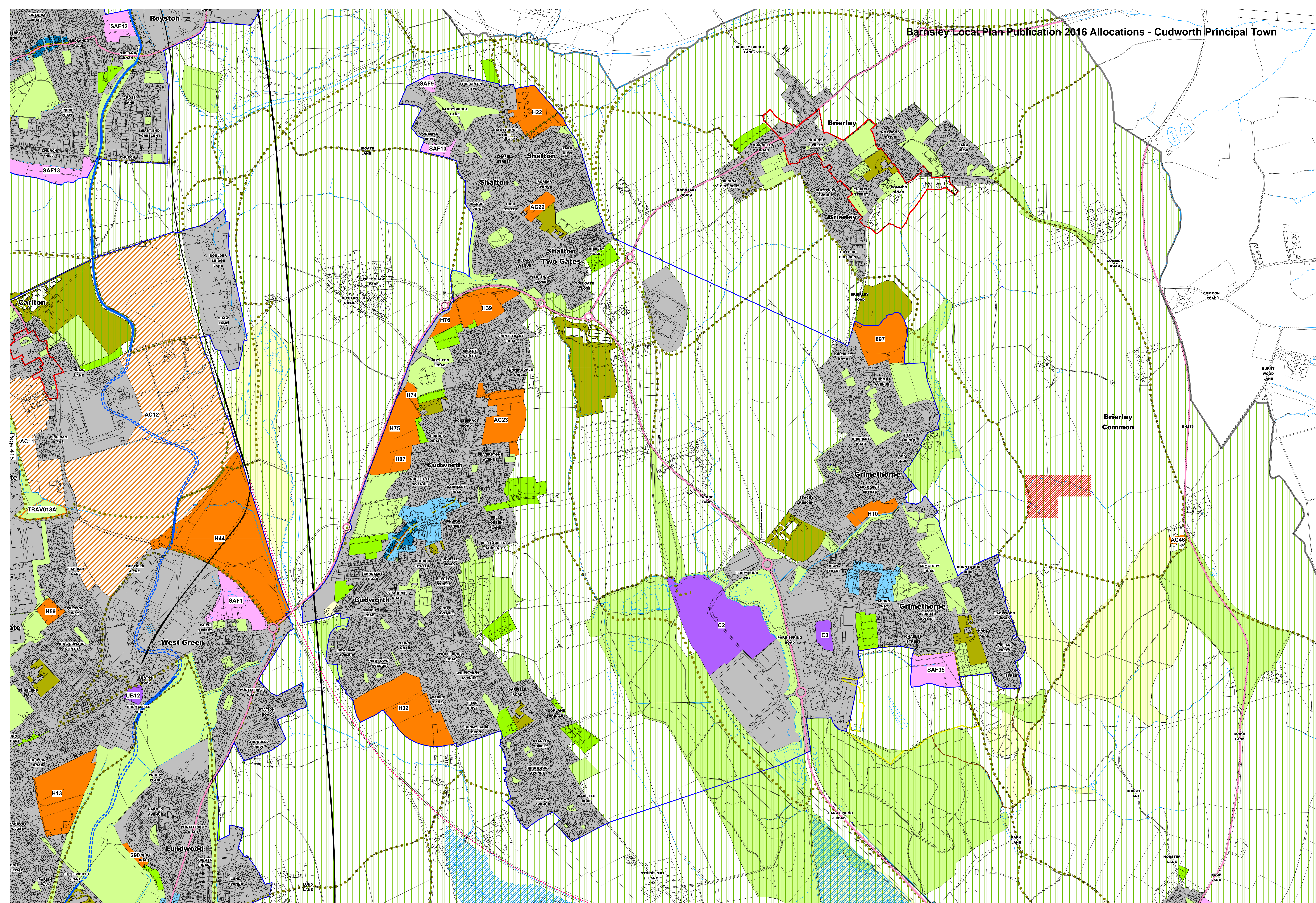
**Cawthorne
Local Plan Allocations**

Legend

- Safeguarded Land

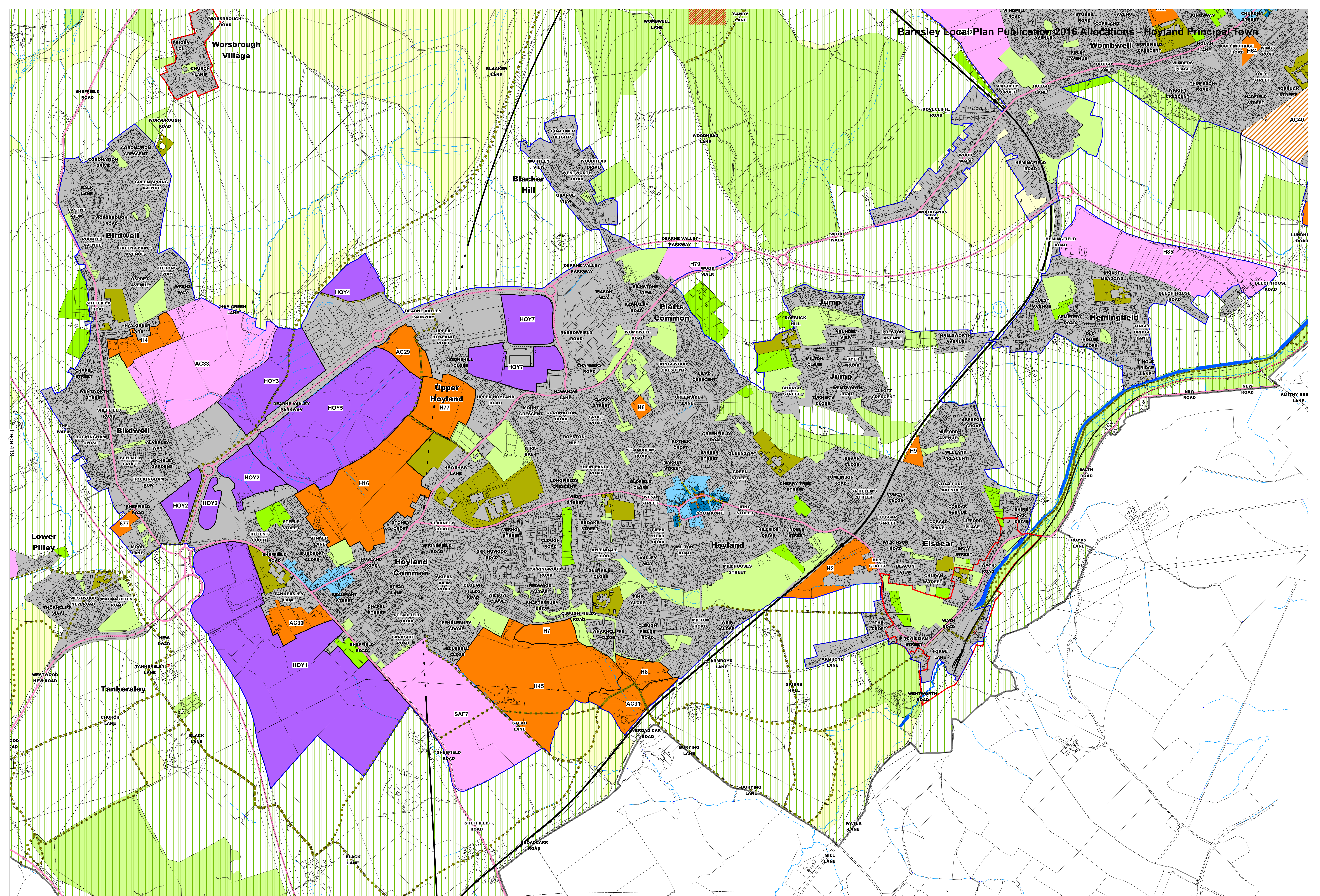


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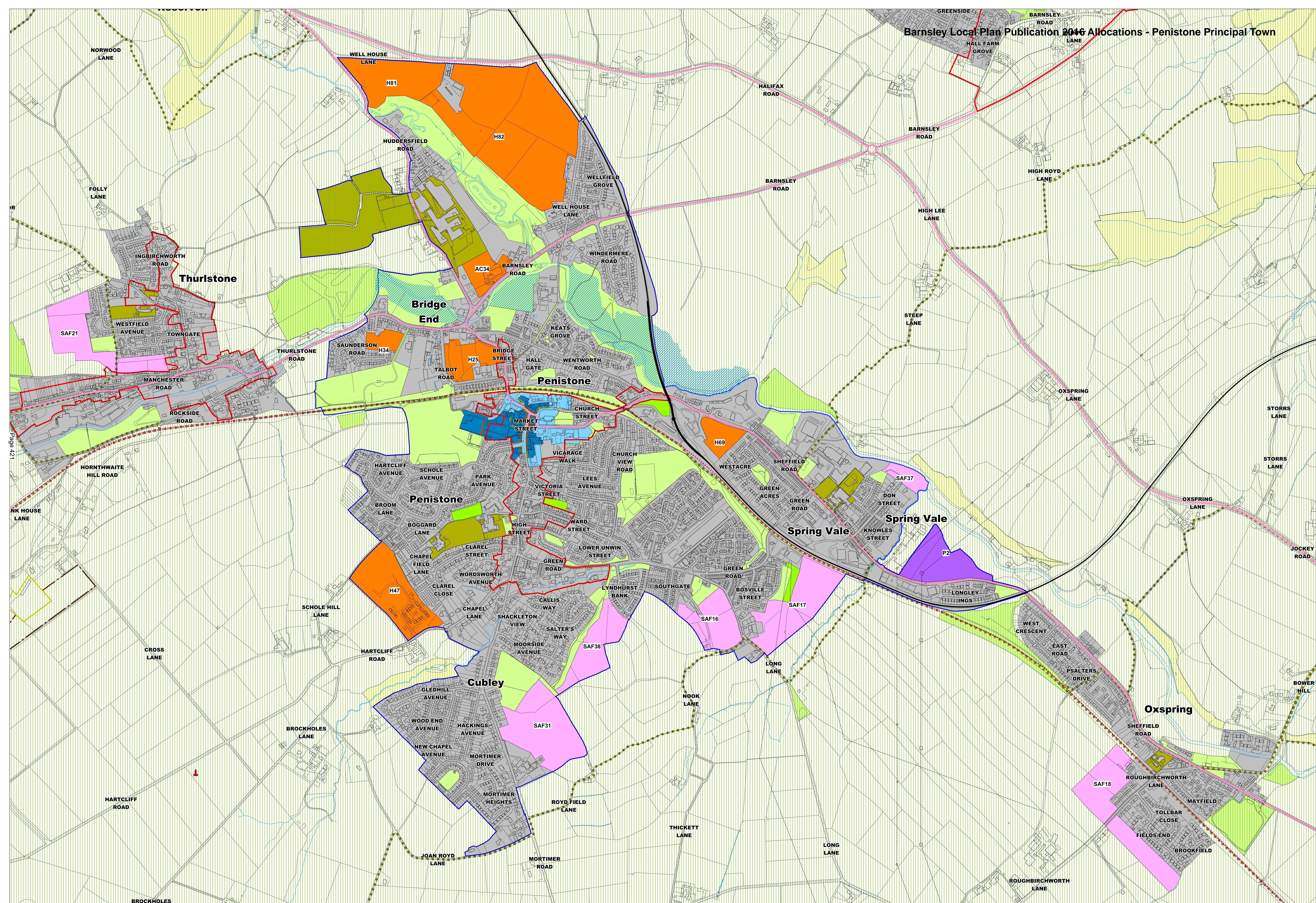
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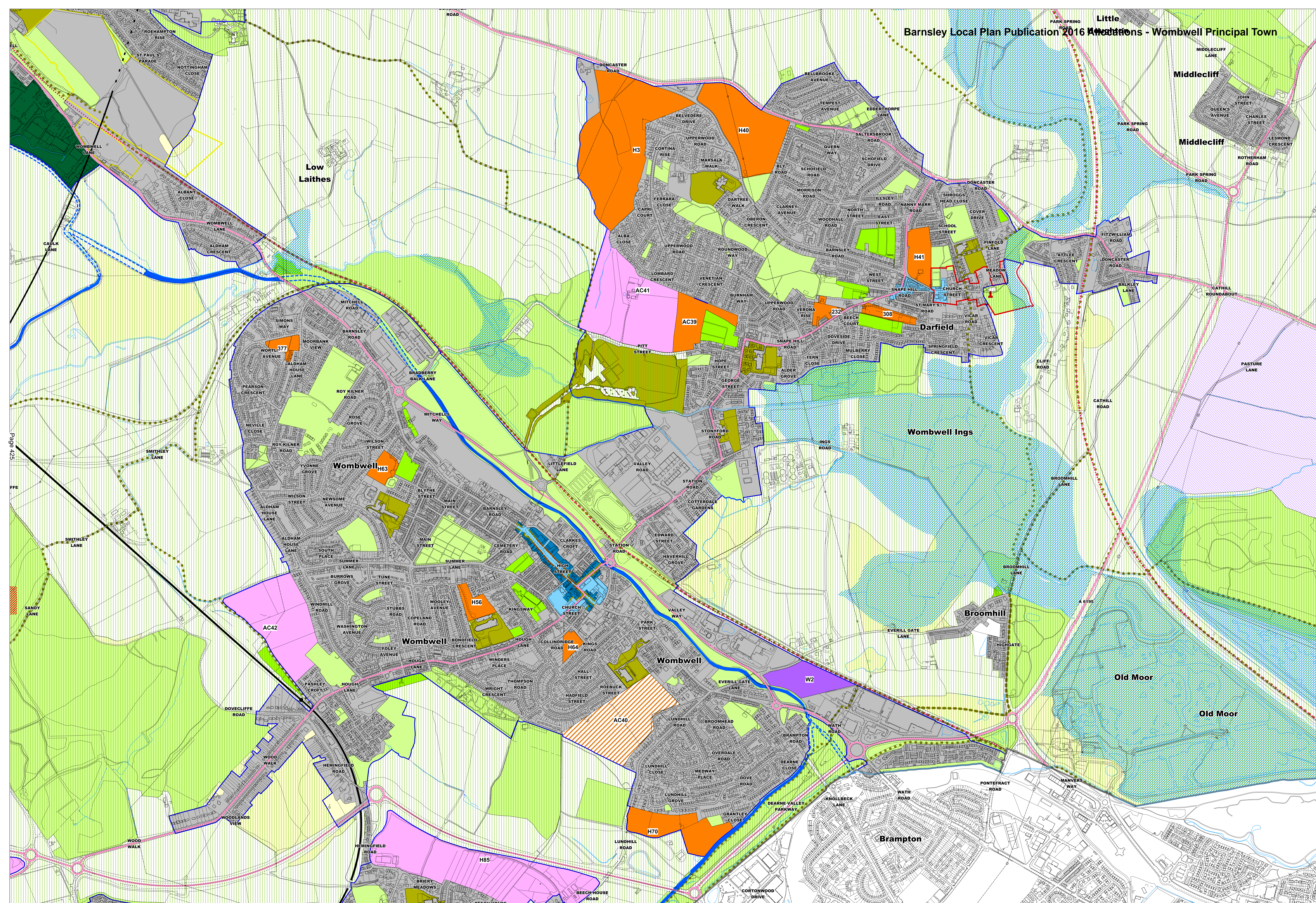
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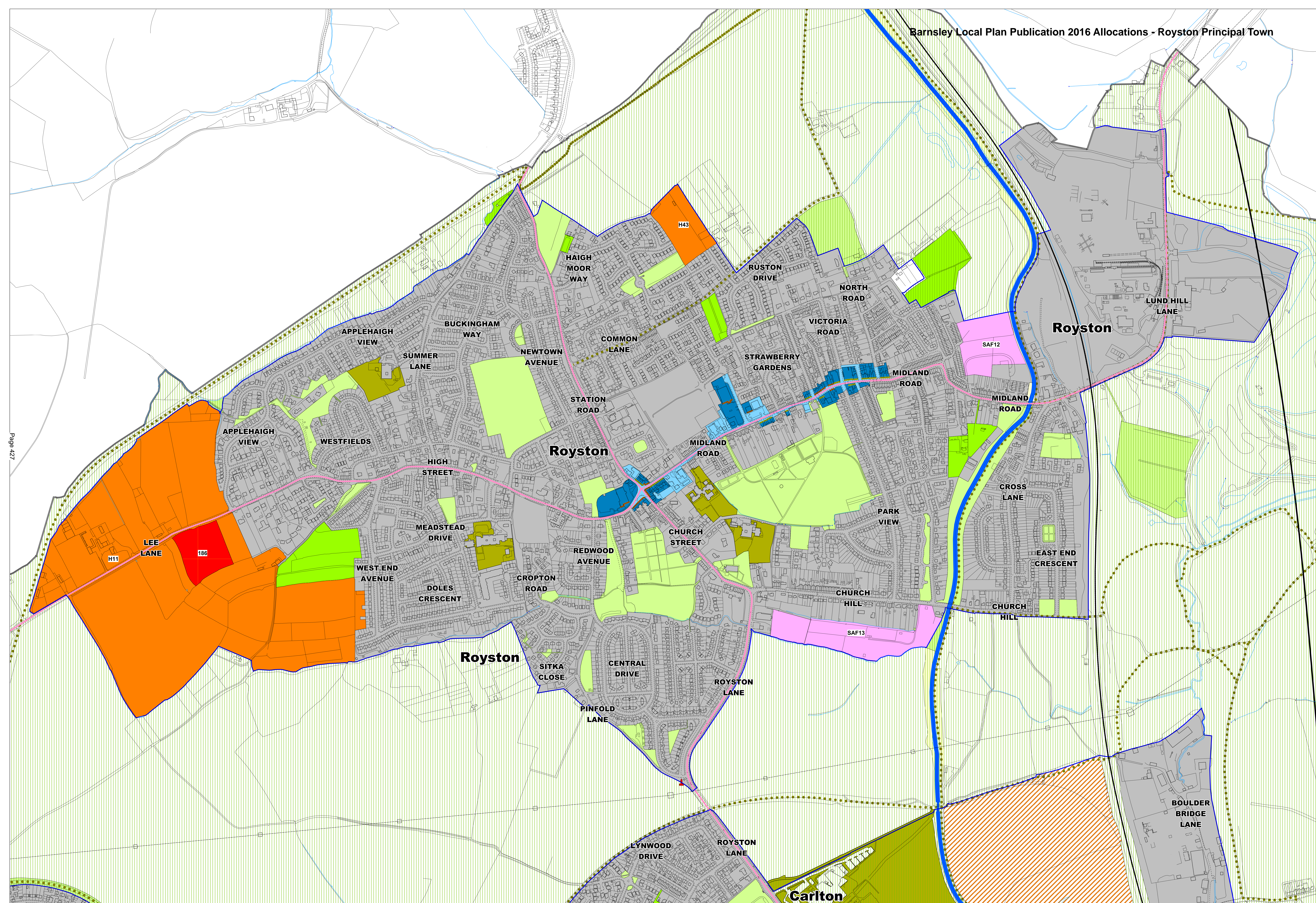
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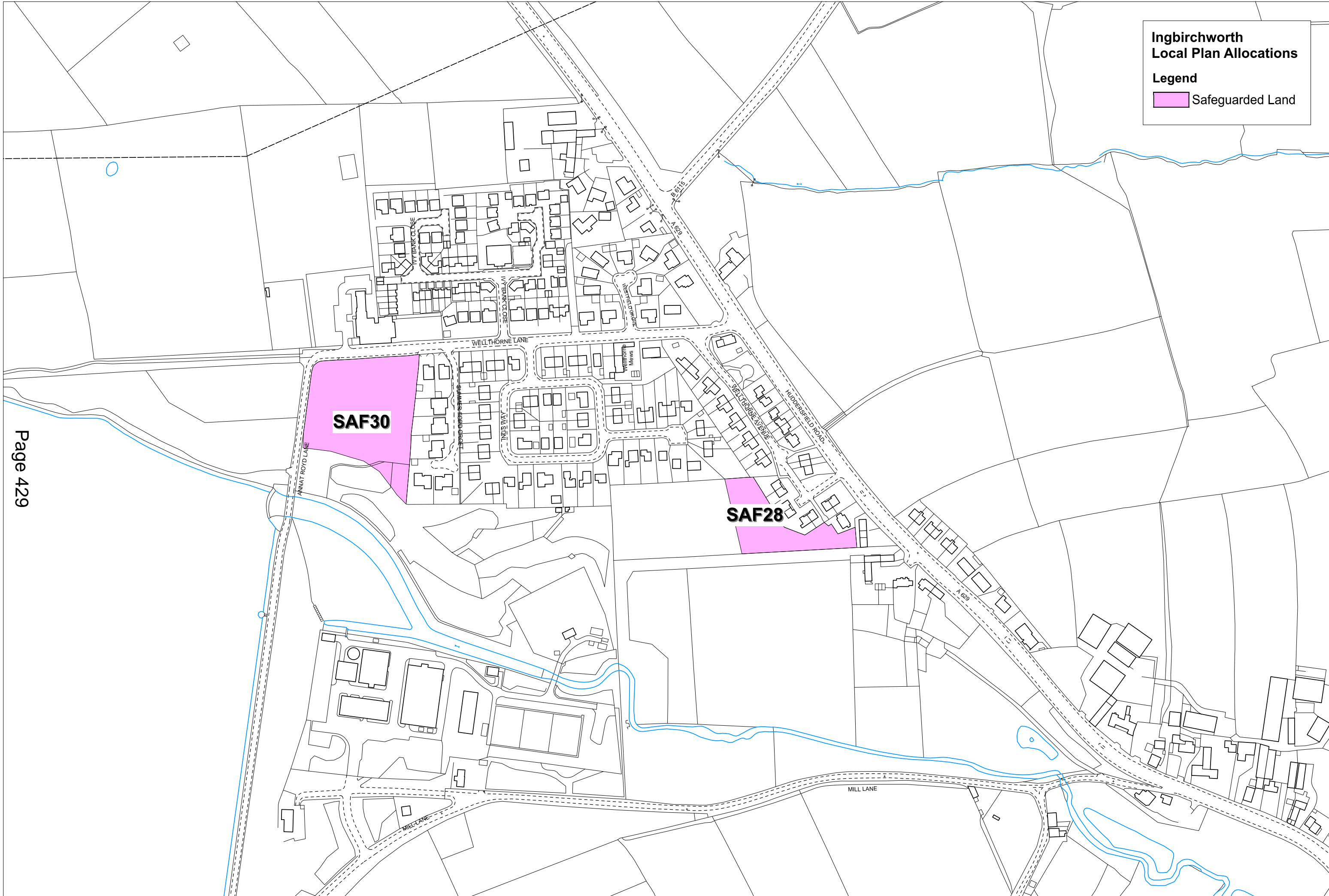
Page 427

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**Ingbirchworth
Local Plan Allocations**

Legend

 Safeguarded Land

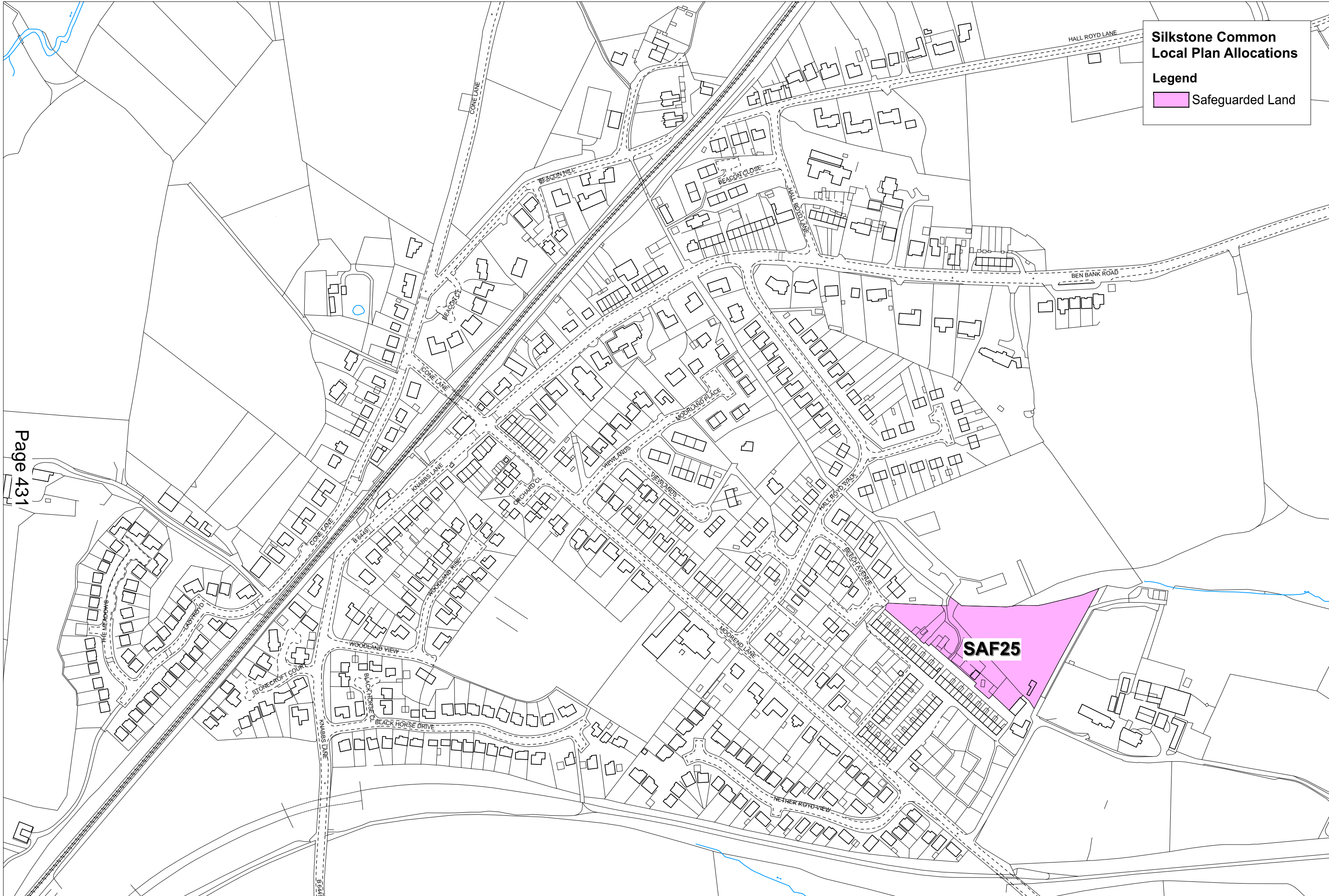


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**Silkstone Common
Local Plan Allocations**

Legend

Safeguarded Land

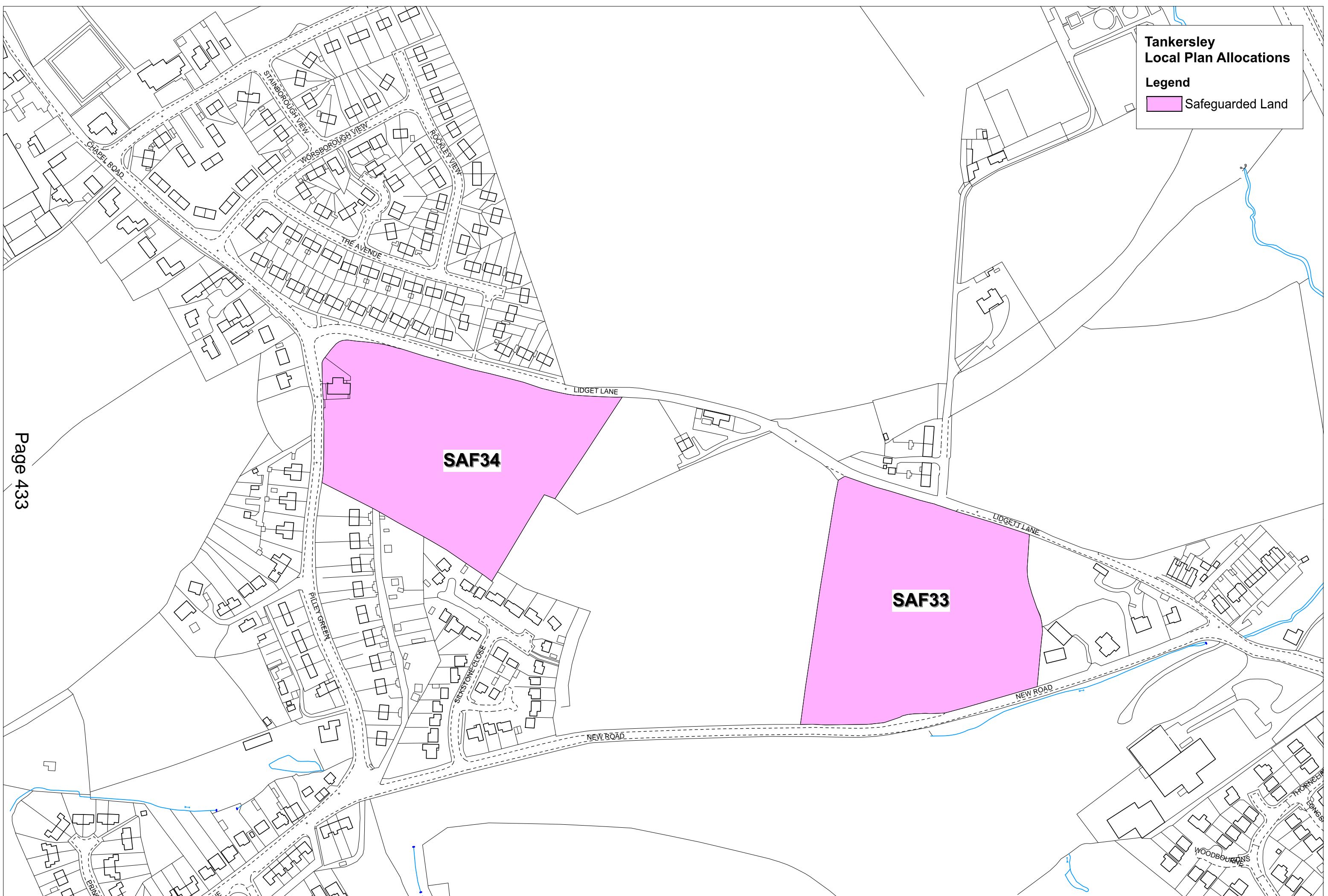


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**Tankersley
Local Plan Allocations**

Legend


- Safeguarded Land

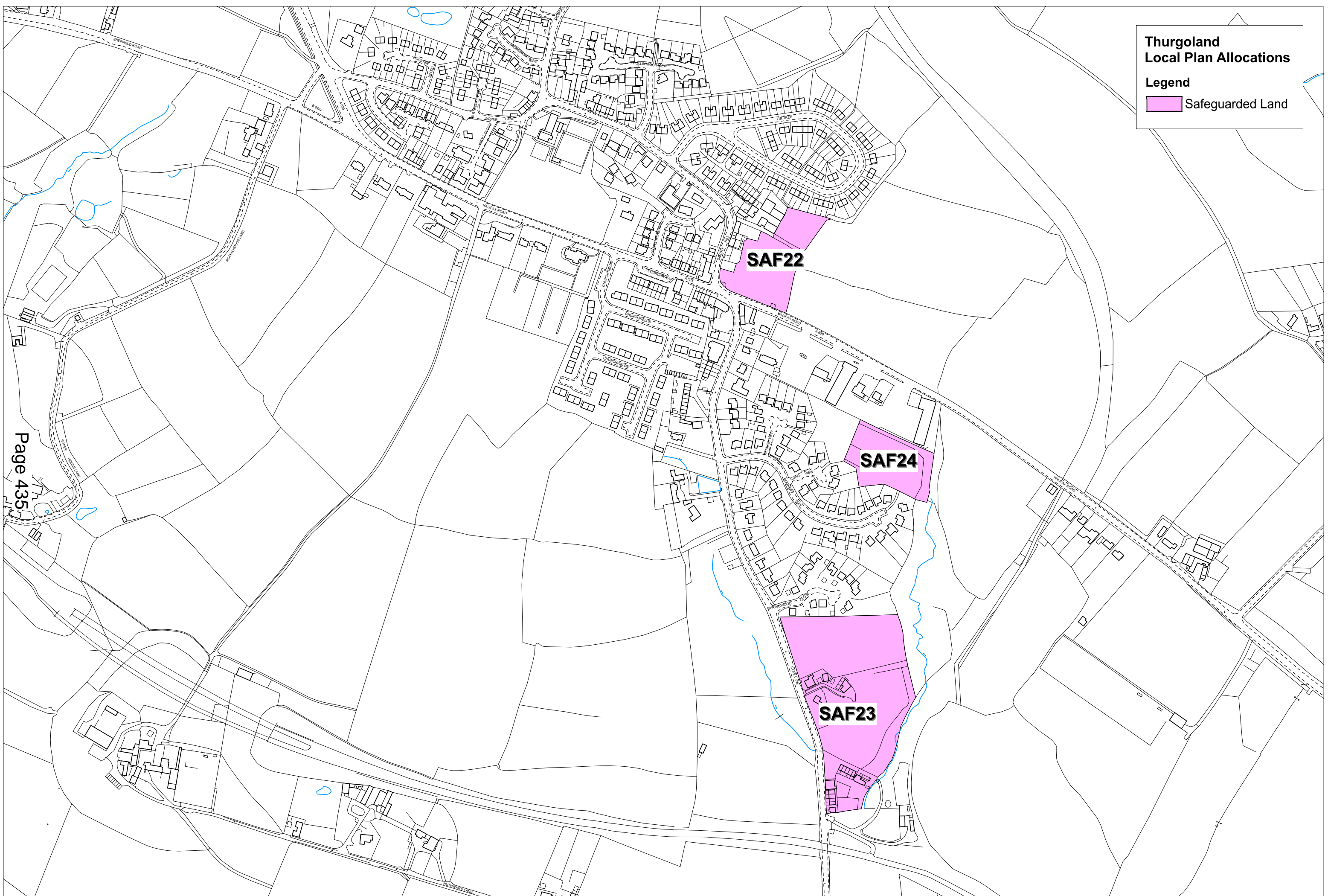


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**Thurgoland
Local Plan Allocations**

Legend


 Safeguarded Land

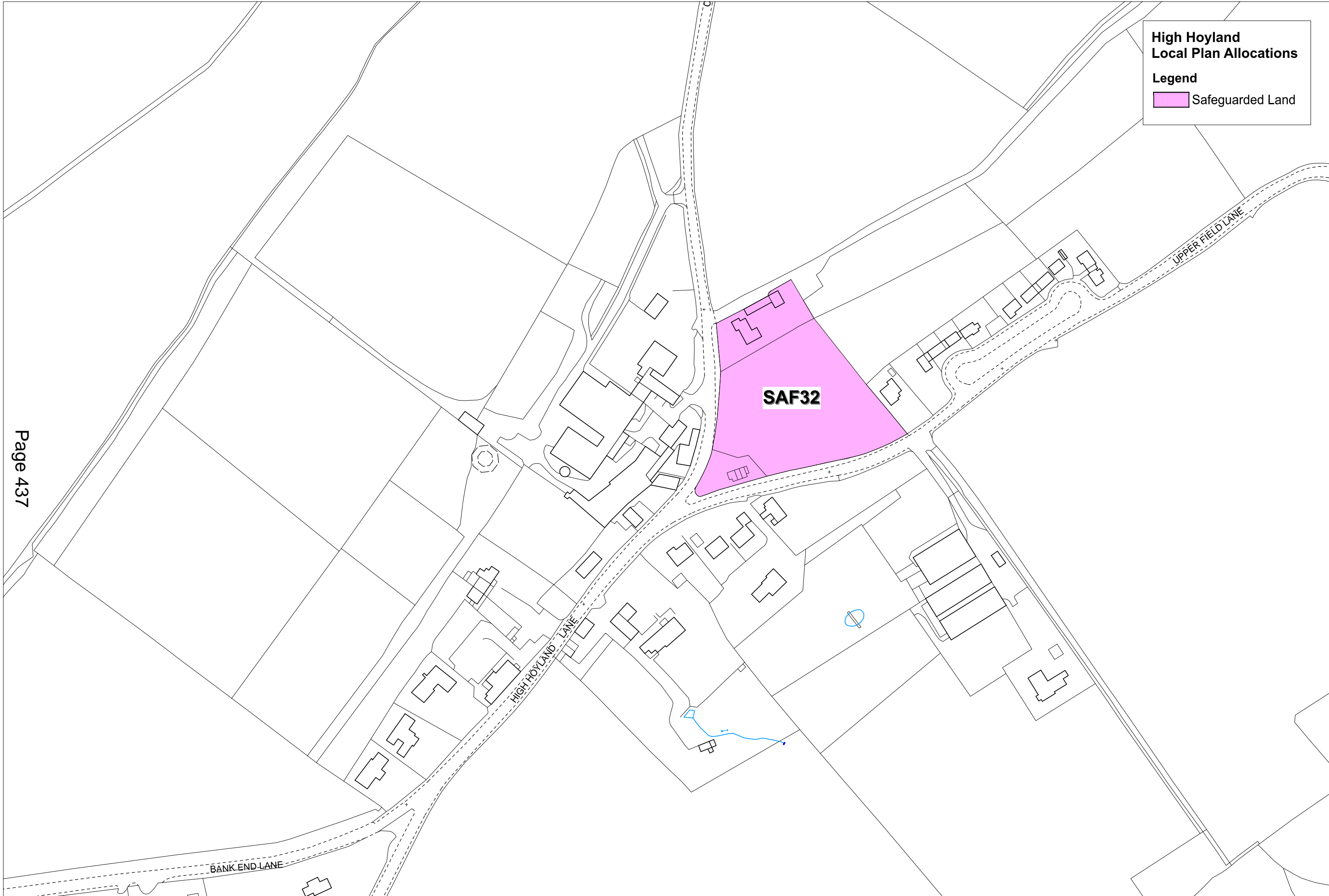


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**High Hoyland
Local Plan Allocations**

Legend

 Safeguarded Land



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Policies Maps Key (Please see Inset Map 6 for Wind Turbine Areas of Search)

	Housing Allocation (Policy H1) Land allocated for new housing		Conservation Area (Policy HE1) Areas of special historic character, which will be protected and improved		Safeguarded Former Railway Lines (Policy T2) Former strategic railway lines safeguarded for potential reinstatement
	Employment Allocation (Policy E1) Land allocated for employment uses		Functional Floodplain (Floodzone 3b) (Policy CC3) Land where water is stored in times of flood, a vital part of flood control		Canal - Safeguarded Route (Policy GI2) Protected parts of the canal routes which are in water and have a green infrastructure function, or where a towpath exists which is a public right of way
	Land Proposed for Mixed Use Land allocated for mixed uses including housing and employment		District or Local Centre (Policy TC1) Area of shops and services		Canal - Historic Route
	Land Reserved for Employment (Policy E4) Land reserved for employment use should a need be proven		Primary Shopping Area Area where retail proposals will be encouraged and supported		Site with Planning Permission for Mineral Extraction (Policy MIN1)
	Urban Fabric (Policy GD1) Land within the Settlement with no specific allocation		Primary Shopping Frontage (Policy TC2) Frontages that include a high proportion of retail uses		Area of search for new minerals (Policy MIN1) Area to be safeguarded from inappropriate non-mineral development
	Green Belt (Policy GB1) Land to be kept mainly free from development		Secondary Shopping Frontage (Policy TC2) Frontages with more opportunity for other town centre uses		Site Safeguarded for Mineral Extraction (Policy MIN1) Land safeguarded from sterilisation from non-mineral development
	Safeguarded Land (Policy GB6) Areas to remain free from permanent development for the foreseeable future		Retail Park (Policy TC4) Land suitable for retail warehouses		Barnsley Borough Boundary
	Green Space (Policy GS1) Parks and open spaces, play areas, sports pitches, local natural areas and cemeteries		Local Strategic Highway Network Roads classified by the Local Highway Authority as having more than local importance		Peak District National Park Area of the Peak District National Park falling within the Barnsley Borough
	Allotment (Policy GS1)		Site for Travellers (Policy GT2) Sites to provide accommodation for Travellers		Scheduled Ancient Monument (Policy HE1) Important sites and monuments given legal protection by being placed on a list (or schedule)
	School grounds (Policy GS1)		Barnsley Town Centre Area covered by Town Centre inset maps		Existing railway lines and stations
	Park and Garden of Historic Interest (Policies GS1 and HE1)		Settlement Area showing the extent of Urban Barnsley and the Principal Towns		Route of HS2 consultation
	Biodiversity or Geological Interest Site (Policies GS1 and BIO1) Site recognised as having biodiversity and/or geological value		Safeguarded Strategic Waste Management Site Site allocated for safeguarding and enhancing existing strategic waste management site in the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan (Adopted March 2012)		Primary School Allocation
	Green Way (Policy GS2) Paths and other routes of mostly open character that provide links between housing, countryside and services				

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Item 28



MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday, 23 March 2016
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Reception Room, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Houghton CBE (Chair), Andrews BEM, Bruff, Cheetham, Gardiner, Howard, Miller and Platts

Members in Attendance: Councillors Cherryholme, Griffin and Mitchell

233. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

There were no declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests.

234. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 9th March, 2016 had been called in.

235. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 9th March 2016 (Cab.23.3.2016/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 9th March, 2016 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

236. Minutes of the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Board on 11th December 2015 (Cab.23.3.2016/4)

The minutes of the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Board held on 11th December, 2015 were noted.

237. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.23.3.2016/5)

The Record of Decisions taken by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers during the week ending 18th March, 2016 were noted.

238. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.23.3.2016/6)

RESOLVED that the report notifying the receipt of the following petitions be noted and the recommended actions for responding to them be endorsed:-

- (a) Containing the signatures of 173 signatories, in respect of a request for the reduction in rent for Barnsley Market Stall Holders "in order to retain their livelihood and keep Barnsley Market open".

No action is recommended. The petition is not supported by the National Market Traders Federation.

The traders in the Semi Open market are on a 50% rent reduction implemented over 10 years ago to support them through the redevelopment of the Town Centre.

Traders will be moving to the new May Day Green market in summer 2016, a recent rent review and loyalty payment report, approved by Cabinet, set a new preferential rent of £10 per stall for the new facility to further support traders through the implementation of the Better Barnsley project.

- (b) Containing the signatures of 750 signatories, in respect of Commissioning of Health Visiting and School Nursing Services in Barnsley, calling on the Council to “stop the tendering/privatisation process and put the money into the service that it needs”.

These services did go out to tender in 2015 as per the Public Contract Regulations 2015. The tendering exercise was unsuccessful.

As a result, on the 13th January, 2016 Cabinet approved the recommendation that Barnsley MBC explore non-tendering options and enter into discussions with South and West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (SWYPFT), the incumbent provider, to take a joint partnership approach to secure the future delivery of these services.

BMBC and SWYPFT are currently developing health visiting and school nursing services that will meet the needs of our families in the borough.

There will be a reduction of £1.63m compared to the current level of expenditure. However the extensive benchmarking exercise suggests that we will remain within national average spend and will be comparable to that of our statistical neighbours.

As agreed at 13th January Cabinet, a further report will be presented in due course to Cabinet on the development of the partnership and the health visiting and school nursing services.

Communities Spokesperson

239. Barnsley Voluntary Community and Social Enterprise Sector Review (Cab.23.3.2016/7)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the ‘Review of the Voluntary Community and Social Enterprise Sector (VCSE) report from Rocket Science be noted and the Stronger Communities Partnership, Resilient and Healthy Communities Delivery Group be requested to take forward the related actions; and
- (ii) that to encourage competition, innovation and market development, Cabinet approve a ‘commissioning by lots’ approach and associated £148,000 budget for funding future VCSE sector infrastructure support linked to the outcomes of:
 - Volunteering – More engaged and active communities though increased and more purposeful volunteering.

- Advice and Support – More resilient and sustainable organisations through the provision of support, training, advice and information.
- Funding and Support – More and a greater range of VCSE activity through increased funding to the sector in Barnsley.
- Engagement and Leadership – A sector that is better able to engage in policy and development and helping to deliver the Future Council vision for Barnsley.

240. Remodel and Tendering of Substance Misuse Harm Reduction, Treatment and Recovery Service for Barnsley (Cab.23.3.2016/8)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the proposal to remodel the Substance Misuse Harm Reduction, Treatment and Recovery services in 2016/17 in order to reduce the budget yet continue to deliver safe service for service users as set out in the report now submitted, be supported;
- (ii) that authorisation be given to BMBC officers to approach the market to inform the commissioning and procurement of a substance misuse service for Adults, Young People and Families in Barnsley from April 2016;
- (iii) that a further report be submitted to Cabinet to update members on progress and risks; and
- (iv) that a further report be submitted to Cabinet following the outcome of procurement to approve the selection of the preferred supplier before contract award.

Place Spokesperson

241. Berneslai Homes Strategic Plan 2016/17 (Cab.23.3.2016/9)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the Berneslai Homes 2016-21 Strategic Plan and 2016/17 appendices, attached to the report now submitted, be approved;
- (ii) that the Head of Housing and Energy, in consultation with the Cabinet Spokesperson for Place, be authorised to approve any minor final amendments in additions to the 2016/17 appendices as may be identified; and
- (iii) that once agreed, the Strategic Plan be published on the Berneslai Homes website.

Corporate Services Spokesperson

242. Asset Management Plan - Planned Maintenance Programme 2016-17 (Cab.23.3.2016/10)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the 2016/17 Asset Management Plan Planned Maintenance Programme, attached to the report now submitted, be approved and the list of schemes identified as priorities for each Service be agreed and that NPS Barnsley Ltd, in conjunction with the Service Director Assets, be authorised to place orders for the work;
- (ii) that the Service Director Assets be authorised, in consultation with the relevant Service and the Cabinet Spokesperson for Corporate Services, to vary the programme within the overall financial approval;
- (iii) that Contract Procedure Rule 2.2(b) (Corporate Contracts) be invoked to allow single tenders to be received from the NPS Works Planning and Delivery, subject to these being checked for value for money against previously tendered works, such an exception being justified on the grounds set out in Section 4 of the report; and
- (iv) that in the event that the planned maintenance budget for 2016-2017 is not fully expended, the value of any committed works be rolled forward in addition to next year's planned maintenance allocations.

243. Exclusion of Public and Press

RESOLVED that the public and press be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items, because of the likely disclosure of exempt information as described by the specific paragraphs of Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended, as follows:-

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Type of Information Likely to be Disclosed</u>
12	Paragraph 3

Place and Corporate Services Spokespersons

244. Baden Street Compulsory Purchase Order (Cab.23.3.2016/12)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the Director of Legal and Governance be authorised to:-
 - (a) Make and publish a Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) pursuant to Section 226(1) (a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to acquire the land and properties situated at Baden Street, Worsbrough Bridge shown edged red on the plans attached at Appendix 1 to the report, for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out of development, re-development and improvement which is considered likely to contribute to the achievement of the promotion and improvement of the economic, social and environmental well-being of the area of Worsbrough Bridge in which the land is situated, by securing the provision of new housing and associated landscaping/improvements;
 - (b) Submit the CPO to the Secretary of State for confirmation;

- (c) Take all necessary steps as may be required for the purpose of presenting the Council's case at any public inquiry; and
- (d) Complete all necessary documentation to give effect to the CPO;
- (ii) that the Executive Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services be authorised to continue to negotiate with the owner of the properties with a view to acquiring the properties by agreement in advance of the CPO or pursuant to the CPO post confirmation, and to assist in the preparation and implementation of the CPO;
- (iii) that the Executive Director for Place be authorised to apply for any necessary planning and building control consent (a planning application has already been submitted under reference 2016/0118, the works will involve the demolition of the 11 properties on Baden Street, the stopping up of part of the adopted highway and the construction of 6 new houses (3 pairs of semi-detached));
- (iv) that the Head of Highways, Engineering and Transportation, in consultation with local members, be authorised to make an application for the permanent closure of highways required to facilitate development on this site; and
- (v) that following demolition, the site be appropriated into the HRA and the site be re-developed by Berneslai Homes for the purposes of providing new build council housing.

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Chair

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Item 29



MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	Wednesday, 20 April 2016
TIME:	10.00 am
VENUE:	Reception Room, Barnsley Town Hall

MINUTES

Present Councillors Houghton CBE (Chair), Andrews BEM, Bruff, Cheetham, Gardiner, Howard, Miller and Platts

Members in Attendance: Councillors Cherryholme, Franklin, Griffin, Mitchell and Sheard

245. Declaration of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

There were no declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests.

246. Leader - Call-in of Cabinet decisions

The Leader reported that no decisions from the previous meeting held on 23rd March, 2016 had been called in.

247. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 23rd March, 2016 (Cab.20.4.2016/3)

The minutes of the meeting held on 23rd March, 2016 were taken as read and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

248. Decisions of Cabinet Spokespersons (Cab.20.4.2016/4)

The Record of Decisions taken by Cabinet Spokespersons under delegated powers during the week ending 1st April, 2016 were noted.

249. Petitions received under Standing Order 44 (Cab.20.4.2016/5)

RESOLVED that the report notifying the receipt of the following petition be noted and the recommended actions for responding to it be endorsed:-

(a) Containing the signatures of 153 signatories, in respect of

- 2 hours free parking for shoppers Monday to Friday in multi-storey car park and;
- Market traders to receive quarterly car parking pass at £97 to be able to park on top floor of multi-storey car park until building is demolished and re-built.

The Parking charges and concessions are reviewed regularly. The request for 2 hours free parking will be considered alongside other options. Currently, the Council offer free weekend parking for all motorists using any of its 'off-street' Town Centre car parks.

We currently have places available for traders to pay for the permit in the basement. Any trader interested should contact the Markets Office. However we cannot assure any new allocations of a space once the multi storey is demolished as the basement is significantly reduced in size due to the safe demolition area required in the front basement. At this point, summer 2016, traders with existing permits will be re-allocated space based on longevity and days space available, traders unable to be accommodated within the basement will be offered space in one of the Town Centre long stay car parks.

Deputy Leader

250. Director of Public Health Annual Report (Cab.20/4/2016/6)

RESOLVED that the Director of Public Health Annual Report 2015/16, attached to the report now submitted, be noted.

251. Council Nomination to the Berneslai Homes Board (Cab.20/4/2016/7)

RECOMMENDED TO COUNCIL ON 26TH MAY, 2016 that approval be given to the nomination of Councillor Unsworth to the Berneslai Homes Board for a three year term with immediate effect.

252. Exclusion of Public and Press

RESOLVED that the public and press be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items, because of the likely disclosure of exempt information as described by the specific paragraphs of Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended, as follows:-

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Type of Information Likely to be Disclosed</u>
253	Paragraph 3

Place and Corporate Services Spokespersons

253. Beaver Street Compulsory Purchase Order (Cab.20.4.2016/9)

RESOLVED:-

- (i) that the Director of Legal and Governance be authorised to:
 - (a) Make and publish a Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) pursuant to Section 226(1)(a) of the Town and Country Act 1990 to acquire the land and properties situated at Beaver Street, Goldthorpe shown edged red on the plans attached at Appendix 1 to the report now submitted for the purposes of facilitating the assembly of a site for re-development to provide new housing and associated improvements of the land which will contribute to the promotion and the improvement of the economic social and environmental well-being of the area in which the land is situated, by securing the provision of new housing and associated landscaping/improvements;

- (b) Submit the CPO to the Secretary of State for confirmation;
 - (c) Take all the necessary steps as may be required for the purpose of presenting the Council's case at any public inquiry; and
 - (d) Complete all necessary documentation to give effect to the CPO;
- (ii) that the Executive Director of Finance, Assets and Information Services be authorised to continue to negotiate with the owners of the properties with a view to acquiring the properties by agreement in advance of the CPO or pursuant to the CPO post confirmation;
 - (iii) that the Executive Director of Finance, Assets and Information Service be instructed to assist in the preparation of the CPO;
 - (iv) that the Executive Director Place be authorised to apply for any necessary planning and building control consents for the site, with a planning application to be submitted in April 2016. (The works will involve the demolition of 19 properties on Beaver Street, the stopping up of the part of the adopted highway and the construction of a minimum of 4 new bungalows);
 - (v) that the Head of Highways Engineering and Transportation, in consultation with local members, be authorised to make an application for the permanent closure of highways required to facilitate development of this site; and
 - (vi) that following demolition, the site be appropriated into the HRA and be re-developed by Berneslai Homes on behalf of the Council for the purposes of providing new build council housing.

.....
Chair

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Declarations of Interest contained within the Minute Book

The following Members declared an interest in the minutes indicated:-

<u>Councillor</u>	<u>Minute No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Interest</u>
<u>Health and Wellbeing Board</u>			
Cllr Platts	51	Better Care Fund – Update	Non-Pecuniary – Member of Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust Governing Body
<u>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</u>			
Cllr Pourali	31	Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust – Care Quality Commission Inspection Report	Non-Pecuniary – Business Partner Chair of the Trust
Cllr Unsworth	31	Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust – Care Quality Commission Inspection Report	Non-Pecuniary – Governor at the Trust
Cllr W. Johnson	31	Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust – Care Quality Commission Inspection Report	Non-Pecuniary – Daughter works at the Trust and won the Midwifery Award referred to in the CQC report of the Trust
Cllr P. Birkinshaw	31	Barnsley Hospital NHS Foundation Trust – Care Quality Commission Inspection Report	Non-Pecuniary – Knows one of the consultants at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary
<u>Central Area Council</u>			
Cllr G. Carr	35	Area Council Procurement and Financial Update	Non-Pecuniary – Trustee of DIAL Barnsley and Home Start South Yorkshire
<u>South Area Council</u>			
Cllrs Franklin and Lamb	46	Tidy Team Commissioning	Non-Pecuniary – Members of the Forge Community Partnership which currently delivers the Tidy Team contract

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